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AFRICAN

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOLUME XLII.—1866.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

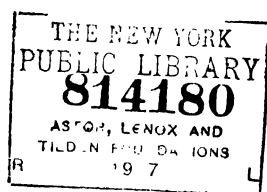
AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

WASHINGTON:

COLONIZATION SOCIETY BUILDING, COR. PENNSYLVANIA AVE. & 4½ ST.

W. H. Moore, Printer, No. 484 11th Street, between E and F Sts.

1866.



NOV 1971

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FORTY-SECOND VOLUME
OF THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XLII.] WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1836. [No. 1.

A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE SLAVE TRADE.*

Almost coeval with the invention of printing and the discovery of America—two great eras in the history of human improvement—was the beginning of the African slave-trade. As soon as the empire of Europe, following the guiding “star” of destiny, began to move “westward,” she dragged Africa, rather tardy in the march of nations, along with her to the place which seems to have been designed for the rejuvenescence of eastern senility, for the untrammelled exercise and healthful growth of the principles of political and ecclesiastical liberty, and for the more thorough development of man. And it cannot be denied that the Africans when first carried to the Western world were benefitted. The men under whose tutelage they were taken generally regarded them as a solemn charge intrusted to their care by Providence, and felt bound to instruct them, and in every way to ameliorate their condition. They were not only indoctrinated into the principles of Christianity, but they were taught the arts and sciences. The relation of the European to the African in those unsophisticated times was that of guardian and *protege*. And the system, if slavery it was, bore a strong resemblance to slavery as it existed among the Romans, in the earlier periods of their history, when the “slave was the teacher, the artist, the actor, the man of science, the physician.” Hence many good men, in view of the benefits which they saw accrue from the mild and generous system, embarked their capital in, and gave their influence to, the enterprise of transporting negroes from Africa. The virulent features of the trade were not developed until the enormous gains which were found to result from the toil of the African and the consequent demand for his labor, had supplied the Western

* From *Liberia's Offering*, by Rev. Edward W. Blyden.

continent with the hordes of these children of the sun. But the evils of the system, though horrifying in the extreme, were not regarded of sufficient magnitude to arrest the importation of slaves. The benefits which the poor heathen received in this deportation from the land of barbarism to a land of civilization furnished a counterbalancing argument to the mind of those benevolent souls who were actively engaged in the trade—the rapidity and ease with which they were enriching their coffers was, of course, only incidental to their glorious design of civilizing poor, benighted Africa!!

But it was not long before the true character of the traffic began unmistakably to discover itself. Its immense gains brought men of various characters into competition. The whole western coast of Africa became the haunt of the slave-trader, and the scene of unutterable cruelties as the result of their operations. The more powerful native chiefs, impelled by those sordid and cruel feelings which, in the absence of higher motives, actuate men, made war upon their weaker neighbors in order to capture prisoners to supply the demand of the traders; and a state of things was induced which awakened the commiseration and called forth the remonstrances of the thoughtful and philanthropic in Christian lands. Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, and others, ably exhibited before the British public the horrible effects of the trade; pointed out its disastrous influence upon the peaceful communities of Africa; showed its agency in the disintegration of African society, and in the feuds and guerrillas which distracted the African coast; discovered it as depopulating the continent, and giving rise to multifarious and indescribable evils; and proposed as a remedy the immediate abolition of the traffic. In 1792 Mr. H. Thornton, Chairman of the Sierra Leone Company, said, in the course of a discussion consequent upon a motion made by Mr. Wilberforce for the abolition of the slave-trade: "It had obtained the name of a *trade*; and many had been deceived by the appellation; but it was a war, not a *trade*; it was a *mass of crimes*, and not *commerce*; it alone prevented the introduction of trade into Africa. It created more embarrassments than all the natural impediments of the country, and was more hard to contend with than any difficulties of climate, soil, or natural dispositions of the people." The slave-traders by pampering their cupidity had so ingratiated themselves with the native rulers of the country, and had acquired such an influence on the coast, that nothing could be suffered which would at all interfere with the activity of the trade. The establishment of any settlement or colony opposed to the traffic was of course out of the question.

The close of the eighteenth century, when experience had proved the traffic to be at variance with the laws of God and an outrage upon humanity, witnessed the inauguration of vigorous efforts on the part of the philanthropists in England for the destruction of its legality. Mr. Wilberforce, having introduced the motion in Parliament "that the trade carried on by British subjects for the purpose

of obtaining slaves on the African coast ought to be abolished," the friends of the motion ceased not in their efforts until, on the tenth of February, 1807, a committee of the whole House passed a bill "that no vessel should clear out for slaves from any port within the British dominions after May 1, 1807," fifteen years after the introduction of Mr. Wilberforce's motion. The legality of the traffic being thus overthrown by England, and by other nations following in her wake, the horrors of the traffic manifestly declined, and honorable commerce could again be prosecuted with some measure of safety.

The temporary immunity of the coast from the horrors attendant upon the slave-trade, occasioned by the passage of the British "Abolition Act," furnished an opportunity to certain philanthropists in America to carry out an idea which had originated years previously, of planting on the west coast of Africa a colony of civilized Africans, but which had seemed impracticable in consequence of the unlimited and pernicious sway which the slavers held on the coast. In the year 1816 a Society was instituted under the denomination of the "American Colonization Society," for the purpose of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, free persons of color of the United States. In 1820, the necessary preparations having been made, the ship *Elizabeth* sailed from the United States with a company of eighty-eight emigrants for the west coast of Africa. After various trials and difficulties they landed on Cape Mesurado and succeeded in establishing themselves. But scarcely had they intrenched themselves when the slavers, a few of whom still hovered on the coast and had factories in the vicinity of Mesurado, began to manifest their hostility to the settlers, endeavoring in every possible way to break up the settlement; while the aboriginal neighbors of the colonists, finding that the presence of the colony was diminishing very considerably their gains from the unhallowed trade, indulged a lurking enmity which only awaited opportunity to develop itself. But the opportunity was not long in offering, for the colony was hardly two years old when it was desperately assailed by untold numbers of savages who came down in wild ferocity upon the feeble and defenseless company, and must have swept away every trace of them had not a merciful Providence vouchsafed deliverance to the weak. The settlers triumphed against overwhelming odds.

The slave-traders, notwithstanding the signal defeat of their native allies in the traffic, were not willing to abandon a scene which for scores of years they had unmolestedly and profitably infested. They still lingered about the settlement. "From eight to ten, and even fifteen vessels were engaged at the same time in this odious trafficalmost under the guns of the settlement; and in July of the same year, (1825,) contracts were existing for eight hundred slaves to be furnished in the short space of four months, within eight miles of the Cape. Four hundred of these were to be purchased for two American traders.*" During the same year Mr. Ashmun, agent of

*Gurley's *Life of Ashmun*, page 261.

the American Colonization Society, wrote to the Society: "The colony wants the right; it has the power to expel this traffic to a distance, and force it at least to conceal some of its worst enormities." From this time the Society began to take into consideration the importance of enlarging the territory of the colony, and thus including within its jurisdiction several tribes, in order both to protect the settlement against the evil of too great proximity to slave-factories and to place it within the competency of the colonial authorities to "expel the traffic to a distance." But even after the limits of the colony had been greatly extended and several large tribes brought under its jurisdiction, the slavers would every now and then attempt to renew their old friendships, and frequently occasioned not a little trouble to the colonists by exciting the natives to insubordination and hostility to a colony which, as they alleged, (being instructed so to think by the slavers,) "was spoiling their country and breaking up their lucrative trade."

The feelings of some of the natives who had surrendered themselves to Liberian authority, became, under the guidance of the "marauding outlaws," so embittered against the colony that they more than once boldly avowed their hostile sentiments, and professed utter indifference to the laws of Liberia. This, together with the fact that every once and awhile slavers would locate themselves, erect barracoons and purchase slaves on Liberian territory under the countenance and protection of aboriginal chiefs, rendered several wars (?) against the latter necessary in order to convince them that Liberians had power to compel them to obedience. The last war of this character was "carried" to New-Cess in 1849, immediately after the independence of Liberia had been recognized by England and France. The condign punishment inflicted upon the slavers by that military expedition, the regular cruising of the Liberian government schooner *Lark*, and the scattering of settlements at various points, have entirely driven away the slavers from the Liberian coast. The country in consequence has enjoyed a grateful repose, and the people have been peaceably prosecuting a legitimate traffic both with Liberians and foreigners.

But latterly a new element of discord has been introduced on the Liberian coast—the French emigration system. French vessels visit the coast for the ostensible object of employing laborers for the French colonies. Of course it is understood or presumed that all emigrants embarking on board of these vessels do so of their own accord; if so, the trade is as lawful as any other emigration trade. But it must be borne in mind that the aborigines are not settled along the coast in independent republican communities. They are under the most despotic rule; the king or head-man having absolute control over his subjects or "boys." All the employer of emigrants has to do, then, is to offer, which he does, liberal conditions to the chiefs for the number of laborers required. The chiefs immediately send around and compel their boys to come, or if they have not a suffi-

cient number of their own people to answer the demand, predatory excursions are made, in which they kidnap the weak and unsuspecting, or a pretext is assumed for a war with a neighboring tribe ; cruelty, bloodshed, carnage ensue ; prisoners are taken, driven down to the beach and handed over to the captain of the emigrant ship, whose business being to employ all the laborers he can get, does not stop to inquire as to the method adopted for obtaining these persons. The result is, a state of things as revolting as that occasioned by the slave-trade in its most flourishing period. The bond which it was hoped Liberia had formed for the linking together of tribe to tribe in harmonious intercourse and mutual dependence, is thus being rudely snapped asunder. The natives, according to complaints made by some of them to the Liberian government, are being agitated with reciprocal fears and jealousies, their lives and property are in danger, and a check is imposed upon all their industrious efforts.

An occurrence, however, sad indeed, but no doubt providential, has recently taken place on the Liberian coast, which has clearly developed the character of the system, and which will, in all probability, arrest its deleterious influences. In the early part of April, 1858, the *Regina Coeli*, a French ship engaged in the enlistment of laborers, as above stated, was laying at anchor off Manna, a trading port a few leagues northwest of Monrovia, with two or three hundred emigrants on board, among whom, in consequence of some of their number being manacled, considerable dissatisfaction prevailed. During the absence of the captain and one of the officers, a quarrel broke out between the cook and one of the emigrants. The cook struck the emigrant, the latter retaliated, when a scuffle ensued, in which other emigrants took part. This attracted the attention of the rest of the crew, who coming to the assistance of the cook, violently beat the emigrants, killing several of them. By this time, those emigrants who had been confined below were unshackled, and joining in the fracas killed in retaliation all the crew, save one man who fled aloft and protested most earnestly his freedom from any participation in the matter. The emigrants, recognizing his innocence, spared his life, but ordered him ashore forthwith, which order he readily obeyed.

The surviving emigrants having sole charge of the vessel, awaited the arrival of the captain to dispatch him as soon as he touched the deck. But he, learning their design, did not venture on board, but sought and obtained aid from the Liberian authorities at Cape Mount to keep the exasperated savages from stranding his vessel. The unfortunate ship was subsequently rescued by an English mail steamer, and towed into Mesurado Roads.

One very important result has accrued from this sad occurrence, and that is the one already referred to—the development of the ruinous influence of the French emigration system upon the natives from among whom the laborers are taken. There have existed apprehensions on the part of the Liberian government that

the emigration was constrained ; but having received official information and assurance that the system enjoyed the countenance and patronage of the French government, and that the traders were, under the immediate surveillance of French officials, it could not depreciate the honesty and intentions of that renowned and magnanimous nation.

Nearly coincident with the above circumstance, and, perhaps, in some measure the result of it, was another of a similar character, in the interior of Liberia. One or two native chiefs, it appears, had collected a number of persons and were conveying them, manacled, to the coast for the purpose of supplying the emigrant vessels. On their way they stopped, with their human load, to pass the night at a native town. During the night, one of the captives having worked himself loose, untied the others, when a revolt ensued in which the prisoners killed their kidnappers and made their escape.

No intercourse of foreigners with the natives, in the vicinity of Liberia and Sierra Leone, containing in it any element of the slave-trade, will be long endured. Through the influence of these civilized and Christian colonies, the natives far and near have been taught the sacredness of human rights. They will not easily and silently submit to enslavement, if there is the least chance of successful resistance. From Sierra Leone to Bereby, a distance of about seven hundred miles of coast, with an interior of about one hundred and fifty miles, and a population of about eight hundred thousand souls, the natives have caught the inspiration of the Genius of universal Freedom, and they too sing—

“ Hereditary bondmen, know ye not,
That they who would be free, themselves must strike the blow !”

In a great part of this region, what is an unmistakable indication that the natives have permanently abandoned the slave-trade, is the absence of barricaded towns, which formerly, when the trade was rife, were indispensable to their protection from the slave-hunters. And these sentiments of freedom are spreading themselves far and wide, into the equatorial regions of Africa. Besides the influence which the missionaries scattered along the coast for about two thousand miles, are exerting, “a commencement has been made of home migration of liberated Africans, from Sierra Leone into the Yoruba country.” These people having received an education under the operation of the free principles of English law, and having accumulated a little property, are returning home deeply imbued with a sense of the wrong and injustice of the slave-trade, and are forming settlements on civilized and Christian principles. The ardent and enlightened love of liberty, which has been engendered among them, under the teaching of those friends of the African, will render them anxious not only to reduce to

practice, but widely to disseminate those lessons of personal and political liberty. And it may reasonably be hoped, that they will soon so generally diffuse their principles among the natives of those regions, so develop and strengthen among the masses the love of freedom, as to render those chiefs who favor the slave-trade, unpopular among their people, as all such miscreants are becoming in the vicinity of Liberia.

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THE MORNING COMETH.

On many a heathen land the sun
 Already sheds its beams,
 The day of mercy has begun :
 Thro' many an arid desert run
 The Gospel's healing streams.

Light, beaming from above the cloud
 Which hangs o'er eastern skies,
 Hath shone on man in darkness bowed
 Beneath the Hindu triad's shroud,
 And called him to arise.

And o'er those lands where Buddha's fraud
 Has exercised its power,
 The glorious truth has spread abroad
 The light that cometh forth from God,
 And marked its final hour :

Mohammed's right of power is past,
 And error's chains are riven ;
 The Gospel's sound is heard at last,
 Louder than the muezzin blast,
 In sweetest tones from heaven.

And soon shall Mecca's fame decay,
 And soon the spell be broken ;
 The crescent slowly wanes away
 Before the glorious orb of day—
 The cross becomes the token.

O'er Afric's land a ray appears,
 With blessings from above ;
 Her sable sons cast off their fears,
 And Jesus wipes away their tears,
 With mercy's hand of love.

Exult, oh, long enslaved race!
 Thy hour of freedom's come ;

Thy God of mercy and of grace,
Lifts over thee his smiling face,
And lights thy passage home.

Isles of the South, rejoice, be glad !
Arise and dry your tears ;
No more in darkness drear and sad—
No more in sin and sorrow clad—
On you the dawn appears.

And still comes on the light of day,
And still its rays extend ;
The Indian throws his spear away,
And kneels him on the earth to pray,
“ Great Spirit ! mercy send.”

And even to the ice bound pole
The beams of glory shine ;
And where the living waters roll,
Refreshing every thirsty soul
With joy and peace divine.

To north and south, to west and east,
The morn of peace is come ;
And God Himself calls to the feast,
The high, the low, the great, the least,
And welcomes sinners home.

Then soon we'll sing earth's Jubilee,
In songs of sweetest strains ;
From shore to shore, from sea to sea,
The world from Satan's power is free,
“ The Lord Jehorah reigns.”

Missionary Gleaner.

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HISTORY OF NATAL.

Natal was first made known to the civilized world in 1497, (five years after Columbus discovered America,) by Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese navigator. As he first saw it on Christmas day, the country was named “Terra de Natalis,” the Land of the Nativity. Although thus early discovered, no attempt was made by Europeans to colonize it till 1823. In that year Lieutenant Farewell, an officer in the British navy, went to Natal with a small band of English settlers from the Cape of Good Hope, and succeeded in getting a foothold at the port, now called Durban. At this time the great Zulu chief Utyaka, (Chaka) was at the height of his

power. On assuming the chieftainship, he found himself at the head of a small and comparatively insignificant people; but being remarkably intrepid and daring, he soon conquered tribe after tribe, taking the majority of the people captive, and incorporating them into his own tribe. In this manner he greatly increased the power and influence of the Zulu nation; and the name of Utyaka became a terror to all the natives for five or six hundred miles along the coast, and possibly to a still greater distance in the interior.

At this epoch the country to the south and west of Zululand proper, extending some two hundred and thirty miles along the seaboard, and embracing nearly the whole of the present Natal colony, besides a large portion of Faku's country, has been almost entirely laid waste and depopulated. One who travelled extensively through the country, as the pioneer of Farewell's colonizing party, has left this testimony: "There were no cattle, no corn, no kraals, no people, save about thirty natives living at the bluff, [overlooking the harbor of Port Natal,] and a few stragglers here and there, who were nearly famished, and who seemed like mere human skeletons." So completely had this African Napoleon desolated the land.

In 1828, Utyaka was assassinated at the instigation of his own brothers, one of whom, Udingane, or Dingan, became his successor. Natal now began to be sought by refugees, who escaped from the despotic rule of Dingan, as opportunity favored; his vigilance, or his police arrangements, being probably less perfect than those of his dreaded predecessor. The greater portion of those who fled were remnants of important tribes, which may have occupied the country for several generations before the inroads of Utyaka. When the first missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions arrived there in 1835, less than seven years after Utyaka's death, from twenty to thirty thousand natives were living in the country, and there has been a steady increase from that time to the present. At the close of 1862, the native population was more than two hundred thousand.

Early in 1838 there was a large influx of Dutch farmers, or Boers, as they were commonly called, who had become disaffected towards the British government in consequence of the emancipation of their slaves in Cape Colony, which took place in 1834, simultaneously with the deliverance of all who had been held in bondage in various portions of the British empire; and they desired and designed to establish a slaveholding republic in the inviting region around Port Natal. On their arrival they entered at once into negotiations with Dingan, with a view to obtaining his consent to the formation of a settlement. A large deputation, consisting of some sixty Boers, and headed by Pieter Retief, went to his capital, were received with apparent friendliness, and had reason to believe that their mission had proved successful; but just as they were about leaving, at a preconcerted signal, hundreds of

armed warriors fell upon them and basely murdered the whole party. Following close upon this relentless massacre, there was a series of disturbances, struggles, and conflicts, first between Dingan and the Dutch, and then between the Dutch and the English, and thousands were slain in settling the question of supremacy.

At length, on the 12th day of May, 1843, Natal was proclaimed a British colony, and a gradual immigration from Great Britain has been in progress for the past twenty years. At present the European population exceeds thirteen thousand, of whom, perhaps, two thirds are from the British Islands. This foreign immigration, for several years, has been going on at the rate of about one thousand per annum, and the colony may be considered as now fairly established. The local government has ever manifested a friendly disposition toward missionaries; and within a few years it has granted to the Board, at each of ten stations, five hundred acres of land, to be used for missionary purposes. It has also set apart an additional tract, of from six to nine thousand acres, around each of these stations, which is reserved for the use of such natives as may settle in the vicinity, and out of which from time to time, small farms are to be granted to the converts and their families.—*Sketch of the Zulu Mission.*

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THE BOERS AND THE BASUTOS.

In the last number of the *Christian Work* we find the following notice of the war between the Boers and the Basutos of South Africa :

The French Society have received sad news from the South of Africa. A war, which may seriously compromise the work of our missionaries, has broken out between the Basutos and the Dutch Boers who inhabit the banks of the Orange River, and who have formed an independent government under the name of the Free State.

The Boers, who quitted the British territories because they wished to retain their slaves and keep up incessant hostilities against the natives, have, during several years, maintained a series of exactions which have at last exhausted the patience of the Basutos. Their violent conduct and reiterated provocation have rekindled the war. It appears that some new requisitions, of which we do not know the particulars, but in which a usurpation of territory was doubtless aimed at, have been repelled by Moshesh, and have led to a declaration of war on the part of the Boers. The Basutos were ready for fighting, and without waiting for the attack with which they were threatened, they invaded the Free State under Mollapo, son of Moshesh, massacring men and boys, and taking an immense booty. Our last advices stated that, after this momentary success, a considerable body of Basutos

had been massacred by the Boers, and a great quantity of booty recovered.

This war painfully occupies the minds of those who are following with their prayers the labors of our missionaries in these parts. It has rekindled among the natives the dormant instincts of the savage, and effaced all evangelical impressions amongst those whose minds were not fully established; and if the war among civilized nations is full of horrors, what must it be among a people of which only the most select part has as yet emerged from barbarism, and which finds itself harrassed and oppressed in the name of civilization by the avarice of Europeans?

The struggle between the natives and the Dutch farmers is very unequal. What will it be if the English colony at the Cape interferes against the Basutos, as it appears disposed to do? Moshesh has issued a proclamation, in which he solicits the neutrality of England, and promises that no English subject shall be molested, and that all English property situate in the Free State shall be respected. After having received this proclamation, the Governor forbade the English colonists to take part in the war; but the Legislative Council of the Colony was pressed by many of its members to support the cause of the Boers. At the moment of the departure of the "Cambrian," which conveyed these tidings to us, he had just adjourned his decision for a few days in anticipation of fuller information. Let us hope that England will only intervene as mediators to re-establish peace on equitable terms. Let us hope, also, that the frontiers of the two States may be determined with sufficient exactness to secure a permanent peace for the future. In the next place, let us ask Him who holds in His hands the hearts of men, and whose goodness has so richly blessed the labors of the French Missionaries in the Lesuto, to send down among the opposed parties the spirit of peace, to stop the effusion of blood, and to cause that which men have done wrongly to contribute to the welfare of immortal souls.

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From the Foreign Missionary.

CORISCO ISLAND AND ITS STATIONS.

About a degree north of the equator, the Atlantic Ocean, by its Gulf of Guinea, extends fifteen miles into the land, between two points about forty miles apart, viz: Cape St. John on the north, and Cape Esterias on the south, thus making Corisco Bay.

On a line connecting these two points is Corisco Island (native name *Manji*), twenty miles from each Cape, and fifteen miles from the adjacent mainland. It is irregularly shaped; in length some five miles, in width, three. Its surface is exceedingly diversified with slight hills, valleys, plains, springs, and streams. One stream, *Lembwe*, flowing from a small central lake, *Bolowe*, never fails,

even in the dry season. A wide white beach surrounds the Island. There are no large wild animals, only small ones like squirrels, chameleons, lizards, snakes, iguanas, and birds. Long reefs extending from the shore afford at low tide fine ground for gulls and sea eagles; and the native women to gather shell and other fish.

On the Island there are three places occupied by the Presbyterian Board of Missions. On a promontory toward the south end is *Ugobi*, the school for Benga boys. It was the first spot occupied by the mission. Near it are *Ulatu*, *Ngelapindi*, and other native towns, with many people. The view seaward is beautiful; a little archipelago lies to the south and west, and on the south and east extends the blue line of the mainland. At Ugoli lived and died Rev. George M'Queen. Afterward it was occupied by Rev. C. De Heer. It is no longer to be held by a white missionary, but *Bombanga*, one of our candidates for the ministry lives there, and teaches the remaining scholars, and on the Sabbath one of the missionaries preaches at the chapel there. It is a two miles' walk, most of the way along a hard white beach from *Evangasimba*.

Evangasimba, standing centrally on the western side of the Island, is the principal station. There is our church. There are two mission dwelling-houses a few hundred yards apart, viz: the Mission Treasurer's and the Girls' School Superintendent's. In the treasurer's yard (Rev. W. H. Clark's), is the storehouse of missionary provisions, and of all kinds of goods to pay expenses of schools and stations; for, unlike missions in other countries, ours does not pay and buy with cash, but we pay our workmen and teachers, and buy our children's food and much of our own, with knives and plates, and beads, and cloth, and a hundred other things. This is very troublesome, but it is less expensive to the Board than the use of cash would be. Under the treasurer's hand is also a carpenter's shop, where the natives learn to make chests and tables, and other useful articles. The girls' school dwelling is called "*Itandeluku*," to distinguish it. The children are under the care of lady missionaries, but one gentleman usually lives there as superintendent, teaches candidates for the ministry, preaches at Ugobi, and visits the mainland out-stations. The missionaries at present at the school are Mr. and Mrs. Nassau, and Mrs. Clemens. These two missionary dwellings and their numerous outhouses, in a large cleared space, quite resemble civilization, and afford a pleasing sight as one coming in from the sea looks upon them.

Three miles from *Evangasimba* is *Alongo* station, on a promontory at the north end of the Island. It is a school for mainland boys. It was first occupied by the late Rev. Wm. Clemens, but now by the Rev. C. De Heer. The view from *Alongo* is wide, west and north, and eastward into the bay. That school has been blessed by God. From its pupils have arisen almost all

the young men who now are candidates for the ministry, or assisting as Scripture readers among their own mainland natives. God has blessed its former pupils' teaching among their own people, and has saved many souls by their work. R. H. NASSAU.

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PROGRESS AT CAPE PALMAS.

The annexed paragraphs are taken from the *Cavalla Messenger* for September:

IMPROVEMENTS AT CAPE PALMAS.—Hon. J. T. Gibson's very fine stone ware-house is completed. We notice that Colonel Cooper is also erecting a second one. A number of new frame buildings have been put up in east Harper during the past six months. Two schooners, for Messrs. Gibson & Harmon and Mr. J. B. Dennis, are also on the stocks in Hoffman River.

Mr. R. H. Gibson deserves credit for developing a nice farm-lot at the head of Sheppard Lake, on what was a very unpromising piece of ground. What has been done there might be done on any lot in the settlement, and that would make Maryland County look quite differently from what it does now.

SYRUP AT CAPE PALMAS, and in the neighborhood, is now being made. To Mr. J. W. Ashton, at Gitetabo, on the Cavalla, is due the credit of making the first, which was of an excellent quality. Mr. Charles Harmon, of Harper, has now a sugar mill in successful operation near Mt. Vaughan. At Cavalla, the Christian villagers, with a rude mill, of their own construction, have ground cane and made a little syrup also. Messrs. Gibson and Harmon's sugar mill, made at Cape Palmas, though of modest pretensions, answers their purposes very well. It presses out ten gallons of syrup per day. They have some good syrup on hand for sale. We received, a few days ago, a barrel of fine syrup from Mr. J. W. Ashton at Gitetabo, on the Cavalla. We should import no more foreign syrup, even though the Liberian Legislature had imposed no import duty, for we like the domestic better.

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1865.—*Port of Harper.* The imports amount to \$6,232 38. The exports have been:—Palm Oil, 21,628 Gallons. Ivory, 29 Pounds.

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LIBERIAN AFFAIRS.

We clip the following from the *Liberia Herald* for August 21, 1865:—

EFFECTS OF THE PORT OF ENTRY BILL.—The long desired "Port of Entry Bill" has now been in operation since January, of

the current year; and the good accruing to the citizens from it cannot fail to be seen by every Liberian. We have always favored such a bill, and the more earnestly would we do so now. We know but one or two of our citizens who have spoken against it; and it was not because they really opposed it.

A splendid chance has opened for our Merchants who are in the Palm oil trade, their boats are kept constantly "on the go," and every time they return, they bring a full load. Three or four weeks they are absent, instead of as many months as formerly. From three to five thousand gallons of oil may be brought in a week, where the right kind of merchandize can be supplied. The great supply has created the desire for a greater number and a larger size of boats; and has induced our merchants to commence building.

The necessity of such a law and our right to enact it are denied by none. As yet, we have experienced no very serious difficulty with subjects of any of the Powers with whom we have treaties, on account of this law. The American traders have never yet, as a general course of action, taken to the coastwise trade; but have always been content with dealing with us at our regular ports of entry, and they even prefer this; the Dutch who have recently become frequent visitors to our coast, and whom we are glad to have come among us, have occasioned no difficulty because of this bill, but seem perfectly satisfied with it. Some others, however, cannot be thus spoken of—a Hamburg and one or two English traders—the Government of Liberia having been put to considerable expense and trouble, through the neglect (wilful we are inclined to think) of these traders in not removing their produce from their factories on the coast before this law went into effect. These traders, like all others, have had the just and full term of two years to bring their matters of business on the coast to a close. But they neglected it. These are they who have ever obtained the greatest good from this coastwise trade, acquiring handsome fortunes in a few years. It is not strange, then, that they should be loath to give it up; that they should oppose it by word and deed. But "the die is cast;" the result is in our favor; the coast must be left to Liberians only. We have no reason to think of failure.

NO CRIMINAL DOCKET.—The June Term (last) of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, was commenced on the 12th ult. His Honor, Judge B. P. Yates presided. A Grand Jury was empanelled, the Docket read containing nineteen cases (one added after the meeting of the Court, making twenty.) What is very remarkable, is the fact, that "there was no business found for the Grand Jury," though they remained in session two days. Not less unusual is the fact that no one Petit Jury was impannelled for this term, though the Court was in session six days. Not one criminal case was upon the docket, when read at the opening of

the Court. This speaks well for the community; and we trust that it may soon become as remarkable to have a criminal before the Court, as it is now not to have one. Most of the cases were in Equity, such as could be decided by the Court without the intervention of a jury.

CARYSBURG LIVE-STOCK COMPANY, organized February 8th, 1864; chartered September 6th, 1864. Office, Seys Avenue near Hagan street.—President, Albert Woodson; Vice Presidents, Simon Harrison, C. M. Waring, C. Travis, Samuel Carr, Thomas Smith, Moses Coleman; Executive Committee, Wm. Douglass, J. A. Cuthbert, Daniel Laing, Wm. H. Dennis, Charles Deputie; Secretary, John R. Freeman; Treasurer, Burl. Burton.

THE WEATHER has been exceedingly fine and pleasant for the last few weeks; no rain of any consequence during the whole time. In the middle of the rains, we have the “middle dries.” This then, is the “middle dries,” and is by far more agreeable than our regular dry season.

THE UNION MECHANICS INSTITUTION of this City, will celebrate their 6th Anniversary, on the 25th inst. The address will be delivered by the Rev. A. Herring, a venerable member of the Institution.

STENOGRAPHIC REPORTER.—Mr. John M. Nightingale, late of Barbados, has been admitted into the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, of this county, as Stenographic Reporter.

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BRITISH WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS:—SIERRA LEONE.*

Sierra Leone consists of the peninsula on which is situated Freetown, and which was settled towards the close of the last century. From 1819 to 1824 portions of land on the Bullom shore, on the opposite side of the river, and a tract of country along the Rokel river, were also obtained from the natives. The Isles de Los, to the north of the peninsula, are also British territory, but have not been occupied of late years. The Island of Bulama was ceded in 1799, and has been occupied since 1860; the Portuguese have, however, put in a claim to it, which is now under the consideration of the British and the Portuguese Governments. The cession of Sherbro Island and a portion of the mainland opposite was completed in 1861.

*Compiled mainly from Col. Ord's late report to the British Government.

In the same year an expedition was sent against the people of Quiah, inhabiting the mainland adjoining the peninsula. A treaty was signed, by which they ceded a small portion of their territory as a security for peace. In the following year another expedition sent against them resulted in their defeat and submission. It was then determined to annex that portion of their territory adjoining Sierra Leone.

There is no protectorate, nor anything analogous thereto, exercised over any part of the country, the government of which is administered by a governor, with executive and legislative councils.

During the last ten years there has been a large increase in the export of oils, nuts, seeds and ginger. Less gold is supplied than formerly, and the introduction of iron ship building has almost extinguished the timber trade. After deducting the value of the principal articles of export, there still remains a numerous class of miscellaneous articles the total value of which, during each of the last two years, is not far short of the total value of the exports of the Colony ten years since. With the exception of ginger and arrow-root, but a small proportion of the articles exported from the Colony is raised within the peninsula. The Quiah and Sherbro districts contribute a considerable share, but by far the greater quantity of exports comes from the interior, the numerous rivers by which the country is intersected affording the natives a ready means of bringing their produce in canoes to Sierra Leone.

The cultivation of cotton is attracting some attention, but the country possesses such peculiar aptitude for the production of oil seeds, and recent researches have made known so many different sources from which valuable and useful oils can be obtained, that it is hardly likely that cotton-growing will, for the present, be carried on extensively or with much vigor.

The imports of the Colony are chiefly cotton and silk goods, tobacco, wines and spirits, "miscellaneous" articles, serving to swell considerably the total value.

The steady advance in general prosperity which the return of its imports and exports exhibits has produced a corresponding increase in the revenue of the Colony. The greater part of this increase has been derived from customs, which have augmented 25 per cent. in the last five years; indeed, every other source of revenue shows an

improvement within this period, and that from "miscellaneous" has more than quadrupled.

The only aid which the Colony receives from the Home Government funds is £2,000 a year, for the payment of the Governor's salary.

The addition of new territory has involved the augmentation of the civil establishments. The expenditure on public works has more than doubled, whilst under the head "Miscellaneous" is borne the charge arising from the acquisition of the Quiah territory, charges which have been defrayed by the colonists, although entailing upon them in one year alone an outlay of £4,000.

The Colony has no public debt, and there was a small balance in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1864.

The taxation of the Colony consists of an *ad valorem* duty of 4 per cent. on all imports, except wines, spirits, tobacco, and certain other articles, on which specific rates are charged. There is also a license duty on the retail of spirits, on boats, canoes, and hawkers, and generally on certain articles of produce brought from the interior. There is, moreover, a tax on houses and land, and a tax for the repair of the roads.

The house tax is 5s. on houses of the value of £5 and under, and 1s. in the pound on houses over the value of £5. The land tax is 6d. per acre on all land under cultivation. The road tax is 1s. 6d. per head, per annum.

The payment of these three last taxes has not yet been extended to Bulama, and has only been partially introduced into the Sherbro district; it is, however, in full force in the Peninsula and Quiah, and will be imposed upon the remainder of the Colony as it becomes ripe for it.

The charge for police, goals, district managers, and constabulary, amount to about £14,000 per annum. The military force comprises five companies of a West Indian regiment. The military of the Colony consists of one regiment of infantry, and some cavalry and artillery.

The annual grants of the local government for educational purposes amount to £666. Extensive funds have been and still are appropriated through other agencies to this important work. The educational establishments of the Colony which receive no help from its treasury, are the schools for the liberated Africans, maintained by

the Episcopal Church Missionary Society, at a cost of about £2,700 a year. The Society further supports the Fourah Bay College at an expense of about £700 per annum, the Grammar School in Freetown costing £180 per annum, and the Female Educational Institution at an outlay of nearly £800 a year. The village schools, in connection with the native pastorate, are maintained at an expense of £400 a year, which is furnished partly by the children's payment, and partly by aid from England.

The total amount devoted annually for educational purposes in connection with the Episcopal Church Missionary Society, is therefore £4,700, and if to this be added £150 furnished by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and about the same from the Lady Huntingdon Ministry; omitting the Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, and other Christian churches, the amount of whose contributions it has been impossible to obtain with exactness, it will be seen that the cause of education in Sierra Leone is well provided for.

The Colony supports, at an expense of between £3,000 and £4,000 a Hospital, a Lunatic Asylum, and a Hospital for Incurables. The benefits conferred by these institutions are appreciated by the people, and a considerable amount is received in payment for the support and treatment of patients.

The natives to the north of the settlements are chiefly Mandingoes. They cultivate the ground nut, and bring also to the Colony beniseed, palm-kernels, horses, cattle, and hides. In the immediate vicinity are found the Timmanees, a quiet Pagan race, engaged in agriculture. These people are under chiefs who govern larger or smaller communities, according to their wealth and influence, and with many of them, occupying the coast from the River Pongas on the north, and the River Gallinas on the south, and to a distance of four days' journey up the Sierra Leone river, the Government has established relations.

This has been done by treaties, which stipulate that the slave trade shall be abolished, that perfect freedom of trade shall be allowed in their countries, and their canoes permitted to come to the ports of the Colony; that British subjects shall be protected, and if they commit offences, shall be sent to Sierra Leone for trial. In return they receive stipends varying from £5 to £100, and involving a total cost to the local Government of nearly £1,400 a year. The treaties are generally faithfully observed, and where they are broken by

the people it is found that a threat of withdrawing his subsidy has generally the effect of inducing the chief to compel the offenders to make restitution.

It is unquestionable that by means of these treaties the Sierra Leone Government exercises an influence over a large extent of country from which it would otherwise be excluded—an influence which is most useful in securing the safety of its trade and the protection of its people, as well as enabling it to interfere on occasions between the natives themselves, not only greatly to their advantage, but often for the security and peace of the settlement.

In point of healthiness Sierra Leone does not contrast unfavorably with any of the other settlements. Indeed, the garrison, who are quartered on a hill 400 feet high and overlooking the town, are singularly exempt from epidemics and from the more fatal form of African fever. It is now a subject of regret with many of the inhabitants, that they did not originally establish their permanent residence, or at least country houses, on the high lands surrounding the town, where at an elevation of 3,000 feet they would have been free from the dangers to which they are now exposed in the low-lying ground of Freetown, where all their houses are situated.

The ecclesiastical establishment of the Colony consists of a bishop, of a colonial chaplain, and of an assistant chaplain, with the necessary officers for a cathedral.

For many years the Episcopal Church Missionary Society bore the expense of the churches established in the different villages throughout the peninsula in which the liberated Africans were settled. In 1860 it was considered that the time had arrived when a great portion of this burden might be legitimately thrown on the people and country, the Society reserving to itself the maintenance of a single church in Freetown, and purposing to devote its efforts more especially to the higher class of educational establishments.

In 1861 the native pastorate was accordingly formed by the transfer of nine native clergymen to the parochial duties of the Colony, under the control of the bishop. The stipends assigned to these ministers have been fixed on a moderate scale, and the whole cost of the arrangement has been provided for by a temporary grant from the Society, and the contributions of the native congregations. The system has not been in operation for any length of time, but the manner in which the people have accepted the novel and unexpected

charge thrown upon them, entitles them to much praise. Notwithstanding the reduction which the Church Missionary Society has felt bound to make in its expenditures in the maintenance of missionaries and native clergy in Sierra Leone, it still devotes annually £3,000 to this important object. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel also support their Mission at a cost of about £600 a year.

Churches and ministers representing nearly all the other Christian denominations are to be found in the settlements, principally in Freetown, but no authentic information has been obtained respecting the cost of their maintenance; none, however, receive any aid from the Government.

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AFRICAN COLONIZATION GALLERY.

Portraits of the late Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Dr. James W. Lugenbeel, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, and the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, with those of Chief Justice Edward J. Roye, and President Daniel B. Warner, of Liberia, have been recently added to the gallery of paintings of African Colonizationists, commenced a few years since by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and on exhibition at its rooms, No. 609 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. These are deservedly held in high esteem for their zealous labors and sacrifices for the elevation of the people of color, and are thus fittingly placed in brotherhood with the likenesses previously received, of Ashmun, Bedell, Bell, Buchanan, Burnet, Caldwell, Carroll, Coates, Coles, Cresson, John P. Crozer, Gurley, Hodgkin, LaFayette, Latrobe, McMicken, Malcom, Marshall, Meade, Charles Fenton Mercer, Margaret Mercer, Monroe, Pinney, Robert Ralston, Randall, Roberts, Sheppard, Short, Stockton, Sully, White, and Thomas W. Williams. These were painted by several of the most prominent artists of the country, such as Eaton, Eicholtz, Lambdin, Marchant, Miller, Neagle, Read, Rockey, and Sully. They are all gifts—the Managers feeling bound to devote the funds contributed to its treasury exclusively to the objects of its wide-spread benevolence.

The Society is encouraged to hope for the early addition of portraits of Benson, Brewer, Converse, McLain, Marsh, Reed, and Skinner.

Additions are invited, so as to make perfect a gallery of those

eminent in the foundation and growth of African Colonization and of Liberia. Among the many whose work is finished on earth, and whose countenances deserve to shine forth forever in such a collection, we might mention the names of Alexander, Anderson, Andrus, Ayres, Samuel Bacon, Bankson, Benedict, Bethune, Cary, Clay, Cope, Cox, Crawford, Samuel A. Crozer, Cuffee, Day, Everett, Finley, Fitzhugh, Gales, Greenleaf, Harper, Hopkins, Hunt, James, Jefferson, Key, Lawrence, McDonogh, Madison, Mechlin, Mills, Peaco, Perry, Phelps, Southard, Stevens, Teage, Thornton, Todsen, Van Renssalaer, Bushrod Washington, Webster, Wilkeson, Wiltberger, and Winn.

There should also appear in such a galaxy the portraits of eminent patrons and laborers who are still warmly interested in the promotion of this great scheme, viz: Alberti, E. Bacon, R. J. Breckinridge, Blyden, Burgess, Cocke, Crummell, Gregory, Hall, Thomas R. Hazard, Ingersoll, Maclean, Orcutt, Payne, Gerard Ralston, Seys, and Tracy.

It is reasonable to suppose that among the relatives and friends of the gentlemen named, there are those who will aid in swelling this Congress, and thus enable posterity to behold the faces of the founders, pioneers and promoters of an enterprise full of blessings to two races and two continents!

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AFRICAN IMMIGRATION.

One of our own papers, and the *Creole* of Demerara, W. I., are discussing a project for promoting what is called "Immigration from Africa" to supply the local demand for labor. There may be others who can see no valid objection to such a movement, not regarding in such light the stimulus it would give to "abuses in Africa itself." We thought the fearful revelations which were made public during the operation of the French immigration scheme under the Regis contract, some of which are forcibly given in the able article in our present number from the pen of the Rev. Edward W. Blyden, Secretary of State of Liberia, had fully opened the eyes of all parties to the evils of this new system. It was established beyond the possibility of disproof, that the "recruits," as they were called, or "engages," had been captured by the chiefs who passed them over to the French contractors, and that the sum

per head the latter paid was held to be the sale-price of each individual. This demand gave an extraordinary impetus to inter-tribal warfare, which the slave-dealing African chiefs prosecute for the purpose of obtaining slaves; and not only did the French profit by it, but the traders for Cuba also. In fact, it was neither more nor less than the slave-trade under a new name, but with all its old forms and all its old atrocities. It was—after much negotiation—finally suppressed, its evils having been admitted by the French Government.

It is simply incorrect to state that there are many places on the West Coast of Africa from which immigrants might be procured, without encouraging a slave-trade. Many years ago the experiment was tried and signally failed. The native African will not emigrate of his own free will. All along the sea-board the native people labor for themselves, or, when not free, for their own chiefs and owners, who make more by employing than they could by selling them. Even at Sierra Leone and Liberia, the native Africans are not to be induced to quit their actual home for foreign countries; so it must be accepted as a settled fact, that laborers for them are not obtainable from Africa.

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AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, will be held in the First Presbyterian church, 4½ Street, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening, January 16, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Addresses are expected from Hon. Abraham Hanson, Commissioner and Consul-General of the Government of the United States to Liberia, and others.

The Board of Directors of the Society, will meet at 12 o'clock M., the same day, at their rooms in the COLONIZATION BUILDING, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 4½ Streets, Washington, D. C.

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DEATH OF DR. L. A. SMITH.

With unfeigned sorrow we record the death of LYNDON A. SMITH, M. D., Secretary of the New Jersey State Colonization Society. After a long and painful sickness, he bade adieu to earth on the 15th December, at his home, Newark, N. J., aged 70 years. He

had resided there in professional life some forty years; and as a physician, a man and a Christian, he was much respected and esteemed. Not forgetting other objects of benevolence, Dr. Smith became an early and earnest friend of the scheme of African Colonization; and his interest in the cause continued to the end. His last business-act, performed but a day before his death, was to write a notice calling a meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Society, on the following Wednesday.

The notice was sent to the members of the Board in due time, and the meeting was held the day after his burial! Just one week prior to his death, in conversation with a friend, he inquired after the welfare of the cause, and with an animated countenance, expressed the hope that he should be able to attend the approaching anniversary of our Society—to be held in this city on the 16th inst. With many others we sincerely mourn the departure of our friend Dr. L. A. Smith, but with them we rejoice in the belief, that our loss is his gain.

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LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

The following have been handed to us for publication. Letters from Mrs. Ricks have repeatedly appeared in the Repository. She is the daughter of the Rev. George M. Erskine, an early settler of Liberia from Tennessee:

FROM JACOB TOLES.

MONROVIA, August 20, 1865.

MR. GEORGE W. S. HALL: Sir—I wish you to be kind enough to publish for me the following statement in order that my brothers and sisters, as well as many other colored friends, may know that I am yet living and doing well in this, the land of my adoption. I came to this country in 1849, in the Liberia Packet, and am yet alive and doing well, and would state that I have never yet regretted the choice I have made. My wife, Phœbe, is also alive and with me, and although there is some pressure here on account of the war and the state of our finances, still it is my belief that this is much the best country for the colored man, particularly at this crisis and in the excited state of the people after such a severe and bloody war. I make this public statement because I don't know where my kind friends have got scattered. Some I left in Ohio and in other places, and I wish them all to hear from me here in Liberia. Some I left in Richmond, Va., but let them be where they may, I wish them, if alive, to hear from me. I came out of the Stevens' family, Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia.

Your servant,

JACOB TOLES.

FROM MRS. MARTHA A. RICKS.

CLAY-ASHLAND, *April* —, 1865.

REV. R. R. GURLEY:—SIR: I believe the Lord has come down to deliver the second children of Israel. Liberia has and is still feeling the effects of your war, and it has caused her to arise up to help herself, and to call for wheels, cards, and looms. I have just got out of my loom. I have learned enough to weave cloth to help clothe my family. No doubt if the war had not of been I would not have learned. Coffee is being raised in large quantities. They are enlarging their sugar plantations every year, and getting larger mills—some ordering engines and steam-mills to make up their sugar. It is a great difficulty, as we have no Foundry in Liberia. I have often wished for one so that my husband and others could get mills. There have been more arrow-root and pepper raised than for years. We are busy now raising arrow-root, pepper, ginger, cocoa, coffee, sugar-cane. We are spinning and weaving, just what we ought to have done years ago, instead of waiting and depending on America. I long to hear from you. How are you and family? I am getting ready to step down to Jordan, where there is no war, nor death. Pray for me. The Churches are still travelling and panting to be delivered.

Yours truly,

MARTHA A. RICKS.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

At the Annual Meeting of the NEW HAMPSHIRE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, held at Concord, June 15, 1865, it was

Resolved, That this Society respectfully proposes that Amendments to the Constitution of the American Colonization Society be made to the following effect:—

First. That Article 5 be so amended as to give more permanency to the Board of Directors.

Second. That Article 6th be so amended as to make the Executive Committee members *ex-officio* of the Board without limitations as to voting.

Third That Article 7 be so amended as to change the number of members requisite to form a quorum at the meetings of the Board of Directors, and modify the condition of transacting business.

Resolved, That our Secretary be directed to communicate the foregoing propositions to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, agreeably to Article 9 for Amendments to the Constitution; and that our Delegates be requested to lay the same before the Directors at their next annual session. A true copy: S. G. LANE, *Secretary*."

The following action was had by the MAINE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, at its Annual Meeting, at Portland, July 22, 1865:—

Resolved, That the Maine Colonization Society respectfully propose Amendments to the Constitution of the American Colonization Society to the effect:

I. That Article 5 be so changed as to give more permanency to the Board of Directors.

II. That Article 6 be so altered as to give the Executive Committee the right to vote at the Meetings of the Directors.

III. That Article 7 be so amended as to change the number necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business by the Board of Directors.

Resolved, That our Secretary be directed to give notice of the above propositions, agreeably to Article 9, relative to Amendments of the Constitution, to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, and that our Delegate to the next Annual Meeting of the Directors be requested to lay the same before the Board. Attest:

GEORGE F. EMERY, *Secretary*."

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OUR POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

We invite the thoughtful attention of the friends of the colored population to the following circular from one of our State Auxiliaries. It is not too much to hope that the facts and considerations presented may touch many responsive hearts throughout the entire country :

The Massachusetts Colonization Society desires to call the attention of its friends to the late change in the position and prospect of its affairs.

During the late civil war, slaves were not emancipated for colonization where the so-called Confederacy had control; the few hundred slaves in other parts of the South who were at liberty and desirous to emigrate, could not be safely moved across the country to any port of embarkation; the U. S. Government retained in its custody and employment, with few exceptions, those whom it had liberated; and to those already free, high wages and other strong inducements were offered to enter into the public service. For such reasons, emigration almost wholly ceased, and a large proportion of our friends, believing that we had little use for funds, diminished or suspended their usual donations. The return of peace has removed these obstacles to the prosecution of our work, and revived our operations.

On the 4th of November the American Colonization Society dispatched a vessel from Baltimore for Liberia with 174 emigrants. All of them are "freed-men." They were from Lynchburgh, Va., and its vicinity. The adults among them are generally members of Baptist churches. A large number of them are mechanics, of good business character. The movement originated among themselves, and the Society engaged in it only at their request.

It is too early to speak definitely of the number of emigrants for our next regular expedition in May, 1866; but it is evident that we need to be preparing for it. A distinguished philanthropist in Virginia, who, before the war, had all his slaves, which he thought necessary, several hundreds, in a

course of training for Liberia, wishes to send fifty. They are now free, and are considering the question. Another company in that State, of about one hundred, have made up their minds, and expressed their desire to emigrate. We are informed of many disbanded soldiers in one of the Western States, who had come to the same conclusion; and we learn from various parts of the South, that the minds of many of the better class of "freedmen" are tending in the same direction, believing that the land of their fathers offers better prospects for themselves and their posterity, than the land of their birth and bondage.

The time, therefore, has evidently come, in which the Treasury of the Society needs to be replenished as formerly, and there is little doubt, even more abundantly. And we earnestly request our friends to resume all their former activity in our behalf, and if not called upon personally, to remit their benefactions to this office.

We are perfectly aware that colored people who will remain in this country, will need and ought to receive, much and costly assistance, in the work of their elevation. But at least equally ought those to be assisted, who choose to promote their own well-being and that of their posterity, and to extend civilization and Christianity, by returning to the land which God gave to their fathers. In their behalf, we submit this earnest request.

WILLIAM ROPES, Prest.

ALBERT FEARING, Vice Prest.

JOSEPH TRACY, Secretary.

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AFRICAN MISSIONARY ITEMS.

MUHLBERG LUTHERAN MISSION.—There are now belonging to the Mission forty-one children, twenty-six boys and fifteen girls. There are also five boys and five girls named, who are living on the reservation, or rather on their ten acre lots. There are therefore, in all who are and who have been at the Mission, fifty-one persons. Besides the fifty-one now living, six other children, who have died, have been at the Mission. Twenty-three are members of our infant church. We hold communion four times in a year. Our weekly prayer meetings, preaching, Sabbath-schools and other religious exercises, are well attended. The children are making very creditable progress in school. Three of them, two boys and one girl, are rendering important aid in teaching. Each one teaches about half an hour a day. The Missionary work is a delightful work. To see forty or fifty youths grow up under one's immediate supervision, and one by one forsake their superstitious notions and their idolatrous habits, and dedicate themselves to the Lord; to see them brought from darkness to light, from degradation and ignorance to civilization and knowledge, is most cheering.

In a week or two our rice will be fit to cut. The children say our rice farm is better than any they have had here before. I had over one thousand coffee plants set out this season.—*J. Kiessler, letter of August 17, 1865.*

MISSIONARIES FOR MENDI.—Rev. George P. Claffin, and Mr. D. W. Barton, with their wives, and Mrs. M. Mair, recently sailed from Boston, on barque *Gem of the Sea*, Charles Webber, commander, to rejoin the Mendi Mission, with which they have formerly been connected. An African mission boy, brought to this country by Mr. Claffin, returns with them.

GABOON.—Mr. Bushnell reports the admission of one young man to the church in July, and says there are quite a number of applicants for admission. The girls' boarding school is now larger than ever before, numbering about thirty, and the boys' school is nearly as large. Another "King Glass," died July 16,—the fourth of the name who has died since the mission was established. Mr. Bushnell had recently visited the French Roman Catholic mission at Gaboon, and states their establishment, under government patronage, is becoming quite imposing in appearance. "Their new stone Cathedral is being beautified with paintings and attractive pictures, and other massive stone buildings are in the course of erection. In their boys' school, they have about one hundred pupils, obtained from many different tribes. It is evident, whatever may have been their former lack of success, that they are now prospering, and laying deep and strong foundations for future efforts in this part of Africa."

BONNY.—Bishop Crowther, native African, gives the following information respecting his recent visit: "I stopt at Bonny till the next mail, because the state of things was encouraging. King Poppel and his chiefs were in earnest for a Christian establishment among them. An order for £75 was forthwith given me on Captain Babington, as part payment of their share of £150 towards the expense of the Mission, for which sum a house is hired for the use of the Mission agents, and in which a school of 70 children is now kept, till the temporary school-room, which was almost completed, be ready for use. They will be preparing building materials for a permanent mission station till my return from the Niger next ascent, D. V. Bonny is left in charge of a school-master, Mr. Webber, a young man of steady, christian character, with an assistant school-master and interpreter in the capacity of a Scripture reader."

A CHRISTIAN AFRICAN KING.—On the evening of the coronation of Haggery II., at Cape Coast, West Africa, he attended a missionary meeting, where he made an earnest speech, in which he declared that on that day when the Lord had called him to be their ruler, it was his greatest glory to find himself among them as one of themselves, a Christian. He said that after his father's death, nearly twenty years ago, he had been excluded from the succession because he preferred to serve the true God. "The time has now come," said he, "when, with the blessing of God and your co-operation, the worship of idols shall triumph no more in this land. Relying on your cordial co-operation, every effort shall be made by me that shall tend to subvert superstition and build up the edifice of Christianity, that all may know the true God, and bow the knee only at His altar."

THE MATEBELE.—Of the mission to the Matebele, in the interior of South Africa, the London Society's *Magazine*, says; "Our intelligence from the remote district, which is eight hundred miles north of the Kuruman, is infrequent and irregular; but we are gratified to find that every additional report shows us that increasing light is shining on that dark land, and that there is ground to hope that it will shine more and more to the perfect day. The ignorant and degraded natives are evidently brought to understand somewhat of the nature and design of the gospel; and were it not for the restraints imposed on them by their despotic and aged chief, they would be found in greater numbers attending on the kind and Christian instructions of our missionaries."

TESTIMONY FOR MISSIONARIES.—The London *Saturday Review*, which is not remarkable for speaking favorably of religious matters, has some remarks in a notice of Krapf's Travels and Labors in Eastern Africa, which are of weight, coming from such a journal: "It would be difficult to find a volume which cuts more completely across the silly, popular platitude that missions to the heathen are useless, and that wise men would confine themselves to our own heathen at home. It is strange that, if a man goes merely to hunt, or to make geographical discoveries, he is loudly applauded by the very people who speak slightly of missionaries. To bring home hundreds of tusks, and teeth, and skins, or to show where a river rises and what is the altitude of a mountain-range, is thought a noble achievement; but to have crossed the plains where the elephants range, and to have ascended those unknown heights in order to give the greatest of blessings to the men who live there, is thought Quixotic and derogatory to the wisdom of civilized man. The real facts are just the other way.

MISSIONARY SHIPS.—It is sometimes well to know what children are doing to help on mission work in our world. As the London Missionary Society had extensive missions among "the South Sea Islands," it was thought proper to have "a missionary ship" to visit them, and to carry the missionaries and needful supplies, to and fro. The first was called the "Camden," formerly a packet at Falmouth, and after she had been some years employed in carrying the mails to foreign parts, the Directors purchased her, and sent her to the South Seas. When she was worn out they built another, and called her after that most excellent missionary, John Williams, who was murdered out there, a long time ago. Last year this vessel was lost on "Danger Island," and a new one was wanted. It was built at Aberdeen, and she was launched there about three weeks since. Ten thousand children were present on the occasion, and a joyful one it was; and better still, the scholars in the Sunday schools throughout the country, and other children connected with "the London Mission," have given all the money to pay for her! Was not that a noble thing? Just see what little folks can do when they all unite in such a blessed work.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF HON. THOMAS CORWIN.—In the death of this gentleman, at Washington City, December 18, the American Colonization Society has lost a distinguished advocate and a Vice-President. Mr. Corwin was born in Kentucky on the 29th of July, 1796, and during the last thirty-five years has been prominently before the public in various official positions of importance, including those of legislator and governor in his own State, member of the House of Representatives and United States Senator, Secretary of the Treasury in President Fillmore's Cabinet, and more recently Minister to Mexico. With the end of his life another of the eminent public men of the last generation has passed away.

DEPARTURE FOR MONROVIA.—Professor Alexander Crummell, of Liberia College, with his two daughters and aged mother, Rev. Mr. Herndon and several other colored people, embarked, Nov. 22d, at Boston, in the "Thomas Pope" for Liberia. Mr. Crummell returns to his chosen home and field of labor in Africa with improved health, and leaves warm thanks to those who have kindly aided him.

GLOWING DESCRIPTION OF LIBERIA.—Mr. Henry W. Johnson, late of Canandaigua, a colored man and lawyer, admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York, emigrated to Liberia with his family in June last from this city. Mr. Johnson gives a glowing description of Liberia. He was warmly welcomed by President Warner and many prominent citizens. He says: "The climate is delightful, the mercury ranging from 66° to 80°, the sun rises and sets about 6 o'clock, and varies but little during the year. The most beautiful flowers are in full bloom here during the whole year. Oh, what a glorious country is Africa! A day of virtuous liberty here, where we can live under rulers of our own class and kindred, is worth an eternity of bondage in America!" As a speaker, Mr. Johnson is said to have few superiors; as a scholar, very few who have not had greater advantages, are his equals.—*Journal of Commerce.*

NUCKBA AND NICKBAR.—Rev. C. C. Hoffman lately returned, as he states, "in good health, after an absence of six days, having made a circuit of about one hundred and twenty miles, visiting the towns in Karbo, Tebo, Giter, and Webo. * * * Walking through Grabu, a man by the name of Sia called us to his house, a very fine one, and gave us some Palm wine. With him and his friends we had much talk, and he gave us a good deal of information about the interior. He is a slave trader, and had been some distance in the interior. He told me of the lake of which I have often before heard (too large to see across,) and said it could be reached in ten days, it was called Nuckba. Also, that at a distance of eight days travel, one reached a river called Nickbar, which communicated with the ocean, and from which persons received foreign goods. These statements confirms what I heard some years ago when in this country."

FAILURE OF AFRICAN EXPEDITIONS.—An interesting meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, was held in London, on the 17th November, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President, in the chair.

The President said it was his painful duty to announce to the meeting the failure of two African expeditions upon the success of which the Society had set its heart. All those who had been in the habit of attending the meetings of the Society would recollect that the greatest interest was attached by all geographers to an expedition fitted out by Baron Von der Decken to explore the interior of Africa from the East coast, proceeding from Zanzibar and ascending one of the rivers on that coast. For that purpose the Baron had fitted out two steamers—a large and small steamer—entirely at his own expense, and provided the expedition with every sort of material calculated to ensure its success. This same vigorous explorer was the first who really settled the great question of a snowy mountain under the equator. The news had been communicated by Colonel Playfair, consul at Zanzibar, and now in this country, who had received a letter stating that the Baron had lost both his steamers, and that he had been nearly dead himself with cholera or dysentery.

The other failure was that of their friend—of his friend, in particular—M. Du Chaillu, who most nobly had allotted all the little fortune he had acquired by the sale of his work to the fitting out of a fresh expedition, filling a vessel with everything requisite for such a purpose. M. Du Chaillu had been for some time, as they all knew, delayed in the prosecution of his purpose, owing to his instruments having been lost by the upsetting of a canoe. He waited for his instruments; but in the meantime he did the Society a great deal of service. He presented the British Museum with many specimens of the gorilla. At last M. Du Chaillu proceeded on his expedition, and the last they heard of him was that he had ventured a considerable distance into the interior of Africa; but the small-pox having broken out amongst the natives, they considered that the disease had been brought amongst them by M. Du Chaillu and his party, and they became enemies. It appeared that M. Du Chaillu had undergone great difficulties. He (the President) had received this telegram on Saturday evening, from Dartmouth, and he understood that M. Du Chaillu had arrived in London that evening: "Obliged to fight my way back to the coast. Wounded twice. Astronomical observations and journal saved."

DEATH OF DR. BARTH.—We are informed by the last steamer of the death of Dr. Heinrich Barth, the celebrated African explorer. He died in Africa, the theatre of his labors, which he has done much towards rendering better known. He was born in Hamburg in 1821, and enjoyed a good education. He then travelled in Sicily and Italy, and was engaged from 1845 to 1847 in visiting Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and other parts of northern Africa. He finally left the coast, and pushed into the outer limits of the unknown interior, whence he travelled through Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, and Greece, and published a valuable history of his travels, in 1849. He started again

the same year, with a party of scientific gentlemen from Berlin, for Africa, and, leaving Marseilles in December, 1849, did not return until September, 1855. In this time they travelled some twelve thousand miles, and gained much valuable information, while Burton was pushing his inquiries from the East, and Dr. Livingstone from the South, through the Makalolo country. Dr. Barth's account of his second trip at once took rank with the best, most thorough, and useful itineraries in Africa. After publishing this work he organized another expedition, which he hoped would have greater results than the preceding. He has been heard from on several occasions since his departure, always writing in a hopeful strain and confident of success. The last tidings merely acquaint us with the fact of his death, without any of the particulars.

THE SPANISH SLAVE TRADE.—The Queen of Spain has taken a step towards abolishing the infamous system of slave-trading, which remains as a stain upon Spanish civilization. It is directed that all negroes taken in Africa and brought to a Spanish colony as slaves, shall be made free, with the option of remaining in the colony and working under contract, or returning to Africa. Other negroes in the Spanish provinces of the Antilles will be protected in their freedom by Spanish authority, as soon as the present arrangement of an apprenticeship of five years shall cease. "From the moment," says the Queen's Minister, "the Government leaves the emancipated negroes in complete liberty to dispose of their actions, nothing can be allowed to trammel their freedom." Thus we find that while Spain, as a Christian Government, stamps the slave trade "with the seal of the most absolute reprobation," it also uses all its powers to prevent those violations of treaties and connivance with wrong which have made Spanish honor bear a bad name.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of November, to the 20th of December, 1865.

MAINE.		
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$60.)		
Bath—Major Thomas Har-		
ward, \$25. Cash, Cash,		
ea., \$10. Rev. John O.		
Fiske, \$5. Rev. S. F. Dike,		
\$3. D. T. Stinson, \$2.		
Capt. D. Patten, A. G. Page,		
H. Hildreth, Benj. Riggs,		
Friend, ea. \$1.—Annual		
collection in part of Bath		
Colonization Society.....	60 00	
VERMONT.		
Ascatneyville—Rev. Seth S.		
Arnold.....	4 00	
Montpelier—Vermont Coloni-		
zation Society, by George		
W. Scott, Esq., Treas.—of		
which Mr. Scott collected		
\$21,—as follows:—Hon. D.		
Baldwin, Hon. E. P. Walton,		
Geo. W. Scott, ea. \$5. Rev.		
W. H. Lord, J. T. Thurston,		
Esq., ea. \$2. Samuel Wells,		
Chas. Dewey, ea. \$1.....	157 75	
	161 75	
RHODE ISLAND.		
By Rev. J. Root Miller, (\$5.)		
Providence—E. Davis.....	5 00	
CONNECTICUT.		
By Rev. J. Root Miller, (\$159.30.)		
Fairfield—Dea. H. T. Curtis,		
Mrs. A. H. Kellogg, ea. \$5.		
Mrs. C. M. Beers, \$2.50.		
Miss M. Mills, M. G. Betts,		
D. M. Bunker, ea. \$2. Misses		
Nichols, \$1.50. H. M. Smith,		
Capt. C. R. Crocker, Dea.		
Charles Bennett, ea. \$1		

Cash, \$1.40
Southport—Miss D. Perry, Miss
 A. V. S. Schenck, ea. \$5.
 Miss F. Waterman, \$2. Rev.
 R. Emery, Mrs. J. Godfrey,
 ea. \$1
Norwalk—Judge Butler.....
Greenwich—H. M. Benedict...
Bridgeport—Miss L. R. Ward,
 Miss S. C. Ward, ea. \$1....
Newtown—Miss C. B. Beers...
New Milford—D. Marsh, Miss
 S. Northrop, Mrs. P. Bull,
 ea. \$5. Dea. J. J. Conklin,
 R. I. Canfield, ea. \$3. A.
 N. Kentfield, M. Beach, A.
 B. Mygatt, W. G. Starr, ea.
 \$1
Salisbury—Mrs. Mary Ann
 Holley, \$5. Mrs. M. H.
 Williams, \$3. Mrs. E. J.
 Bostwick, \$1.....
New Preston—Cash.....
Washington—Cash.....
Birmingham—G. W. Shelton,
 \$10. Mrs. N. B. Sanford,
 \$5
Woburn—J. Parker, \$3.
 Dea. R. J. Allen, Hon. Wm.
 Cathren, D. S. Bull, H. Hurd,
 D. Curtiss, B. Tabrique, ea.
 \$2. Cash, \$1.50. W. A.
 Strong, J. H. Linsley, G. B.
 Lewis, R. Drakeley, Capt.
 Thos. Root, C. Smith, A.
 C. Strong, G. Drakeley, ea.
 \$1.....

NEW YORK.

By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$54.)
Poughkeepsie—Hon. George
 Inniss, S. M. Buckingham,
 ea. \$10. H. L. Young, Mrs.
 H. L. Young, J. A. Sweet-
 zer, E. L. Beadle, Mrs. M.
 J. Myers, Cash, ea. \$5.
 Cash. M. Vassar, Jr., H. G.
 Eastman, H. G. Varick, ea.
 \$1.....

NEW JERSEY.

By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$148.)
Rahway—Miss Lucy H. Eddy,
 \$50. Jacob R. Shotwell,
 \$20. J. O. Lufberry, Joel
 Wilson, ea. \$5. Miss R.
 Shotwell, \$2. Dr. L. Drake,
 John High, S. Fithian, John

24 40 Woodruff, ea. \$1..... 86 00
New Brunswick—S. Van Wic-
 kle..... 15 00
Princeton—Hon. Richard S.
 Field..... 20 00
14 00 *Trenton*—A. Dutcher, C. B.
 Van Syckel, Wm. White,
 P. P. Dunn, ea. \$5. J. K.
 Smith, \$3. Mrs. George
 Brearly, \$2. Mrs. Sloan,
 10 00 Cash, ea. \$1 27 00

148 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$90.)

Sharon—Nancy Coleman, \$10.
 Selina Falkner, \$2 12 00
25 00 *New Castle*—Rebecca I. Green,
 Nancy L. Clark, ea. \$10.
 Edward Thomas, \$5 25 00
Shongas Grove—Stephen
 Cronch 10 00
12 80 *Youngsville*—Hull Day, Cyrus
 F. Artus, G. L. Mead, ea.
 \$10. Rev. C. M. Heard, \$5.
 Alden Marsh, \$3. Robert
 Higgins and wife, \$2. Sam-
 uel Clark, Wm. Davis, Seth
 Johnson, ea. \$1..... 43 00

90 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—Miscellaneous, 557 45

HAYTI.

Port au Prince—John B. Hep-
 burn, per Rev. Thomas S.
 Malcom, for "Barbados
 Loan Fund," 2 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT—*Ascutneyville*—Rev.Seth S. Arnold, to Jan. 1,
1866..... 1 00CONNECTICUT—*Middletown*—Mrs. Sarah L. Whittlesey,
to Jan. 1, 1866 1 00PENNSYLVANIA—*Philadelphia*—George L. Armstrong, per
Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, to
Jan. 1, 1866..... 1 00

54 00 HAYTI—*Port au Prince*—John
 B. Hepburn, per Rev. Thom-
 as S. Malcom..... 5 00

Repository 8 00

Donations 680 05

Miscellaneous..... 557 45

Total.....\$1245 50

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XLII.] WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1866. [No. 2.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

JANUARY 16, 1866.

It is a cause of devout gratitude to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, that we meet under the happy auspices that smile upon this—the Forty-Ninth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society. “Grim-visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front,” and peace again beams upon our beloved land. Let us lift up cheerful hearts before our Preserver, and with thanks for the past, pledge ourselves to higher devotion for the future.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Four of the Vice-Presidents—two of them Life Directors of the Society—DAVID HUNT, ESQ., JAMES RILEY, ESQ., DANIEL TURNBULL, ESQ., and HON. THOMAS CORWIN—have been removed by death. They were its early and steadfast friends and generous supporters: men eminent for their virtues and enlarged philanthropy.

Others of the zealous friends of the Society have also passed to their reward: HEZEKIAH HUNTINGTON, ESQ., Secretary of the Connecticut Colonization Society; DR. LYNDON A. SMITH, Secretary of the New Jersey Colonization Society, both of whom have been repeatedly members of the Board of Directors; and whose lives were filled with earnest efforts to advance the Redeemer's kingdom; MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, who devoted her purse as well as her pen to forwarding this and other enterprises that received her com-

mendation; EBEN FAIRCHILD, Esq., a regular giver, and in his will largely remembering the Society; GERARD HALLOCK, Esq., a life-long and able advocate of the cause; and PRESIDENT LINCOLN, by his proposal to Congress to recognize the Nationality of Liberia, and by opening diplomatic intercourse and the formation of a liberal treaty between the mother and daughter Republics, deserves to be regarded as an illustrious benefactor.

From Liberia comes the sad intelligence of the death of three of her prominent citizens:—REV. BOSTON J. DRAYTON, long a zealous Missionary of the Baptist Church, and lately Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic—drowned in the surf near Cape Palmas: REV. BEVERLY R. WILSON, for over thirty years a devoted Missionary of the Methodist E. Church, and frequently honored with high public trusts: and HON. STEPHEN A. BENSON, who accompanied his parents to Monrovia, they being among its earliest settlers. Consequently he grew with the country, and filled with marked distinction the position of Judge, Senator, Vice President and, for eight years, President of the Republic. General sorrow was expressed in Liberia at the passing away of men so distinguished.

THE TREASURY.

The balance in the treasury, at the commencement of the year, was \$1,523.33. The receipts have been, from Donations \$5,688.27, and from Contributions for the Barbados Expedition \$1,504.76; from Legacies \$5,737.08; from the Government of the United States, being final payment for the support of Recaptured Africans landed in Liberia in 1860-61, \$6,962.50; from Invested Funds, realized to meet expenses of emigration, \$14,700.00, and from other sources \$10,703.26, making the total amount received during the year, \$46,819.20.

The disbursements for the same period were \$41,737.87, of which \$9,259.56, was for passage and the usual support, &c., of American Emigrants, and \$10,367.98 was for the Barbados Expedition, leaving the cash on hand January 1, 1866, \$5,081.34. Of this latter \$4,885.37 is awaiting the order of the authorities of Liberia, and the balance, \$195.97, is to the credit of the Society,

EMIGRATION OF THE YEAR.

The annexed table shows the number of emigrants sent to Liberia by the Society during the past twelve months—exceeding the emigration of any year since 1856:

VESSELS.	SAILED FROM.	TIME OF SAIL- ING.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.
Barque Greyhound.....	New York	January 16, '65.	1.
Brig M. A. Benson.....	Boston	February 9, '65.	1
Brig Cora	Barbados	April 6, 1865.	346
Barque Thomas Pope.....	New York.....	June 3, 1865.	7
Schooner H. P. Russell..	Baltimore.....	November 4, '65.	172
			527

Those by the Greyhound and the M. A. Benson were respectively Nicholas Augustus, a blacksmith by trade : and Joseph John Blyden, brother of the present learned Secretary of State of Liberia, a steam-engine boilermaker by occupation ; both natives of the Danish Island of St. Thomas, W. I., who came to this country at their own expense, and were provided a passage to Monrovia by the Society.

THE BARBADOS EXPEDITION.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, it was

“ Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated by this Society, to be expended as the Executive Committee shall direct, for the purpose of aiding emigration from Barbados to Liberia.”

The Executive Committee promptly took measures to carry out the novel and interesting trust thus committed to them. The advice of active friends of the cause and of this movement, of merchants engaged in trade between this country and Barbados, and of gentlemen who had resided on or visited that Island, were sought and much valuable information obtained. The Committee, at its meeting held February 1st, directed the Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary of the Society, to proceed to Barbados, delegating to him the necessary power to act in the premises.

Dr. McLain embarked February 24th, at Philadelphia, on the brig Eclipse, and arrived at Bridgetown, the port of entry of Barbados, on the 11th of March, after a pleasant voyage of fifteen days. He was received with indications of regard and gratitude, and succeeded in every respect much beyond what was expected. He found that hundreds were anxious to go to the African Republic, while he experienced no little embarrassment in making a selection from the waiting applicants.

So desirous were many of these people to remove to Africa, that on the 14th February, before intelligence of the action of this Board could reach the Island, the Chairman, Vice-President, and Secretary of "The Barbados Company for Liberia," with several of its members, numbering in all sixteen persons, embarked on a small vessel chartered by the British Government to transport Recaptured Africans from her colonies in the West Indies to Sierra Leone. It is stated that they "regretted they could wait no longer." They arrived safely at their place of destination, and some of them have since reached Monrovia.

Large deputations of the two organizations, viz: "The Barbados Company for Liberia," and "The Fatherland Union Barbados Emigration Society for Liberia," were received by Dr. McLain shortly after his arrival, and a free and full conference had. The extent of the means at his disposal for their colonization was made known, and it was unanimously chosen by those intended to be benefitted, that these ought to be used rather for the transfer of as many persons as possible, than that any portion should be applied for the comfort and support of a limited number—say one hundred and fifty—after their arrival in Liberia. The universal sentiment and feeling was that they could take care of themselves after landing.

A serious difficulty now presented:—no vessel was in port or expected suitable for the carriage of emigrants. Several days passed by, when to the joy of all interested in the movement, the superior brig Cora anchored in the harbor, about the 25th of March, seeking business. She proved to be admirably adapted for the purpose, and was commanded by one of the most skillful and kind masters that ever trod a quarter-deck. A charter at reasonable rates was concluded, and she was speedily prepared for the accommodation of three hundred and twenty emigrants, and liberally furnished for a passage of sixty days. Provisions for the support for at least the same period after reaching Monrovia were, with what were supposed to be three hundred and thirty-three persons, got on board, and everything made ready to sail on the evening of the 5th of April.

The departure of the Cora was, however, delayed until the following day, to allow a Commission ordered by the Governor of the Island to survey her: and for the English Admiral commanding on that

station, to enable his first Executive officer to make an examination of "how the Queen's subjects were provided for." These Commissions thoroughly performed their duties and reported that the vessel was finely fitted out, and bountifully supplied with medicines, food, water, fuel, cooking utensils, and all things requisite for the people on the voyage.

The passage to Monrovia was a pleasant one, and made in thirty-three days—without serious sickness, or a single death! Instead of three hundred and thirty-three passengers, as was supposed, the Captain landed three hundred and forty-six persons in good health: being forty-six more than was arranged with the representatives of the two Associations already named should go, twenty-six more than berths had been provided for on board, and thirteen more than answered to their names when called prior to the sailing of the vessel!

The cargo and passengers of the *Cora*, were consigned to Mr. Henry W. Dennis, the Society's Agent at Monrovia, who was instructed to transfer them to the authorities of Liberia. Among them were coopers, carpenters, shoemakers, a wheelwright, printer and teachers, with several who thoroughly understood the cultivation of the Cane and manufacture of sugar, and the culture and preparation of all kinds of tropical products. A large proportion were the professed followers of Christ, prompted by the love of souls, as well as the desire to improve their temporal condition. They were mainly Episcopalians, Wesleyans and Moravians:—the Episcopalians being the most numerous.

Under date of Government House, Monrovia, May 13, President Warner wrote as follows:—"I have your letter dated Barbados, April 8," introducing to me Captain William Henderson of the brig *Cora*, which arrived here on the 10th of the present month, bringing us a company of emigrants from the Island of Barbados. They are all landed, three hundred and forty-six in number, not one having died on the passage out.

As far as my observations have gone, the people just landed seem, upon the whole, to be a well selected company, and may be regarded as a valuable acquisition to our young Republic. To your large experience in the kind of materials required here for the upbuilding of this offspring of American philanthropy, and the further development of the country and the character of the people in it, and your

sagacity in selecting those materials, is due the very respectable and promising immigration with which we have just been favored.

The Government of this Republic feels very grateful to the Society for the great interest it has taken in its West Indian emigration enterprise, both as it regards the pecuniary means it has furnished and the happy selection of the emigrants sent out.

President Warner again says, August 21 :

“My opinion of the company of Barbadians is that they will do well, and will prove as valuable an acquisition to the country as the same number of the American population that have come into it have done. On this question, however, there is amongst us a diversity of opinion—some favoring the American side of the question ; others, the West Indian side.

The majority of the company are located on the Carysburg road, about four miles from the St. Paul's river. Some few, who were attacked by fever before they could be removed from the city, are still here, but will be sent to the place of their destination as soon as they are sufficiently convalescent to undergo the fatigue of travelling.

These people are of industrious habits, pious, seemingly, withal. I learn that many of them have already fine gardens coming on just about their present temporary home—the Receptacle on the road.”

The last Report of the New York State Colonization Society thus forcibly points out the valuable lesson which the spirit of emigration in the West Indies develops as bearing on the future condition, wants, and feelings of the colored people of the United States :

“We hail this event as highly auspicious for the future welfare of Liberia and the civilization of Africa. These emigrants have enjoyed personal liberty for thirty years, in one of the most beautiful West India Islands, under the colonial government of Great Britain, where laws made no invidious or disqualifying distinctions of color, where their numbers secured a large amount of social comfort ; and yet they longed for a higher theatre of action, and had made up their minds that Liberia, the black man's Republic on the black man's native continent, above all other places, could satisfy their desire. May we not accept this as indicative of the final judgment of the multitudes of the African race recently emanci-

pated in these United States? May we not justly conclude, that hereafter, when a clearer view of the claims of humanity and Christianity prevail, thousands of them will call upon us to aid them to plant colonies and spread Christian civilization and freedom along the whole African coast?"

A GIFTED LAWYER.

Among the emigrants sent by the Society in June last was Mr. Henry W. Johnson, of Canandaigua, New York. By occupation a barber, but in the face of obstacles such as would turn back a man of more than ordinary perseverance, Mr. Johnson acquired a knowledge of the law, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Mr. Johnson removed to Liberia, believing that in that field he can accomplish more for the political and social equality of his race, than in America. In a letter written at Monrovia, 10th August, he thus expresses his impressions and appreciation of his adopted country :

"I am happy to inform you that, after a very pleasant voyage of thirty-six days, we arrived at Monrovia, Sunday, July 9, about 4 o'clock p. m. No accident happened during the journey. We have been very kindly treated by all the prominent citizens of Monrovia.

"You are, perhaps, anxious to know how I like Africa. I am very much pleased with it so far. It is a noble country. I am also pleased with the people. I am very happily disappointed with the progress and present state of this infant Republic. Here their pecuniary interests have been very much affected by our war, but still I see many evidences of prosperity, industry, and enterprise among the people. They have the manly bearing of *highminded and intelligent freemen!* They look and act like men who know *and have no superior but their Maker.* They are successfully solving the great problem in regard to the capacity of the black man for self-government; they are working out their own destiny in the land of their forefathers. With the help of God they will succeed in spite of all opposition.

"The Republic of Liberia is no longer a myth, existing only in the brain of the enthusiast. It is a sober reality—a solemn fact. The only question is—shall it, for want of aid and emigration

from abroad, remain for some time weak and feeble, or shall it speedily become great and powerful? *Black men of America!* what a shame that you do not come here and aid the young Republic. Eternal disgrace to you, if this government is allowed to languish and die for the want of your aid."

THE LYNCHBURG EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

This is the name of the organization comprising the one hundred and seventy-two emigrants, by our fall expedition from Baltimore, November 4. They were from in or near Lynchburg, Virginia, and of the class known as "Freedmen." The adults were mostly agriculturists and mechanics, of experience and business character. The greater portion were members of the Baptist church. This movement was originated by one of their number, Mr. John McNuckles, a man of unusual shrewdness and practical good sense, a master plasterer and bricklayer, possessing the confidence and regard of the entire community in which he lived, and from which he removed to Africa. Though he could do as well in the United States as any of his race, yet for years his aspirations were constant for a country and nationality of his own people, to attain which he went forth at as early a day as possible, accompanied by relatives and acquaintances, likeminded and determined to be useful and to prosper in their fatherland.

THE PROSPECT.

The return of peace, and the emancipation of the slaves have removed many obstacles to the prosecution of our work, and revived our operations. The indications are, that we shall soon have more than ever to do. There are constant inquiries from or in behalf of intelligent and enterprising freedmen in regard to settlement in Liberia. Companies of these people have been formed at Lynchburg and Abingdon, Virginia, who expect to embark May 1, next, each one hundred and fifty strong. One of the Vice Presidents of the Society residing in the same State, who, several years since, had nearly all his slaves transferred to Alabama, and in course of training for Africa, they all being now free, wishes us to send fifty, whom he hopes will go. We are informed of numerous disbanded colored soldiers who have expressed a desire to emigrate; and in different portions of the South, the minds of many of the better

class of the "freedmen" are tending in the same direction, drawn thither by motives of self-interest—by the hope of lucrative employment, on a soil and in a climate more congenial with their habits and physical constitution than this western hemisphere offers; and more especially by the considerations, that there they can enjoy all the rights of citizenship; that color will not there exclude them from the honors and emoluments of office, nor deprive them of the prestige, rights and true dignity of manhood.

INDICATIONS.

The last Census tells the story of the colored man's future in the United States. The increase of population to this country by foreign immigration alone, exceeded the increase of the slaves and free people of color in the same period nearly four to one:—that of the former being 2,707,624, and that of the latter but 796,947.

And the current from abroad is acquiring new volume and momentum. It is believed that the immigration for some years, will surpass all precedent. A portion of this human importation, with a larger stream of our own citizens, promises to become laborers in the sunny South, there to compete with the blacks in their old and in new bounds of industry.

While this great increase of population takes place, our territory does not increase. The recent report of the Secretary of the Interior, shows that more than five and a quarter millions of acres of land were disposed of by the Government within the last year and a quarter. From these can be inferred the probabilities of changing the relations of the races by force of numbers, and by ownership of the soil. The white is likely ever to remain the superior race, and consequently, the rulers, as it has always had the numbers, intelligence, the prestige and power of mastery, property, and political self-government. The weaker will find it to its interest to remove from out of the reach of the stronger.

Repulsions *here* and attractions *there* will lead the colored population to seek a nationality of their own, with actual homes, real title to the soil, and active dominion of the country where they reside. If of the better class they can rise in Liberia at once to social equality and usefulness. They can enjoy the dignity of true self-respect beyond anything they can attain in our midst. If of the lower sort,

they will have open doors and more inducements to successful activity than they can have here. Whatever their condition in any part of the United States, they will have good reason to be thankful for encouragement and aid in securing an asylum in the Liberian Republic.

AN AFRICAN SUGAR PLANTER.

In Liberia there is an excellent field for the industrious and enterprising man of color. There he can obtain a position of social importance and dignity to which he is a stranger here; and he can become an equal citizen in a nation which has all the natural resources for future greatness.

Mr. Jesse Sharp, who was a house-painter at Charleston, S. C., removed to Africa in 1852; had a few acres of cane on the St. Paul's river, was aided in getting a Mill by a judicious Vice-President of this Society, and made his first shipment of sugar to the United States in March, 1859. He has been steadily adding to his fields of cane every year. In 1863, a much larger Mill, with improved machinery, was advanced to him by two active friends of our cause, costing about two thousand dollars. This he paid for in 1864, with warm expressions of gratitude, and a few months ago he had some two thousand dollars in money in New York for the purchase of goods, and over twenty thousand pounds of sugar and nine thousand gallons of molasses undisposed of at home.

STEADY PROGRESS.

Liberia is too apt to be compared with our own colonies in the wilds of Washington, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho and Montana. We must however bear in mind the many drawbacks under which the colored settlers have labored.

Though the African Republic, during the last four years, has been deprived of much of the aid usually furnished from this country, it has been making steady progress in material interests and in influence and usefulness. The era of thatched abodes and of framed dwellings is passing by, and the citizens are generally erecting brick buildings. The cultivation of sugar and coffee and other products is largely increased. The authority of the Republic continues to spread over the native tribes which surround it.

At the general election held in May, 1865, the Hon. Daniel B.

Warner and the Hon. James M. Priest were re-elected President and Vice-President of the Republic for the ensuing two years from the 1st January, 1866. *The Liberia Herald* reports that at the June term of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, at Monrovia, "there was no business found for the Grand Jury," and "no Pettit Jury was empanelled though the Court was in session for six days." The docket contained twenty cases, "not one of which was criminal. Most of them were in equity, and decided without the intervention of a jury." *The Canalla Messenger* for September announces that at Cape Palmas the "Hon. J. T. Gibson's very fine stone warehouse is completed," and Col. Cooper is also erecting a second one. Two schooners for Messrs. Gibson & Harmon, and Mr. J. B. Dennis, are on the stocks in Hoffman river."

Wednesday, March 15, 1865, was observed as Thanksgiving Day. The proclamation of President Warner gives the following reasons for this appointment, viz :

"Whereas it is becoming and proper that the people of Liberia, who have been so signally favored from their earliest beginnings by the kind guardianship and protection of Heaven should, from time to time, assemble to acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God, to offer up devout thanks for His manifold blessings, to bend in humble prayer at His footstool, to confess their sins and shortcomings, and to invoke His assistance and guidance in the responsibilities which devolve upon them as a nation ; and Whereas there is, in my opinion, no time more suitable for these solemnities than this season of the year, at the close of the harvest, and after the crops have been gathered in, which during the season just passed have been remarkably abundant and large."

In his last Annual Message, President Warner remarks :—"I am gratified to give it as my earnest conviction that Liberia is growing in material wealth. Our exports are every year increasing, and if this exercise of our productive power is continued with the same progressiveness as within the last few years, we shall soon be independent."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The last Annual Message of President Warner contained the subjoined, touching the relations of Liberia with other Powers :—

"Our relations with foreign nations are pacific. The questions

which have arisen between this Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty, out of the repudiation by certain chiefs in the north-west portion of the Republic, of the right of this Government to exercise authority in territories bought of them in that section of the country, are still in course of discussion. I regret to state that Great Britain still maintains an attitude on this question which, although unintentionally—for we cannot doubt the friendship of that Government to this Republic—is immensely injurious to us. But to those territories we cannot relinquish our claim, however strongly it may be questioned by Her Britannic Majesty's Government. I do not trust to diplomacy or force for the adjustment of this question. We and the aborigines are one in race and destiny. Foreigners can produce no permanent alienation between us. The progress of events will ere long set this matter at rest forever, in a manner entirely satisfactory to Liberia, and without infringing upon the rights of the aborigines."

Ratifications of Treaties of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with Portugal, and with Denmark, have been exchanged in London, by Gerard Ralston, Esq., the enlightened and zealous Consul-General of Liberia. The treaty with Portugal contains the same important principle of international law, first incorporated in the compact between Hayti and Liberia, assimilating the slave trade with piracy.

The Act of the Legislature of Liberia requiring foreign traders to do business at regularly declared ports of the Republic, went into force on the 1st of January, 1865. *The Liberia Herald* for August gives the following account of the effects of its operation:—"The good accruing to the citizens from it cannot fail to be seen by every Liberian. A splendid chance has opened for our merchants who are in the Palm oil trade, their boats are kept constantly on the go, and every time they return, they bring a full load. Three or four weeks they are absent, instead of as many months as formerly. From three to five thousand gallons of oil may be bought in a week, where the right kind of merchandize can be supplied. The great supply has created the desire for a greater number and a larger size of boats; and has induced our merchants to commence building."

INNER AFRICA.

The geographical knowledge of Africa is now becoming such, that it promises soon to be a grand theatre of enterprise and Christian

civilization. Modern travellers give flattering accounts of the vast fertile tracts bordering on the great lakes Nyanzi, Tanganyika, and Victoria Nyanza, or on the banks of the mysterious rivers severally known as the Zambesi, Agobay, Niger, and the Nile. From iron fields, implements used in African agriculture are made in large quantities, tropical produce is raised in great variety, herds of cattle with horns of stupendous size graze on the hills, and a dense population engaged in pastoral pursuits or in the cultivation of coffee, is supposed to be accessible from all these points. These valuable natural highways are doubtless destined to figure conspicuously in the future of civilized and evangelized Africa.

Regarding a portion of the country immediately east of the southern region of Liberia, the subjoined interesting sketch was given, in February last, by the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, for fifteen years a zealous and successful missionary at Cape Palmas :

"As you go interior the country increases in beauty and fertility, and I am inclined to think in *health* also. At a distance of thirty miles you get among beautiful hills, and at seventy they rise almost to mountains. Game abounds, deer and wild goats, and birds; and fish are plentiful in the rivers and streams. The water is abundant, cool and delicious. Iron ore abounds, and fine clays of various colors: gigantic trees and a variety of fruits, flowers and nuts. There are many noble rivers—the finest of all, I think, is the Cavalla, which runs to the North-East. It is a fine, wide and generally unobstructed river of from three to five fathoms deep for seventy miles to the falls:—beyond which it runs a great distance. I have ascended it sixty miles beyond the falls, and I have often been told, as on that occasion, that it flowed far beyond. After you get in the interior you find the people kind and hospitable. But on and near the coast the natives are jealous of strangers going interior, and try to prevent it.

The Liberia Government needs to be strengthened in order to make it more respected by the natives. On account of unsettled difficulties, this beautiful river has been closed to all trade for more than a year, and there is no present prospect of its being re-opened. I have made four journeys however by land, the last during the present month, when I was absent sixteen days and walked about two hundred and fifty miles. We found in the interior an abundance of

rice, cattle, sheep, goats, ducks, fowls, oil, but no market. The people wear scarcely any clothing. They would gladly give their produce in exchange of cloths, goods, &c., but the roads and rivers are often closed on account of petty difficulties which a wise and able government would soon be able to settle."

THE LIBERIA COLLEGE.

Under date of Monrovia, August 19, 1865, the Hon. J. J. Roberts, President of "The Liberia College," wrote as follows:

"Our College prospects, I am glad to say, are about as encouraging as could be expected; though, in consequence of the absence of Prof. Crummell, and the feeble health of Prof. Freeman during last term, which ended on the 15th ultimo, the progress made by the students in some of their studies was not so marked and satisfactory as could be wished; nevertheless, the Examining Committee was highly pleased at the proficiency exhibited in several branches of study. The examination of scholars in the Preparatory Department was most satisfactory; three of these are now recommended for admission into College, and four or five others will be prepared to enter the College proper at the commencement of the ensuing collegiate year, January next. I am glad to say that the health of Prof. Freeman is now such that he will be able to commence, and, I trust, continue his duties through the ensuing term, which begins on the 21st instant, without further interruptions from illness."

As yet the students are from the families of the Republic; when the College shall become known, it is expected that there will be scholars from other countries in Africa and elsewhere.

Efforts are making to complete the endowment of the College. It having been found necessary on account, mainly, of the high rate of exchange, to raise the salaries of the Professors to one thousand dollars per annum, the Travelling Secretary of this Society has undertaken to secure the additional thousand dollars thus made necessary to support Professor Freeman for five years: and he is encouraged to hope that he will soon succeed in this self-imposed and gratuitous labor.

WEST AFRICAN TRADE.

Africa is one of the richest countries on the globe, and it only requires a moderate industry and a skilful application to turn her

natural riches into the common forms of national and individual wealth. The soil and climate produce rapidly, and the productions have all the rest of the world for a market. The greatest eagerness is shown to possess foreign goods. The future commerce of the Continent will be a wonder. The English are most anxious to promote it, and are organizing to secure and to enjoy its profits.

It is stated that THE COMPANY OF AFRICAN MERCHANTS, at their second meeting held in London, declared a dividend of ten per cent. It has purchased, and is about to send out a steamer for the local coast trade of Sierra Leone with the northern rivers, Sherbro and Liberia. Steps have been taken to establish regular steam navigation on the Niger for the purposes of trade.

At the semi-annual meeting of the AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY in London, December 6th last, it was reported that "the revenue account was slightly better than what it was the previous half year," and "with regard to the two new ships, the Mandingo had been launched and would be ready for sea in a week. The Lagos was launched three days ago, and by the end of January, would be ready for sea also. These ships would be built out of revenue, without calling for a penny of capital from the resources of the Company. They would therefor, have one ship more than they ever had before. These vessels were of a superior character and were capable of earning larger profits." A dividend "of eight shillings per share for the half year, free of income tax, payable on and after the 8th inst." was declared.

Another new enterprise in London is the COMMERCIAL COMPANY OF AFRICA, the capital of which is fixed at 300,000*l.*, with a present issue of 200,000*l.*, in 20,000 shares of 10*l.* each. The prospectus mentions that this Company is formed "for the purpose of conducting, upon an extensive scale, a trade in the Bights of Benin, Biafra, the River Niger, and other parts of Africa, chiefly by barter, of European manufactured goods for palm oil, palm-nut kernels, ground nuts, gold dust, ivory, cotton, and other produce; also for the purpose of manufacturing oil from the kernels of the palm-nut."

The trade of Liberia now flows almost wholly in European channels, while its character and relations make it American. Reasoning from the known resources of Africa, there must arise a system of commerce, vast, splendid and lucrative. From the advantages

which we enjoy over all other nations for supplying its wants, a wise self-interest should prompt us to co-operate, with all possible energy in fostering a more regular and frequent intercourse with Liberia, while a large portion of the continent itself, through this portal, would be improved and aggrandized by the wealth, enterprise, population and education received from the United States.

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

No little of the commercial supremacy of England in Africa is owing to her vigilant steam fleet in the African waters. For the last three years not a cruiser of the United States has even visited that region. Our prestige and influence as a nation requires the early renewal of our armed authority along the entire Western Coast of Africa. The late Admiral Foote, who served with his accustomed zeal and success on that station, frequently stated it to be his highest aspiration to return to duty there with a squadron composed of small but swift steamers to promote American commerce and to prevent the shipment of slaves. In what more easy and inexpensive manner can our authorities help to secure these desirable objects and at the same time aid Liberia in its hopeful work—now more important than ever to our country?

We feel that we cannot too earnestly commend the re-establishment of our African squadron, by the early dispatch and continuance of three or four rapidly running steamers suited to the light winds and shallow waters of that Coast.

OUR COLORED POPULATION.

African colonizationists feel the deepest interest in everything which pertains to the welfare of the colored race in this country. More especially are they concerned, just now, by the mighty problem which comes up in the enlightenment and elevation of the four millions of these people, who have just passed from the house of bondage into the condition of freemen. The state upon which they have entered brings upon them certain duties and obligations which they will be expected to meet and fulfil. But in order to do these they must be trained and educated by all the appliances which are fitted to the creation of superior beings. And it will be, that while educating this people for their duties in America, they are being prepared to benefit Africa. The colored population in our midst are

an agency by whom can be reached two continents and two races with benignant influences; for not only through them shall intelligence and enlightenment be shed abroad through this country, but in this manner will be raised up a class of men as teachers and missionaries, who will carry the English language, arts, letters, and the Gospel to the land of their forefathers. Thus the American people will be enabled to enlighten and vivify with the influences of civilization and Christianity the vast continent of Africa.

THEIR DUTY TO AFRICA.

The black race in this country owe a great duty to Africa. Their fathers were brought hither and placed in bondage; and their children, in subsequent generations, have seized upon many of the elements of the surrounding civilization. Twelve thousand of them have left our midst, and carried with them American law, literature, letters, and Christianity, and reproduced them in the land of their forefathers. They have gone out as emigrants from this Republic, under the auspices of this Society, to the shores of heathen Africa, and re-created there free institutions and a nation modelled after our own.

But amid the wrongs and distresses they have been fitted to a great work for good in Africa. Never did a people have stronger inducements to decisive and energetic action. Would they be at once men and citizens, they should go where alone the opportunity exists of asserting and maintaining their manhood. And would they not prove recreant to the noble mission given them to fulfil, not to a tribe, but to a continent, toward which the finger of Providence is pointing, they would go to their brethren according to the flesh who are sitting in spiritual darkness.

THE PRESENT EXIGENCY.

The work of the Society has but just begun. Its field of labor is vastly widened. Instead of half a million of people of color, there are now four millions who are the objects of its benevolent regard. We are therefore to address ourselves afresh to the great work of their improvement and education, and Africa's civilization and evangelization—under obligations more sacred than ever, and with the noblest and most inspiring motives ever brought to bear upon patriots and Christians. And no small share of this increased responsibility will devolve upon the patrons and conductors of this Institution.

DR. Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the Year 1888. CR.

The Committee on Accounts having examined the accounts for the year 1885, find the same correctly kept and properly vouched, and the balance correctly reported.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 17, 1866.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the First Presbyterian Church, on 4½ Street, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, the 16th of January, 1866, at 7½ o'clock p. m., the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Samuel A. Clark, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Extracts from the Report of the Society, were read by the Corresponding Secretary. Addresses were made by the Hon. Abraham Hanson, Commissioner and Consul-General of the United States to Liberia, and by the Rev. R. J. Keeling, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church of Washington, D. C.*

On motion of Rev. Mr. Keeling, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Hon. Abraham Hanson, for his very able, eloquent and interesting Address of this evening.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., and the Society adjourned to meet in the Society rooms at 12 o'clock m., to-morrow, for the transaction of business.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, *January 17, 1866.*

The American Colonization Society met at its rooms this day at 12 o'clock m., pursuant to adjournment: President Latrobe in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting, and of the Meeting held last evening, were read and approved.

The President appointed the Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, and Rev. John Maclean, D. D., a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The Committee subsequently nominated the following named gentlemen, who were unanimously elected:—

* These Addresses will probably appear in the next (March) Repository.

President: HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents:

1. Gen. John H. Cooke, Virginia.
2. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., Connecticut.
3. Moses Allen, Esq., New York.
4. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D., Alabama.
5. Hon. Walter Lowrie, New York.
6. Stephen Duncan, M. D., Mississippi.
7. Hon. William C. Rives, Virginia.
8. James Boorman, Esq., New York.
9. Henry A. Foster, Esq., New York.
10. Robert Campbell, Esq., Georgia.
11. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, New Jersey.
12. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.
13. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware.
14. Gerard Ralston, Esq., England.
15. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., England.
16. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., Massachusetts.
17. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., Rhode Island.
18. Thomas Maassie, M. D., Virginia.
19. Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.
20. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, New Jersey.
21. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., S. Carolina.
22. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., Ohio.
23. Hon. J. R. Underwood, Kentucky.
24. James Lenox, Esq., New York.
25. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., Tennessee.
26. Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D. D., Maine.
27. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn.
28. Rev. John Early, D. D., Virginia.
29. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Georgia.
30. Hon. Robert J. Walker, New York.
31. John Bell, M. D., Pennsylvania.
32. Rev. Robert Ryland, Virginia.
33. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.
34. Hon. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
35. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, New Jersey.
36. Hon. Washington Hunt, New York.
37. Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York.
38. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, Indiana.
39. Hon. George F. Fort, New Jersey.
40. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Conn.
41. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pennsylvania.
42. Hon. Edward Coles, Pennsylvania.
43. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Pennsylvania.
44. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., New York.
45. Edward McGehee, Esq., Mississippi.
46. Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, Conn.
47. Rev. O. C. Baker, D. D., New Hampshire.
48. Rev. Edmund S. Jones, D. D., New York.
49. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pennsylvania.
50. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Delaware.
51. Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, D. C.
52. E. R. Alberti, Esq., Florida.
53. Hon. J. J. Ormond, Alabama.
54. Hon. Daniel Chandler, Alabama.
55. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Mississippi.
56. Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., Kentucky.
57. Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D. D., Ohio.
58. Henry Stoddard, Esq., Ohio.
59. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., Indiana.
60. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.
61. Hon. Edward Bates, Missouri.
62. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.
63. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., New York.
64. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, California.
65. Hon. Henry Dutton, Connecticut.
66. Hon. George F. Patton, Maine.
67. Richard Hoff, Esq., Georgia.
68. Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., New York.
69. William W. Seaton, Esq., D. C.
70. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., New Jersey.
71. Richard T. Haines, Esq., New Jersey.
72. Freeman Clark, Esq., Maine.
73. William H. Brown, Esq., Illinois.
74. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, New Hampshire.
75. Hon. John Bell, Tennessee.
76. William E. Dodge, Esq., New York.
77. Hon. Lewis H. Delano, Vermont.
78. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Island.
79. Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., New York.
80. Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Wisconsin.

On motion of the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Rev. R. J. Keeling, for his Address of last evening, and that a copy of it and of the Address of the Hon. Abraham Hanson, be requested for publication.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1867, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at such place as the Executive Committee shall direct.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF
DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1866.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock m. in the rooms of the Colonization Building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street.

The President of the Society, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, called the Board to order; and the Rev. William H. Steele invoked the Divine blessing.

William Coppinger was re-appointed Secretary of the Board.

The President appointed William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., and Hon. D. S. Gregory, a Committee on Credentials, who subsequently reported the subjoined named

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1866.

Maine.—Rev. Franklin Butler.*

Vermont.—Rev. J. K. Converse.*

Connecticut.—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. James T. Pratt,* Hon. Ebenezer Flower,* Hon. W. W. Boardman,* H. M. Benedict, Esq.,* H. O. Pinneo, Esq.,* E. H. Roberts, Esq.,* W. W. Wakeman, Esq.,* Rev. J. Root Miller.

New York.—Hon. D. S. Gregory, William Tracy, Esq.

New Jersey.—Rev. Samuel A. Clark, Rev. William H. Steele.

Pennsylvania.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Dr. James Hall, Rev. B. R. Gurley, Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. H. Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted.

On motion of the Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the Hon. Abraham Hanson, Commissioner and

* Not present.

Consul-General of the United States to Liberia, and Edward S. Morris, Esq., Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, be invited to sit with the Board.

The Minutes of the last session of the Board, held January 17 and 18, 1865, were read and approved.

Mr. Coppinger, as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, read the Annual Report of that body.

On motion of Rev. John Maclean, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and that so much as relates to Foreign Relations, Finances, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

The Rev. William McLain, D. D., as Financial Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Statement, just read, be accepted and referred to the appropriate standing Committees.

On motion of Hon. Peter Parker, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the Financial Secretary for the able and gratifying Report of his Agency in the Barbados Expedition, and for his judicious and successful conduct on that occasion, eminently blessed, as all the facts show it to have been, by the favor of Divine Providence.

The following are the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as appointed by the President:

Foreign Relations.....	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D. Dr. James Hall.
Finances.....	{ Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Rev. William H. Steele.
Auxiliary Societies.....	{ Rev. John Orcutt, D. D. William Tracy, Esq.
Agencies	{ Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Rev. J. Root Miller.
Emigration	{ William V. Pettit, Esq. Rev. Samuel A. Clark.
Accounts.....	{ Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Robert B. Davidson, Esq.

The Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., stated that he had received letters from the Rev. Franklin Butler, Delegate from the Maine Colonization Society, and from the Hon. James T. Pratt, E. H. Roberts, Esq., and H. M. Benedict, Esq., Delegates from the Connecticut Colonization Society, expressing regrets for non-attendance.

Letters were read from John P. Crozer, Esq., Philadelphia, Jan. 12, and Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Beverly, Mass, Jan. 18, Life Directors of the Society, stating their inability to be present at this session of the Board.

On motion of Rev. John Maclean, D. D., it was

Resolved, That we deeply regret the accident, which has deprived this Board for the first time in many years, of the presence and wise counsels of the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.,—that we sincerely sympathize with him in his affliction, and earnestly hope that he will be with us again at our next meeting.

Resolved, That the letter just read from the Rev. Dr. Tracy, be entered at length on the Minutes of the Board.

"BEVERLY, JAN. 13, 1868.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Instead of the pleasure of meeting my friends and fellow-laborers of many years next Tuesday, I am obliged to tender an excuse for my absence. I am so far recovered from the injury which procured me your kind letter of condolence some weeks since, that I have been able to visit my office this week, four days in succession. I could have gone again to-day, but felt much more inclined to rest.

On Wednesday, I attended the Annual Meeting of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, who, after seeing my awkward, laborious, and sometimes painful movements, decided unanimously, that I ought not to attempt the journey to Washington.

I very much regret, that Massachusetts is not entitled to send a Delegate this year. Yet I think we have not spent the year uselessly. The Report of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Donations, on Wednesday, showed that the funds for the support of Liberia College are in a better condition than last year, by about ten thousand dollars. Our last Annual Report attracted more attention than any other that we have published for many years. The opinions which we find prevailing around us concerning the future condition and wants of our colored population, give promise of increased contributions during the present year. * * * * *

The condition of the negroes in this country will not be such that they ought to be satisfied with it, and that emigration will be for their interest; so decidedly for their interest, that vast numbers of them will see it, and will act accordingly.

I wish I could be with you, to assist in the arrangements which you will make to meet our coming duties; but the history of the past year has taught me practically,—what I before knew theoretically,—that the world can go on without my help. I submit, therefore, to the necessity of my absence with no misgivings as to the result.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

JOSEPH TRACY."

The Report of the Rev. Franklin Butler, Agent of the Society in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, was presented and read, and on motion, referred to the standing Committee on Agencies.

"TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Gentlemen:—The ordinary receipts from my district do not vary much from those of the previous year. No legacy has come to our hands.

The obstacles to collections for our cause growing out of the state of the country have been extraordinary.

I have nevertheless done what I could, to diffuse information and enforce our claims to a share of the benevolence of the good, on the Sabbath and in the week, by the pen and by personal solicitation, and I am encouraged to hope that if the returns of the hour are not all that we could wish, the fruits of a future harvest will approve these labors.

Africa may be lost sight of to-day by some in their endeavors for the colored man, but the cry of her children for her—sure to come at last—will, in God's time, arrest the attention and open the hands of American patriots and Christians.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN BUTLER, *Agent for N. N. E.*

WINDSOR, Vt., Jan. 12, 1866."

Communications were submitted from S. G. Lane, Esq., Secretary, Concord, N. H., July 17, and George F. Emery, Esq., Secretary, Portland, Maine, July 22, with notification of Amendments to Articles 5, 6, and 7 of the Constitution of the Society, proposed by the Maine and New Hampshire Colonization Societies, and duly published in "THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY." On motion they were laid on the table.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Board adjourn, to meet again in this place to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, January 17, 1866.

The Board met this morning, at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment:—the President in the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

On motion of Rev. John Maclean, D. D., it was

Resolved, That this Board take a recess at 10½ o'clock a. m., to pay our respects to the President of the United States.

The Rev. William H. Steele, from the standing Committee on Finances, presented and read a report, which was, on motion, accepted.

On motion it was

Resolved, That William V. Pettit, Esq., Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., and William Tracy, Esq., be requested to act in co-operation with the Executive Committee in making arrangements for the semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Society.

The Board then took a recess to call upon the President.

JANUARY 17, 1866, 12.15 O'CLOCK P. M.

After a most gratifying interview with the President of the United States, the Board resumed its session.

Mr. J. R. Dailey was introduced and allowed to read a Memorial in relation to sundry orders which he holds, drawn by the Secretary of State of Liberia on the Secretary of the Treasury of Liberia, for the support of Recaptured Africans. Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Memorial of Mr. Dailey be referred to a Committee. Hon. D. S. Gregory, Hon. Peter Parker, and Rev. John Maclean, D. D., were appointed the Committee.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., William V. Pettit, Esq., and Robert B. Davidson, Esq., were appointed the Committee.

The Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., as Chairman of the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, made the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted :

"The Committee on Auxiliary Societies, respectfully Report:

That they find the number and condition of the Auxiliary Societies, much the same as they have been for several years. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania,

have State organizations more or less active in the cause. * * * During the conflict of arms in which the nation has been involved and from which it is now happily delivered, both the Parent Society and the State Societies have deemed it wise to diminish rather than increase their operations. But in the judgment of your Committee, the time has come for renewed and more vigorous efforts in the prosecution of our work.

If the public mind does not need to be enlightened on the subject, it certainly needs to be aroused to a sense of its growing importance. The changed condition of our country has not changed the legitimate objects of the enterprise in which we are engaged. We are still called upon, and in louder tones than ever, to strengthen by emigration the Republic of Liberia. To effect this object we must have funds in our Treasury; and the essential value of an auxiliary consists in its ability to contribute to this end. If such a Society is barely self-sustaining, it cannot be said to be efficient in the promotion of the cause. Besides, we should be glad to see a large delegation from each branch of this Society as members of this Board. On this account it is desirable that suitable measures be adopted to make the annual amount paid into our Treasury from each State as large as practicable.

Your Committee are not prepared to say what those measures should be. They therefore would simply recommend that for the present, it be left to the Executive Committee to take such action as the circumstances may indicate desirable in relation to the formation or organization of Auxiliary Societies."

William V. Pettit, Esq., as Chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, reported verbally that they saw no occasion to change the policy embodied in the recent reports of the Committee, and that they are gratified to notice the evidences of an increased desire by the people of color to emigrate to Liberia, which it appeared the officers of the Society were diligently seeking to stimulate and encourage.

The notices of the Amendments to the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, proposed by the New Hampshire and the Maine Colonization Societies, submitted yesterday, were taken up and read, and at the instance of an absent Director and of the Delegate of one of the Societies by whom the notice was given, were laid on the table.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Board adjourn to meet in this place this evening at 7½ o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, January 17, 7½ o'clock p. m.

The Board met—the President in the Chair.

The Minutes of the Morning session were read and approved.

The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., as Chairman of the special Committee appointed to nominate Officers for the ensuing year, presented and read a report recommending the re-election of the present Officers, as follows:

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

Travelling Secretary—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—William Coppinger.

Executive Committee—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board confirm the nominations by the Committee, and elect the persons named in their Report.

On motion of William Tracy, Esq., it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the beneficial influence of the College of Liberia might be greatly extended by a provision for the instruction of females in a course of studies to be adopted with reference to their wants, and also by affording to persons engaged in business or whose circumstances prevent them from becoming regular members of the Institution, instruction in classes to meet once or twice a week.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to present the subject to the Trustees of Donations and of the College and confer with them upon the feasibility and expediency of the measure, and to take such action thereon, on the part of this Board, as may appear to the Committee proper.

William Tracy, Esq., Hon. D. S. Gregory and the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., were appointed the Committee.

The Hon. D. S. Gregory, as Chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, reported examination of the same, and that they found them correctly kept and properly vouched and the balance as stated.

The Hon. D. S. Gregory, from the special Committee on the Memorial of Mr. J. R. Dailey, presented and read the following Report, which was accepted and, on motion, adopted:

"The select Committee, to whom was referred the papers presented to the Board by J. R. Dailey, of Monrovia, Liberia, Report:

That they contain a claim against the Liberian Government connected

with the return of Recaptured Africans. That the claim can only be adjusted by that Government, and that the Society has no control over the matter. The Committee therefore ask to be discharged from any further consideration of the claim, and permission be granted to Mr. Dailey to withdraw his papers."

The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., as Chairman of the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported verbally that they had no business requiring their attention.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the President of the Society, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, be requested to call upon the Secretary of the Navy, and to urge upon him the importance of stationing two or three small steamers on the West African Coast; and to solicit from Congress a gunboat as a Guarda Costa for Liberia.

The Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, as Chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented a Report, which was read and, on motion, accepted, and the resolution attached was adopted.

On motion of the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Board be tendered to the President, for the able manner with which he has presided over our deliberations.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are due to the Secretary, for the admirable manner with which he has performed his duties on this occasion.

On motion it was

Resolved, That after the reading of the Minutes, and appropriate devotional exercises, the Board adjourn to meet at this place, on the third Tuesday in January, 1867, at 12 o'clock m.

The Minutes were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, offered by the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., and then adjourned.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *President*.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

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THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The present number of the Repository contains the last Annual Report of the Society, and the Minutes of the Society and of the Board of Directors, at their recent meetings in this city. The addresses by Hon. Mr. Hanson and Rev. Mr. Keeling, we hope to give in our next issue.

The attendance of Delegates and Life Directors was not as large as for one or two years past, but those present were encouraged in the prosecution of their beneficent work. There are indications that the Society will soon have its energies fully employed in introducing mechanics, cultivators of the soil, teachers, and Ministers of the Gospel, and all the habits of Christian life, into Africa.

On Wednesday morning, January 17, the Directors, agreeably to custom on the accession of each President of the United States, paid their respects to President Johnson. President Latrobe introduced individually the Directors, and in a brief and happy address congratulated the President on his elevation, and made known the principles and aims of the Society. President Johnson expressed his obligations for the call, his hearty approval of their efforts in behalf of the colored race, and wished them success in their great undertaking.

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OUR AGENTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

The REV. FRANKLIN BUTLER continues his Agency labors in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and REV. J. ROOT MILLER in Rhode Island and Connecticut, for the American Colonization Society, and are cordially commended to the countenance and liberality of its friends and patrons in New England.

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DEATH OF JAMES BOORMAN, ESQ.

James Boorman, Esq., of New York, a man of commanding influence in the commercial and religious world, died on Wednesday morning, January 24, in the eighty-third year of his age. Perhaps no merchant of that city was ever more active in schemes of benevolence than Mr. Boorman. The American Colonization Society largely shared his confidence and support, he being one of its Vice Presidents and Life Directors—the latter secured by his contribution of one thousand dollars.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

From the Liberia Herald of November 1, 1865, the following items of intelligence are taken :

SHIPMENTS OF PALM OIL.—Within the last five months, five ves

sels have loaded with oil chiefly, on the Liberian coast, and at the Ports of Entry—doing but little or no business at Sinoe and Maryland. They took on an average 60,000 gallons of oil. This does not include the oil taken off by transient traders. The most of this oil, too, was furnished from Bassa county.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The September term of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, for Mesurado county, commenced its session on the 11th, and closed on the 22d of September. There were twenty-two cases read from the docket; and several indictments found by the grand jury. Judge B. P. Yates presided. H. W. Johnson, Jr., Esq., recently emigrated to Liberia from Canandaigua, New York, U. S., was formally admitted to the bar as an attorney—the rules relating to examinations, &c., being in his case suspended—as he brought a diploma, together with other certificates of his ability.

SURVEYOR LICENSED.—Mr. J. G. J. Barbour, for several years Registrar for this county, upon application made at the September term of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, was granted license to practice surveying within the limits of the Republic. Mr. Barbour presented to the Court three certificates; one from Prof. M. H. Freeman, Professor of Mathematics in Liberia College; one from M. M. Witherspoon, Esq., Principal pro tem of Monrovia Academy, and the other from G. W. Moore, Esq., Government Surveyor—which were satisfactory to the Court.

DEATH OF AN ACTIVE CITIZEN.—We record, with feelings of sorrow, the death of John D. Johnson, Esq., well known throughout the entire Republic. Mr. Johnson died in Sierra Leone on the 23d of September last of "intermittant fever." He had been in Sierra Leone several weeks previous to his death, whither he had gone to attend to some business. Although fifty or more years of age, Mr. Johnson was quick, lively, brisk, and active—apparently not thirty. Vigor and health showed themselves above every thing else in his countenance when we last saw him. Mr. J. was a politician, talking with any and all who met him; and perhaps all will agree that he was a fine man, one who would take liberal views of things; give unto all their due; and that in him the country has lost a good citizen—one that loved Liberia dearly. He leaves a large family, a wife and seven children.

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

COLORS SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT.—Governor Buckingham of Connecticut, has issued a proclamation relative to the recent vote in that State on the proposed Constitutional Amendment striking out the word "white." The official count gives 27,217 votes for the amendment, to 33,489 against, making a majority of 6,272 opposed to the extension of suffrage of colored men.

PROGRESS IN EGYPT.—A recent letter from Alexandria, Egypt, states that the government is vigorously prosecuting the system of internal improvements. In the Delta of the Nile alone there are completed and in successful operation about 550 miles of railway, involving a capital estimated at \$35,000,000. To these lines will soon be added new ones on which the rails are being laid as fast as the grading can be completed, and which will add some four hundred miles. After connecting the most important towns of the Delta, the new lines will penetrate the regions of Upper Egypt, so that however low the waters of the Nile may fall hereafter, during the dry season, the facility of communication will not be impeded. It is also a satisfaction to know that the time is approaching when the lower cataract of the Nile, that of Assouan, will only be a few days distant from Cairo.

ZULU MISSION.—The numerical strength of the churches, the average size of the schools, and the attendance at public worship on the Sabbath, of the Zulu Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, may be inferred from the following table:

Stations.	Sabbath Congregations.	Pupils.	Church Mem- bers.
Mapumlo,.....	40	12	7
Umvoti,.....	248	62	72
Esidumbini,.....	50	18	5
Umsunduzi,.....	50	12	12
Inanda,.....	140	39	54
Amanzimtote,.....	130	54	55
Ifumi,.....	65	29	37
Amahlongwa,.....	38	14	5
Ifafa,.....	39	8	4
Umtwalumi,.....	85	33	15
Umzumbi,.....	50	25	...
	935	306	266

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of December, 1865, to the 20th of January, 1866.

MAINE.		<i>Peacham</i> —Balance of Residuary Estate of Mrs. L. C. Shedd	57 90
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$48.50.)		<i>Lyndon</i> —Hon. S. B. Mattocks	1 00
<i>Portland</i> —Hon. E. Shepley, \$5; other friends, \$33 50	38 50	<i>Windsor</i> —Charles H. Tarby, \$3; Zerah C. Barber, Marcellus Barber, G. C. Butler, ca. \$1.....	6 00
<i>Skowhegan</i> —Gov. Abner Coburn	10 00		
	48 50		64 90
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		MASSACHUSETTS.	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$5.)		<i>Lowell</i> —L. Keese, Esq., to const. SAMUEL W. STICKNEY & L. M.....	20 00
<i>Bath</i> —Major C. C. Hutchins	5 00		
VERMONT.			
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$64.90.)			

RHODE ISLAND.			
By Rev. J. Root Miller, (\$130.)			
<i>Providence</i> —Robert H. Ives, \$25; George Hail, \$12; James Y. Smith, \$10; Miss A. L. Harris, E. P. Mason, Gilbert Congdon, Miss E. Waterman, E. H. Howard, each \$5; Dr. L. L. Miller, Chas. E. Carpenter, ea. \$3			
<i>Bristol</i> —Mrs. Ruth B. De Wolf, to const. herself a L. M., \$30; Mrs. L. S. French, Chas. Sperry, E. W. Bronson, ea. \$5; Mrs. Sarah Peck, \$3; Deacon W. D. Spooner, Dr. Thos. Vernon, ea. \$2	52 00		
	130 00		
CONNECTICUT.			
By Rev. J. Root Miller, (\$207.)			
<i>Hartford</i> —James B. Hosmer, \$25; George Beach, \$20; Hon. E. Flower, D. P. Crosby, S. S. Ward, Lucius Barber, Woodruff & Beach, ea. \$10; J. W. Beach, Charles H. Northum, E. B. Watkinson, Edw. Bolles, Samuel P. Tuttle, ea. \$5...	120 00		
<i>New Haven</i> —Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D.; A. Heaton, E. C. Reed, T. Bishop, ea. \$10; Eli Whitney, Hon. R. J. Ingersoll, N. Peck, James Fellows, Colin M. Ingersoll, W. S. Charnley, Mrs. H. T. Whitney, ea. \$5; E. B. Bowditch, \$3; Dr. N. B. Ives, Mrs. S. A. Stephens, Mrs. Henry Ives, E. B. Whitteley, ea. \$2; Mrs. J. B. Bowditch, \$1	87 00		
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$5.)			
<i>New Haven</i> —James Brewster	5 00		
	212 00		
NEW YORK.			
<i>Hopewell Centre</i> —Mrs. Sarah Burch	1 00		
NEW JERSEY.			
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$5.50.)			
<i>Elizabeth</i> —St. Paul's Meth. E. Church	5 50		
PENNSYLVANIA.			
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$17.)			
<i>Titusville</i> —Ralph L. Bates	10 00		
<i>New Castle</i> —Thos. Edwards	5 00		
<i>Shongas Grove</i> —Additional	2 00		
	17 00		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous	1,376 79		
OHIO.			
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$41.40.)			
<i>Kingsville</i> —John Blood	10 00		
<i>Union School House</i> M. E. Ch.	8 50		
<i>West Cleveland</i> M. E. Ch.	7 50		
<i>Youngstown</i> —Edwin Bell, \$5. Mrs. J. Brown, \$3. Mrs. Stumbaugh, Fleming Powers, Mr. Gibson, each \$2. Miss J. Powers, \$1.40	15 40		
	41 40		
FOR REPOSITORY.			
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Hancock—			
Anna Tuttle to Jan. 1, '67, per A. D. Tuttle	2 00		
RHODE ISLAND—Bristol—Hon.			
Benj. Hall, to Jan. 1, 1867; Mrs. S. Bradford to Jan. 1, 1867, each \$2, by Hon. B. Hall	4 00		
NEW YORK—Harlem—H. W. Ripley to Jan. 1, 1867, \$1. Norwich, D. Buttolph to Jan. 1, 1867, \$1. Hopewell Centre, Mrs. Sarah Burch, (2 copies) to Jan. 1, '67, \$2. New York City, Edward Crary to Jan. 1, '67, by J. M. Goldberg, \$1. Hon. D. S. Gregory to Jan. 1, 1867, \$1. William Tracy to Jan. 1, '67, \$1. Columbus, Samuel A. Purdie to Jan. 1, '67, \$1		8 00	
PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia, Mary R. Tatem to May 1, 1867, by Robt B. Davidson,		1 00	
OHIO—Bolivar, David Yant to May 1, 1867, \$2. Springfield, William W. Rice to Jan. 1, '67, \$1. Cleves, Rev. J. C. Bontecon to Jan. 1, 1867, \$1		4 00	
INDIANA—Aurora, Rev. A. W. Freeman to Jan. 1, '67		3 00	
Repository	22 00		
Donations	555 30		
Miscellaneous	1376 79		
Total	\$1954 09		

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XLII.] WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1866. [No. 3.

ADDRESS* OF HON. ABRAHAM HANSON,
COMMISSIONER AND CONSUL-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES TO LIBERIA.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY :

I wish to premise my remarks by stating that, while it will be my aim to give you a candid and truthful account of such matters as have fallen under my notice in Liberia, it is no part of my primary object to make proselytes, secure emigrants, or induce the public to enlarge their contributions to this Society. Yet if any, or even all of these results should legitimately flow from my humble testimony, no one will be more deeply or sincerely gratified than myself.

Permit me frankly to say that I belong to that class of men who believe that the colored people in our midst have, with us, a common birth-right ; that we owe them a deep interest in our sympathies, and a fostering care and protection, equal to, if not beyond, what we so liberally and cheerfully extend to those aliens by birth who seek a home and a country, under our government.

Hence, while we may differ widely upon this point, I am glad that we can so harmoniously unite our efforts under the constitution of your Society, in returning to Africa, those who have the desire and the ability to aid in the extension and perpetuity of the Republic of Liberia.

While I believe that the colored people, who have so long performed useful labor in the cultivation of our cotton and our sugar, &c., have become seemingly indispensable to the interests of a certain portion of our country, and have established a just claim to all the rights of manhood, yet I have come to the discouraging conclusion, that ages must pass away, and many a brilliant intellect be shrouded in obscurity, before the iron hand of prejudice

* At the Forty-ninth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, in the First Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening, the 16th of January, 1866.

and proscription has been raised and removed from that patient, toiling, suffering race.

In the present crisis in the affairs of our country, the continuance amongst us of this emancipated throng is much to be desired. I can use no arguments to induce them to leave us, but such as are based upon their own and their posterity's immediate and future weal.

Were I a member of that race, with my knowledge of the tremendous weight that still oppresses them, and of the illimitable field which invites them to Liberia, with its innumerable facilities for comfort, independence, and usefulness, I should gather my family around me, and embark on board the first vessel bound for that distant shore, even if I had to avail myself of the generous aid which this Society offers.

In order to assure you how far you may give credence to my words, suffer me to state what means of information I have had.

In May, 1862, I accepted the humble, but honorable office of Commercial Agent of the United States in Monrovia. In December, 1863, the position of Commissioner and Consul-General of the United States to the Republic of Liberia, was intrusted to my hands, the duties of which I still continue to discharge. I have resided in Liberia about three years.

During this time I have interested myself in whatever promised to extend and strengthen the commercial and friendly relations between the two countries. I have made several visits along the coast and up the rivers, going from farm to farm and from house to house, and thus, from verbal statements and personal observation, have acquired a knowledge of the industrious habits and domestic comforts of the citizens.

In every direction new plantations are being commenced, and old ones materially enlarged and improved, so that I can testify that the progress in this department promises well for the future, and full development of the rich resources of the prolific soil.

Coffee bids fair to become the basis of many an independent fortune. It is cultivated with ease, and with comparatively small expense. Its maturity and fruitfulness are not retarded, but rather advanced, by the use of the intervening space for the growth of smaller plants.

The entire lack of suitable machinery for hulling has, heretofore, deterred many from engaging in this branch of agriculture, but this want, I am happy to state, is soon to be supplied, and you may expect in a few years a regular shipment of large quantities of coffee, as palatable and nutritious as any that is produced in any other part of the world.

Sugar cane has, I think, received a much larger share of attention than coffee, owing chiefly to the fact that it yields an earlier return, but, as in the case of coffee, machinery is not yet possessed at points conveniently accessible to those who have to transport their cane to the mill.

There are four steam sugar mills along the banks of the St. Paul's river, besides several wooden mills. The largest of the steam mills has capacity and power enough to grind all the cane raised within ten miles of its location, but on account of the heavy cost of toll and transportation, it has not yet been extensively employed.

My impression is that smaller mills, like that alluded to in your report, owned by Mr. Jesse Sharp, costing two thousand, or two thousand five hundred dollars, will generally be selected. Had I been a commercial man I could have brought home orders for a dozen mills from parties who are generally responsible, and who offer a reasonable guarantee to secure the payment.

Specimens of cane have been brought to my office more than sixteen feet in length, and from seven to eight inches in circumference at the base, of one season's growth. More than one-third of the juice of such cane is lost to those who have only the wooden mills to express it.

Perhaps what I am now about to say will seem like a design to obtrude my advice where it has not been sought, yet I will venture to speak freely, hoping that my motives will not be misconstrued. I trust the time is near at hand when our merchants in the United States will regard it as a safe investment, to assist the honest husbandman in Liberia, who can furnish good security, and suitable proofs of industry and skill, with the means of making his labor and his land available to their utmost capacity.

I wish to say emphatically, that large, gratuitous, and indiscriminate assistance to individuals should be studiously avoided; because these sometimes fall into incompetent and unfaithful hands, from which no suitable returns are made, and this works incalculable injustice and injury to the diligent and upright.

I do not mean by these remarks to cast reflections upon any one, but we all know, some of the friends of Liberia know from experience, and a respectable and generous firm in Boston, I have no doubt, knows to its regret, that it is unwise to entrust large capital in untried hands, without some basis of credit.

I believe that the integrity of the *responsible* commercial men, and planters and farmers of Liberia, will bear an honorable comparison with the same classes, in similar circumstances, in any other country. It is mortifying to them, as well as seriously detrimental to their true interests, and a serious barrier to the rapid development of the resources of the country, to have a breach of faith occur. They can duly appreciate the generous motives, but they deprecate the result of the acts of those who send large shipments of goods to irresponsible parties, only to meet with heavy losses, if not a total failure.

When these remarks are duly weighed, I think they will not work evil to any one deserving of patronage, and certainly not to those enterprising and upright citizens of that country, whose constant aim is to claim and deserve the title of honest men.

The article of cotton is not yet extensively cultivated, though I believe it is attracting more attention than formerly, and that which has been exported has commanded a high price and much praise for its superior staple.

But it would be presumptuous in me to enter into a minute detail of the various productions of the soil of Liberia before such an audience as I conceive this to be. I may say for the satisfaction of the officers and members, as well as patrons of this Society, that I know from observation, that the glowing reports which now come to you, from month to month, and which appear in your various periodicals and magazines, are, in the main, founded upon tangible facts.

There is not, there need not be on all this globe, a richer soil, a soil which yields more prompt and ample returns to the labor of the industrious husbandman, than that of Liberia. She has land enough to give a free home to millions who may go hence to aid in her future progress; a home where numerous, various, and substantial products may be obtained with less than half the labor required in many other countries. And, moreover, it is obvious to those who know the habits of the aborigines, their aptitude to trade, especially, that as Christian civilization and commerce advance, the doors of the almost illimitable interior will be thrown open, not by force of arms, by deeds of blood, or exterminating influences, but by the firm and steady progress of the arts and sciences.

I have often, during my sojourn in that land, wished that Mills and Burgess, Caldwell and Finley, Bacon, Bankson, and Crozer, Ashmun and Ayres, and a host of others, who pioneered this noble enterprise, and you, Mr. President, and gentlemen before me, whose zeal has been tested, and who have been "in labors more abundant," could look upon the gratifying fruits of your devoted and persevering labors—could my venerable friend, Rev. R. R. GURLEY, the Honorary Secretary of this Society, whose name has become a Liberian household word, never to be spoken but with the highest esteem and deepest grateful love—see how happily these people live and labor, it would still more abundantly shed radiance over the remaining years of his careful thought and toil.

The present condition of the people of this Republic is encouraging. On every hand, I have seen the proofs of useful industry. All along the rivers, as well as in the settlements on the coast, the bambo hut, the log cabin, and sometimes the frame house, begin to give way for the commodious and substantial stone or brick edifice. They are furnished as good taste would dictate, not with what is usually termed elegance, but with modern conveniences to an extent beyond what many would expect to find in that far off land.

In accepting of the generous hospitalities of Liberian merchants and planters, I have always found their tables supplied with the substantial elements of food.

During our late national struggle, and especially since the ship Mary Caroline Stevens discontinued her semi-annual visits, the Liberians have had to encounter many formidable barriers to her rapid growth.

You will pardon me for saying that the houses in Boston and New York, which trade on the Liberian coast, make it a point to furnish shipping facilities enough for their own business chiefly, and first. Hence, it often happens that the produce of the farmer, or planter, finds no suitable market in the proper season, or it is sold to traders at unremunerative prices. This entails a double loss, as they must sell their productions below their intrinsic value, and purchase supplies at exorbitant prices.

The remedy for this will probably be found, at least in part, when your Society begins again, with regularity, the work of enlarging the settlements by emigration from this country. I give it now, as my decided conviction, that the largest portion of the most valuable productions of Liberia will ultimately flow to the United States.

Two incorporated companies, and one private firm, of another country, have been making large investments and flattering promises to secure the trade, but after all, the ties of kindred associations, added to the suitability of the commodities furnished from the United States, enable us, without special effort, to retain a fair proportion of that trade.

I sincerely hope that some expedient may be devised which will furnish a regular and reliable transportation of goods on consignment to agents in the United States, and the return of such merchandise as may be ordered in exchange. This would not only give a new impetus to the arms of industry, but would also enable the people to obtain supplies at fair profits. A few hints on this subject are all that I can consistently give; yet those hints will suffice to bring before your intelligent minds the difficulties which surround a people so far removed from the centre of supplies.

If an honest merchant, an industrious mechanic, or a toiling husbandman from Liberia could occupy my place this evening, you would have a story which would tell of difficulties and hardships which I must not mention.

I have said that the present condition of Liberia is encouraging. I do not mean to mislead you on this point. I would not even intimate that that Ship of State sails on an unruffled sea. She has to encounter difficulties, to brave many a storm, and navigate through dangerous straits, over shoals and quicksands, with frowning, craggy rocks on every hand.

Who can expect to find her perfect when the antecedents of her people have been duly weighed? To me, the marvel is that she has so much excellence to praise; and I say from my inmost heart, palsied be the hand that would write, and silenced be the tongue that would speak, to magnify her foibles. It is the pride of your

speaker's heart to testify that her people stand forth a living monument of rebuke, a noble vindication of their race from the vile slanders of her embittered foes, who sneeringly tell us, "the negro can never acquire the art of self-government."

Let me ask, what struggling people, with so small a share of patronage and sympathy, and with so many and such mighty opposing influences, ever survived so long or accomplished such results as this noble band of exiled men; yes, exiled by oppression, prejudice, and proscription, but inspired with the lofty purpose of raising themselves, as a race, to a power among the nations of the earth.

I need not set forth Liberia as a paradise, where labor, weakness, weariness, care, sickness and death can never come, in order to make it attractive to those whose presence and influence are needed there. I need not sing of it in the lofty strains which apply only to the fair and happy home above,

"There generous fruits that never fail,
On trees immortal grow," &c.

Those who seek it only from such glowing pictures, will go there to sicken, pine away, and die. But those who go to find a free and happy home; to fell the forest, clear the jungle, drain the swamps, bridge the rivers, rear the cottage or the mansion; to break up the soil, cast in the seed, reap the fruitful harvest; dig into the bowels of the earth; exercise the rights of freemen; secure and enjoy blessed Christian privileges; to spread Christian civilization throughout the distant tribes of that dark continent, and to extend the benign influence of that "new empire," which the prophetic eye of Mills beheld nearly fifty years ago; these are they who shall "flourish like the Palm tree;" their glad eyes shall see a land of

"Sweet fields arrayed in living green,
And rivers of delight."

To them will be given the living proof that "all men are created equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

While speaking of Liberia's present condition, I will state that owing to a new law, which became operative on the first of January, 1865, excluding vessels engaged in foreign trade from other than ports of entry, some difficulties have arisen, and other interruptions are still likely to occur.

This, together with other considerations, is the ground for my suggesting that the transfer of a GUNBOAT from the United States to the Government of Liberia, upon terms mutually agreeable, would be most opportune, at this particular juncture in Liberian affairs. But I offer it most respectfully, as my opinion *now*, after mature reflection, that the interests of both Governments would

be more immediately, extensively, and I may add, permanently subserved by the return of our squadron to that Station.

I do not claim that our present commercial transactions with Liberia are of such magnitude as to justify an imperative demand for this, but I do claim that we should not be unmindful of the policy of other nations, who spare no labor or expense, to divert this trade into their own channels.

Perhaps it is expected that I should say something in reference to the climate of Liberia. From its location on the globe you will naturally infer that it is uniformly warm. My residence in Monrovia is in 6° 9' North Latitude; but though so near the equator, the air is tempered daily by breezes from the sea. The seasons of the year are two, the rainy and the dry; the former commences with May and the latter with November.

It is now (January) the hottest portion of the year—while we, in our northern homes, are buried in snow, pinched by the cold, hugging our dark, dingy stoves, nestling in the corner by some glowing hearthstone, crowding our half frozen feet over some neat register, muffling our mouths and ears with furs, or neat woollen scarfs, or encumbering our shivering frames with garments enough to furnish a small stock for a country clothing store, I expect that my friends in Monrovia will rise from their refreshing slumbers, just as the sun begins to gild with his radiance the eastern horizon, at six o'clock to-morrow morning. They will throw open their doors and windows to welcome the delicious breezes, wafting precious odors from such delicate plants and flowers as you, with all your care, and skill, and labor, cannot preserve, in perfection, even in your stately, solid mansions.

They will listen to songsters of the most gorgeous plumage, caroling their matin hymn, sipping the dew-drops from the rose and the honeysuckle, and hopping from tree to tree and from flower to flower.

The thermometer averages about 75° Fah., and seldom rises above 90° in the shade. Yet, with all these elements of comfort, *it is not the white man's home*. Africans, who have descended from an ancestry absent from the continent for from one to two centuries, can, with good habits and proper care, survive the change and enjoy health, while the white man droops and dies.

My observation leads me to the conclusion that a greater amount of mortality is occasioned by unreasonable anxiety, unfounded apprehensions of danger, unseasonable and immoderate bodily exercise, want of abstinence from improper food during convalescence, the want of suitable remedies during the fiercest attacks of fever, than from the actual, and, if I may use the terms, the avoidable or curable effects of fever.

Mr. President, I have been requested to state what this Society has accomplished. I confess, Sir, that I am unequal to the task. The annals of eternity must be unfolded and explored to find a full

answer to the question. A divine, an Almighty hand, must be extended to give the full reward, and place the unfading laurels upon the brow of those noble, Christian heroes who have labored, suffered, sacrificed, and died, to aid this God-like enterprise. Millions yet unborn will speak their praises on this earth, and myriads in the skies shall be witnesses of the reward bestowed upon them by "the judge of all the earth," when He says: "Well done, good and faithful servants," &c. Then shall that attesting multitude bow, with adoring gratitude, and say Amen, and Amen.

But, Sir, though we cannot trace all the events, or comprehend their full results, if it is not given us to see the end from the beginning, yet, for your heart's comfort, and to inspire you with new zeal, there are some blessed fruits which we can joyfully recount, and every Christian philanthropist must rise from the cheering contemplation, impressed with a freshness and vigor of no common character, to pursue his arduous career.

You found an eligible location for the settlement, a place most obviously reserved by Providence for this especial purpose. Call to mind the words of Stockton, when Mesurado's heights loomed up before him, "That is the spot we ought to have, that should be the site of our colony; no finer spot on all this coast;" and he was competent to judge.

See the intrepidity of that brave and gallant man, and the indomitable perseverance of his coadjutor, Dr. Eli Ayres. Dense jungles, dismal swamps, savage beasts, and barbarous men, intervened in vain to keep them from King Peter and his chiefs. They went and brought back a fair and honorable title to the land.

Reflect upon the numerous, fruitless efforts made by other nations to plant themselves upon the soil, and, more than all, remember that this was the very centre of the mart for the accursed traffic in human flesh.

And here let me assure you that it is my firm conviction that Liberia, which has not had a tithe of the fostering care and material aid which have been lavished upon Sierra Leone, has exercised a more extensive and effectual influence in the suppression of the foreign slave trade than that, or even all the colonial enterprises of Great Britain on the Western coast of Africa. This, if she had accomplished nothing more, well deserves, and well repays, all the toils, sufferings, and sacrifices which have been made; and from this consideration we must be constrained to admit that God inspired with superhuman wisdom, and endowed with superhuman strength, the first honored laborers in this holy work.

Hear what the eloquent and learned Hon. E. W. Blyden said to his fellow-citizens, on the 26th of July last, the anniversary of the independence of the nation which he serves as Secretary of State. Speaking of their location on the coast, he says:

"Here is a land adapted to us, given to us by Providence—peculiarly ours, to the exclusion of alien races. On every hand we

can look, and say it is ours. Ours are the serene skies that bend above us; ours the twinkling stars and brilliant planets—Pleiades and Venus, and Jupiter; the thunder of the clouds; the roaring of the sea; the rustling of the forest; the murmur of the brooks; and the whispers of the breeze.” And then, alluding to the insuperable barrier seemingly raised by Providence to prevent its occupation by the white race, he adds: “The miry swamp, sending out disease and death, is also ours, and ours the malignant fever—all are ours.”

Then I call upon you to look at the first emigrants who went forth under your patronage—went forth to enter upon new and untried scenes, and to endure unutterable hardships. Under the leadership of the sainted Ashmun they repelled and conquered every foe, and through successive changes proved themselves to be high-born souls, who could not brook to continue in a country where, to be of darker hue, was to be condemned to perpetual, menial servitude.

For nearly thirty years you labored on, toiling diligently and patiently, at the cost of many a noble life. Then you found the executive ability of Governor Joseph Jenkins Roberts equal to the task entrusted to his hands; you found also economy and skill in the various officers of the colony, peaceful relations, and profitable intercourse between the settlers and the natives, advancing intelligence, industry, and prosperity among the people; and these you hailed as proofs tangible, irrefragible, living proofs of their capacity for self-government. Then was presented the solemn and momentous question of an independent sovereignty.

Within the past three years I have often met with white men on the coast of Africa, and, I am sorry to say elsewhere also, who have curled the lip of scorn, and uttered words of irony at the idea that Liberians should *presume* to call themselves an independent nation.

Let no one suppose that this step was rashly taken, or that any sensible Liberian makes his boast of independence in the abstract. They know full well that they are only in the infancy of their being. Conscious of their weakness, they are aware that any one of the great powers of Europe has sufficient force to blot them out of existence. Their refuge and defence, the firm foundation of their trust, is, “the Most High,” who “ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever He will.” By your advice and co-operation, they became, what they now profess, and what they are acknowledged to be, a free and independent Republic.

Next, by memorials and petitions, you aided in procuring the honorable recognition of that independence by the Government of the United States.

What more have you accomplished? You have rescued from oblivion, and given to the world, the worthy names and brilliant achievements of those who framed the Declaration of Independence

and the Constitution of Liberia. You have introduced to a sphere of usefulness commensurate with their expanded views and lofty patriotism, such intellectual chieftains of their race as ROBERTS, BENSON, WARNER, BURNS, WILSON, DRAYTON, LEWIS, BLYDEN, CRUMMELL, and a host of others, whose noble deeds as statesmen and divines soar far above, and stretch far beyond those puny, sickly, selfish souls whose interminable croak against the negro race is discordant in our ears.

Thank God, history in time, and the revelations of eternity, will tell that those highminded, self-sacrificing men have not lived nor toiled in vain; and the record shall continue until Africa, enthralled and degraded Africa, has been redeemed.

Again, Sir, by its well-directed efforts this Society has enabled this long oppressed and degraded people to demonstrate the capacity of the negro for self-government, just at the juncture of time when the world needed, and was somewhat prepared, to be enlightened on this subject.

I can assure you, Sir, that the people of Liberia have not failed to watch, and to weigh the startling events that have transpired in the United States within the last five years. We have been shaken to our very centre, as by an earthquake. The Almighty has called to us in thunder tones, "LET MY PEOPLE GO!" At last, the mandate has been obeyed, to this extent, at least, that the fetters have fallen from millions of bondsmen. And O! how I long for a trumpet-voice to swell the joyful chorus, by triumphantly asserting that the negro is a man, made in God's own image, and purchased by a loving, universal Saviour's precious blood.

But do not, for one moment, think that the dark sons of toil on yonder distant shore are about to lay the flattering unction to their souls that every wrong has ceased, or that their brethren here are soon to find a quiet resting place in the home of those who have oppressed them.

They have implicit confidence in the integrity of our Government. They believe that we shall, to the extent of our ability, redeem the pledges which we have given. That we shall multiply the privileges of this emancipated people; that we shall throw open to them sources of useful knowledge, and introduce them to fields of honorable industry, and honest wealth; and that we shall, by all lawful means, protect them from insult and cruelty. But they know full well that the prejudice and deadly hatred, cruel as the grave, and dark as the lower regions, which still rankle in the hearts of their embittered foes; intensified by disappointed hopes of future gain, will still expose them to untold and unutterable hardships. They look forward for a mountain weight of political injustice still to press them to the ground.

In the spirit of Lott Cary, they virtually exclaim—"We are Africans, and, in the United States, however meritorious our conduct, or respectable our characters, we cannot receive the credit due to

either ; we wish to dwell in a country where we shall be estimated by our merit, and not by our complexion."

For proof of this, I refer you again to the eloquent address of the Hon. E. W. Blyden : " We know that the gale of popular applause which now fans them into a lustre of such splendid estimation is evanescent, and temporary. The reaction of the present state of things will surely come, and disappointment and irritation will ensue. Would it not be wisdom then, in the leaders of the blacks in America, to catch at once the spirit of the age, and encourage among the people a feeling of race, of nationality, and of union?" * * * " We have the germ of an African empire." * * * " We think that half the time and energy which will be spent in struggling against caste, if devoted to the building up of a home and nationality of their own, would produce results immeasurably more useful and satisfactory."

Mr. President, and Gentlemen, I ask you if this does not sound across the waters like the Macedonian cry ?—" COME OVER AND HELP US !" Yonder I see them, not in dreams and visions of the night, but with open eyes, with ears intent, and with my heart beating anxiously for them, I see and hear them now—standing on the other shore, waiting with outstretched arms, inviting their fathers and brethren, forced from their fatherland, to return and share their glorious heritage. They say, come and unite with us, in the heaven-appointed mission of carrying to the distant tribes of the interior, the benign influences of Christian civilization.

The shades, the dense, dark shades of Egyptian's dreary night are now dispersing, the day begins to dawn, revealing to our wondering eyes " a cloud, little as a human hand ;" and it requires no prophetic tongue to tell us that, it " shall spread along the skies, hang o'er all the thirsty land." My expanding sympathies prompt me to exclaim, O ! for a host of honest, upright, earnest, devoted, self-sacrificing, well instructed men, to go forth, enter this fuller, rich, ripe field.

The institutions of learning which are now under the support of the Government of Liberia, are not, at this time, as numerous or active as could be desired ; owing, chiefly, to the embarrassment which cripples all their matters of finance.

But I have a bright hope that this embarrassment will be but temporary ; which hope is founded upon the fact that, a rigid economy is now observed in every department of administration ; and upon the additional fact, that they have, in their soil, an inexhaustible source of wealth ; and they are beginning, like men in earnest, to dig, and plant, and sow, and gather it. " Congo money,"—pardon me, Sir, for this delicate allusion,—" Congo money," that broken staff on which a few have leaned so much, and lived so long, has ceased to flow ; and now, a few years more, with the generous co-operation of your Society, will present you with a flourishing people, enjoying the fruits of their honest industry, advancing in

wealth and intelligence, as well as moral and political importance and power.

The Liberia College stands as a noble monument of the munificence of its founders. Under the Presidency of the Hon. J. J. Roberts, the benefactor of his race; and with the co-operation of the able faculty, a foundation is being laid, broad, deep, extensive, and permanent, to raise up instruments for Africa's redemption from thralldom and from darkness.

I have said nothing yet, Sir, concerning the open door which this Society has presented, by its labors and success, for the entrance of Christian Missionaries, to watch over the souls of those whom you have aided to go forth; and to preach the Gospel to the surrounding heathen tribes. But I come now to state that this is one of the brightest gems in the crown of your reward. Thank God, that Christian heaven has been infused, that the salt of the earth has been freely sprinkled there. That light, which is as a city set on a hill, now sheds its radiance over what were once "the dark places of the earth, full of the habitations of cruelty."

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States has had messengers in the field for many years. From the coast, far into the interior, amongst the benighted Africans who had never heard the sweet name of Jesus, or been told of His stupendous grace and love, they have cried, "Behold the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world!"

The records of the past will testify that bright intellects and devout hearts, were furnished from this branch of the Christian family. Most cheerfully they laid all the tender ties of home, kindred and country, together with their brilliant talents and lives, upon the sacrificial altar; won many precious souls from the darkness of heathen superstitions and practices, and presented them to their Master in heaven, as diadems to enrich the crown of His conquest over death and hell. They went forth weeping, to cast the precious seed of the ever-blessed Gospel into an unpromising soil, but they shall "doubtless come again rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them."

It is equally gratifying to me to speak in favorable terms of many of the stations occupied at present by this denomination. Several laborers from amongst Liberians and natives, have been converted, through their instrumentality, to the Christian faith, nurtured and educated for Christian usefulness, who give promise of being an ornament to society, and a blessing to Africa and the world.

The tender care, Christian foresight, enlightened judgment, and pure, heavenly-minded zeal of the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, have done much toward the completion of an Hospital for the indigent sick residents, and for mariners and strangers who may be overtaken by disease, far from friends and home; and, already, several weary wanderers have found rest and relief for the body, as well as comfort and instruction for the soul, within its walls.

This institution is distinct from and independent of the mission

work—and, as it receives its maintenance from the generous voluntary aid of the humane in this and other countries, I heartily commend it to your sympathy and assistance.

Mr. Hoffman is also making diligent efforts to erect an "Asylum for the Blind." Indeed, everywhere and at all times, this man of God is found moving under the eye of his Master in Heaven, and prompted by the divine injunction, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." The door of his hospitable home is always open to the stranger, for whom many an otherwise dark and lonely hour is gilded with sunshine, by the intelligent converse of this Christian gentlemen and his amiable lady.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has a glorious share in the toils, success and honors of placing the means of education and Christian privileges within the reach of Liberians and natives. Time would fail me to recount the instances of all the young men of Liberia, who have, by the liberality of this Board of Missions, been prepared for honorable and useful stations in the Government of the Republic. Many precious remembrances are cherished of the faithful and devoted men whom they have sent forth to impart a knowledge of letters, unfold the mysteries of science, and to enforce the obligations to Christian duty, upon the rising generation. I cannot say that these favored young men have all, *as yet*, laid their talents on the altar, or given their souls to Jesus, but the seed is in them, and the imperative claim is urged upon them to "go and work" in the Lord's vineyard. God grant that they may all become burning and shining lights.

The Muhlenberg, or Lutheran Mission, on the St. Paul's river, is, according to my humble opinion, moving in a manner, and in a direction which promises more general, gratifying, important, and permanent results than can be readily conceived, or set forth. The indefatigable missionary, Rev. Mr. Kistler, bestows his labor chiefly upon recaptured, or liberated Africans, and other aborigines, who are instructed in manual labor, in a knowledge of letters, and in the doctrines of the Christian religion.

There is a little flock of the Congregational order, at Greenville, in Sinou county, under the pastoral care of Rev. H. B. Stewart, who reared with his own hands the building in which his people worship. This servant of Christ imitates, in this respect, the example of the first great Apostle to the Gentiles, by laboring as a mechanic for his daily bread.

The little Baptist church, organized in the house of Colin Teage, at Richmond, Va., was transplanted to Africa, and still flourishes as the "PROVIDENCE BAPTIST CHURCH OF MONROVIA." From that faithful band, many a bright spirit has winged its way through unknown regions to fairer, happier realms above; and I know of many more there, to-day, who are

"Still tossed on a sea of distress,
Hard toiling to make the blest shore."

This denomination has a church at Monrovia, New Georgia, Caldwell, Carysburg, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Bassa, Bexley, and several other points, all of which are diligently seeking to "convert sinners from the error of their ways," and to "feed the flock of Christ which He hath purchased with His own blood."

They are toiling on unaided, and alone, yet not alone, for the Divine Master is with them, to cheer and strengthen them by the way. They have no pecuniary foreign aid. Formerly they were under the patronage of the Southern Baptist Convention for Foreign Missions; but on the breaking out of the rebellion their supplies were all abruptly terminated. Still, the labor did not cease.

I can most heartily commend these struggling societies in Liberia, to the favorable consideration of that useful body of Christians of the same doctrine and order, in the United States, as presenting the promise of a most fruitful harvest, in return for any liberality which they may be willing to extend.

The Providence Baptist Church in Monrovia was without a Pastor when I left the coast of Africa. It needs the services of a minister, burning with the zeal which inspired Him who "came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." One who will "count not his life dear unto him," who can truthfully exclaim,

"The love of Christ doth me constrain
To seek the wandering souls of men!"

I am aware, Mr. President, that it is not the *primary* object of this Society to send out missionaries, but if a Baptist minister, of sound intelligence, true piety, and ardent devotion, comes to you to seek a home in Liberia, and a field of most extensive and distinguished usefulness, direct him to Monrovia, and, if the place has not been filled, I will guarantee for him a cordial welcome from a loving and devoted people.

And now, Sir, having said so much upon this point, it is only reasonable that I should add, that *I am not a Baptist*; but, thank God, *I am not a bigot*; and I feel it to be my Christian duty to use my humble efforts to prevent this branch of the vine of God's own planting; this little flock, some of whom have lived, and worked, and worshipped by the side of Colin Teage, and Lott Cary; and many of whom have been enlightened, and aroused to Christian duty, and holy privilege, by the glowing eloquence of Hilary Teage, the Jefferson of Liberia, who left the impress of his lofty genius upon the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and laws of the Republic, as well as upon the hearts of many of her devoted, patriotic sons—his name, and memory can never die. I feel it, I repeat, to be a solemn, Christian duty, to use my humble efforts to prevent this church from being without a husbandman to cultivate the soil, or a shepherd to guide its members by his voice and example, and to feed them with wholesome Gospel food.

From the time that the sainted Melville B. Cox, uttered his dying exclamation, as the first Methodist Missionary to Liberia, "Let a thousand fall, but let not Africa be given up!" soldier after soldier of the Cross has risen, and joyfully exclaimed, "Here am I, send me," and the Methodist Episcopal Church has displayed a patience and liberality, far above all human praise. She has sustained schools, instituted, and for many years conducted, a noble Seminary, now temporarily closed. She has educated teachers, and ministers; organized a Mission Conference; and, to-day, she has in that distant field, more laborers than any other branch of the Christian family.

From this important mission, the talented and pious Bishop Burns, an honor to his race, and a polished shaft in Israel, has been called from labor to reward. The diligent, amiable, and faithful Beverley R. Wilson, fell with his armor on. His continual prayer was, that "the Lord of the harvest would send forth laborers into his vineyard." He left many seals to his successful ministry, who will be stars in the crown of his rejoicing, at the last great reckoning day.

The great want of this branch of the Missionary work in Liberia is, more *workers* in the field. And I humbly trust, that amongst the thousands whom this Society will soon send forth, many will be found who are called of God, and duly qualified for the self-sacrificing work of the ministry; willing and resolved to spend, and to be spent for this alone.

The time has passed away, even in Liberia, when those who "minister and serve the altar," should be required, or allowed, to encumber their thoughts with merchandise, or other secular pursuits. The field is large, the work is arduous and momentous, and claims and justifies the employment of the most expanded minds and cultivated, pious hearts.

But I am apprehensive, Mr. President, that you may have thought, and some of the distinguished gentlemen before me, may have thought, "Wherefore does he introduce such a topic as this? We did not send for him to make a Missionary speech!" No, gentlemen, no—I am sensible of this; and it has cost me a struggle to dwell so long upon what, to some, may seem to be out of place and season. My vindication is found in this, that I deemed the course which I have pursued to be the most appropriate method of assuring you, that the Republic, founded and fostered by your liberality and care, is, not in name alone, but in reality, a CHRISTIAN NATION.

It is true, indeed, that the emigrants whom you send forth go to a continent over which a midnight darkness broods, and on which oppression and cruelty have for centuries held undisputed sway. But, thank God, there is one bright spot on which the eye can rest and linger with joyful exultation, for there is the brightness of a coming Gospel day.

As the immigrant plants his feet upon the soil of his ancestors, and directs his wandering gaze from point to point, he beholds Christian temples rearing their humble but inviting fronts. He

listens to the "church-going bell." He hears voices, joining in hallelujahs to God, which rend the still air, and ascend as incense to the skies; while countenances irradiated with ineffable, heaven-born brightness, assure him that here Jehovah is known and worshipped; that Christ is honored and adored; and that the Holy Ghost diffuses his convincing, quickening, regenerating, sanctifying, saving power.

Thus the faithful followers of Jesus find that they have only left the fellowship of kindred souls, and the cherished scenes and happy circles of the household of faith, in the land which *gave them birth*, to find them again in all their freshness, fulness, and rich fruition, in the land of *their adoption*.

Among all classes in Liberia, from the President down to the humblest walks of life, you can find those upon whom the badge of Christian discipleship is placed with honorable prominence. To all who would cavil with me on this point, and hint at their delinquencies, I would simply say, "First pull the beam out of thine own eye," &c., &c.

Ex-President Roberts is an exemplary member of the Methodist E. Church. It has been my privilege to kneel with him at the table of the Lord, and mine also has been the lot to partake of the emblems of the broken body and shed blood of our common Saviour, administered by the hands of President D. B. Warner, as Elder of the Presbyterian Church.

I allude to these facts, facts deeply interesting to me, because they justify me in asking, With such God-fearing men at the helm of a struggling Ship of State, why may not the people expect and receive the protection and guidance of the Almighty's arm? When foes rise up to slander, or place themselves in formidable array against them, why may they not joyfully exclaim, "Mightier is He that is for us than are they who can be against us? or, Who shall harm us if we be followers of that which is good?"

And now, Mr. President, I must close by asking, Who can take a careful glance at what the people of Liberia were; at the circumstances which have surrounded them; at what they have accomplished, and at what they are, and what they are doing to day, and not pause, and wonder, and give God thanks, and take courage? Liberia lives, yonder, a striking monument, not less remarkable to me than the bush burning with fire, yet unconsumed! And what is more, Sir, my humble faith in the immutable promises of God assures me that she shall continue to live, and grow, for she is emphatically a foster-child of Providence. In spite of the supineness of some of her professed friends, and the sneers and open opposition of her cruel foes, she is stronger to day, in moral power and political wisdom, than ever she has been before.

I say, then, to the members and friends of the American Colonization Society, keep your armor on, and keep that armor bright. Your gigantic work is only just begun. I invite you, in the name

of Liberia, to send them willing, industrious, skillful emigrants, by the ship load, if you will. I do not say, send them a horde of helpless creatures; these you must keep until we have atoned for our enormous sins of oppression, by educating and elevating them to the proper standard fit for civilized society; and then, if they will, let them come!

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LETTER FROM REV. R. J. KEELING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 6, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: Your two favors have come to hand, and should have been promptly answered, but for pressure of parochial and private duty. I had committed to paper my remarks at the last Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, but in the hurry and confusion of moving my library and papers, the Mss. have been mislaid or destroyed. Indeed, I cannot recall my words of that evening, and if I could, I am quite certain they would not merit the permanent character which the Society is kindly disposed to give them by publication. Will you therefore have the kindness to excuse the non-appearance of my little speech of that evening?

With sincere thanks to the Society for its complimentary resolution, believe me, very truly,

Your friend and obedient servant,

R. J. KEELING.

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From the Journal of Commerce.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The time is a favorable one for the objects of the American Colonization Society, if they can be presented calmly to the consideration of the American people. During the past thirty years, the Society has been bitterly opposed by the abolitionists, the ground of that opposition probably being that a proposal to export the black race to another country, as their proper home, was no encouragement to the idea of emancipating them at once in this country. The abolitionists insisted that the colonizationists were the worst opponents of immediate emancipation. This cause of difference is now at an end, and the only question presented for discussion is this, whether it is better for the free black man to remain here, or to emigrate to another land. This question involves several great and important considerations, and it may be hoped that in the present condition of affairs these considerations will appeal with new force to the people of America.

There will be no difference of opinion or discussion of principles now between abolitionists and colonizationists. The proposal is to aid those colored men who may desire to go, in emigrating to Afri-

ca, and to encourage as many as possible to undertake the voyage. The considerations involved may be summed up under two general heads, those relating to Africa, and those relating to America.

When the Society was organized, Africa was regarded as a remote, wild and unknown country. Exporting men thither was declared by some to be cruelty, a hopeless exile. All this is changed. Explorations in every part of Africa have opened up its vast resources of agricultural produce, and indicated the fact that it has all the capabilities of sustaining wealthy and powerful nations. There is scarcely a year in which we have not some new revelation of the bounties of nature to this long unknown part of the world. The fact is abundantly established that, to a people who may colonize Africa's shores and penetrate its interior by the ordinary process of advancing civilization, a great destiny remains in the future.

Shall this colonization be by the white or the colored race? Experience has abundantly shown that the colored race is on every account better fitted for it. And an important fact may be seen in the present condition of Africa. Its inhabitants, except where Arabian and other Asiatic influences prevail, are of the black race. In other lands, colonization and civilization have resulted in exterminating the aborigines and substituting the new race. If Africa is colonized by the white race, the same result is inevitable, providing the whites can succeed in living there and becoming acclimated, a success which is somewhat doubtful, except in the northern and southern parts of the peninsula. A white race may possibly take possession of Africa, but only at the cost of exterminating the blacks, and the impossibility of a mingling together of colonists and aborigines will necessarily retard the advance of civilization for centuries. Its final success would destroy the negro race. On the other hand, there is every reason to believe that the black man from America, having been taught the advantages of civilization, and carrying with him the benefits derived from it, would become not only a successful colonist, but a missionary of civilization to his race in Africa. There is everything to hope for the future of Africa if a steady stream of negro emigration thither can be established from this country.

The considerations relating to our own country are of manifest importance. We presume that no intelligent and sincere philanthropist, however strong his notions of equality of races, will hesitate to say, that if, with the cordial assent of the black race, they could be transported from this country to a suitable land of plenty and of happiness, it would be better for them and for us to have it done. There is no question of doing it against the will of the black race. The simple question is, shall we offer inducements to the blacks to go to Africa; and, when they wish to go, shall we send them, and take care of them when they reach that country, until they are able to take care of themselves? There is one view in which the Colonization Society now becomes an institution of great value. The black race may possibly survive here; but the opinion of old servant men

in all parts of the country now is that the freedmen are rapidly dying off, and that a few generations only will survive, in steadily decreasing numbers. There is no denying the fact that during the war they have perished in vast numbers. Since the close of the war the mortality is said to be greater still, and the rate of natural increase much reduced. Without discussing these notorious facts, let us, at all events, accept this as a possibility, that the race is doomed to extinction here. If this be so, there is a prospect that the Colonization Society may become the means of vast good to the colored race. Its increasing facilities may, in time, reach the full demand for emigration of the decreasing race, and it may be the means of preserving from absolute extinction the civilization of black men, by transporting that civilization to a country where it may grow and widen its influences under a genial climate, until Africa shall be thoroughly redeemed.

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From the Presbyterian.

THE ASHMUN INSTITUTE.

A large number of the friends of the colored race were present with the Faculty and Trustees, to witness the closing exercises of the second session of this worthy and prosperous Institution, located at Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The examinations of the students were continued for several days.

The gentlemen present were very agreeably surprised in the general readiness and correctness with which the students answered the questions put to them. They evinced a gratifying familiarity with the subjects that had engaged their attention. As speakers and writers, it was demonstrated that by practice they could qualify themselves for great and effectual service among the neglected millions of their race. Every thing appeared in the most hopeful condition in relation to the future of the Institution. The new College building has been carried forward vigorously, and will be promptly pushed to completion with the opening of spring. During the last session thirty-two students have been in actual attendance. Seventeen of these are earnestly seeking the ministry; twelve others have given themselves definitely to the work of teaching, should their lives be spared to complete their preparation; and only three out of the entire number of students are fitting themselves for a business life.

Over seventy applications have been before the Faculty for admission. The Trustees are straining every nerve to finish the new College building, and thus obtain room for a larger number of students. When the present enlargement is completed and furnished, there will be accommodations for one hundred and fifty students.

DEATH OF REV. C. C. HOFFMAN.

Liberia has sustained a great loss in the death of our much esteemed friend, the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, founder of St. Mark's Hospital, and the Home for the Blind, at Cape Palmas, and a truly devoted missionary to Africa. We sympathize with our friends there and elsewhere in their deep sorrow at Mr. Hoffman's lamented death.

The subjoined from the pen of Bishop Payne is a touching and just tribute to the memory of one whose ministry was "lovely in the eyes of men, yielding precious fruits unto Christ, diffusing and leaving a fragrance more delightful to the wise and the good than the spices of India and the frankincense of Arabia."

"Died, at the Orphan Asylum, Cape Palmas, on Saturday, November 25, about a quarter to 8 o'clock A. M., Rev. Cadwallader Colden Hoffman, in the forty-sixth year of his life, and sixteenth of his connection with the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas and parts adjacent.

This event will sadden the hearts of thousands, and fall like a thunder-clap on the Church, as it did on the Mission and community which he so much honored, and in which he was so much beloved. But none like those associated with him in his labor of love, could so highly appreciate him, or feel so deeply his loss.

'Our beloved Barnabas,' the wise, ready counsellor, the constant loving friend, the perfectly consecrated Christian minister, the zealous, ever-active, able, single-minded missionary, the dear fellow-laborer in the gospel, delighting, above all things, to 'sound it out,' according to grace given him, to every creature; we as a mission mourn a loss never before experienced.

During the past two years our beloved brother has been so constantly occupied in doing the work of an evangelist, in the heathen tribes around Cape Palmas and sixty miles interior, and apparently with so little sacrifice of health and strength, that it seemed either that he had become wholly inured to the climate, or that a special providence had suspended or modified the law of climate in his behalf. But indeed this was only in appearance. While laboring so cheerfully for love's sake, that to outward seeming it was only joyful, few felt more 'the burden of the Lord' on his soul, or more keenly the physical suffering entailed by traversing tangled forests, navigating rivers in miserable canoes, preaching in towns of small huts, under a tropical sun, pent up by fences from the breeze, and surrounded by noisy men, women, and children. His wife, indeed, assured me that sometimes, after returning from these journeys, his feet were so blistered that he could scarcely put them to the ground, and his body was so wearied that it was not until bathing and oiling for several days, that he was restored to comparative comfort.

It was after his last journey that, when on his monthly visit to Cavalla, we noticed, with anxiety, a worn and haggard appearance of his countenance; still he was cheerful, and, though far from well, continued to discharge his multifarious duties until mail-day, the 17th of November. On that day, going to the post office, he most unexpectedly met our dear missionary sister, Miss Griswold, just arrived in the steamer. He conducted her to the Asylum, and under joyful excitement, though having much fever, dined and took tea with her and the family. It was to be the last time he should join that loved circle.

Immediately after tea he retired and took a dose of medicine. This probably, combined with the exceeding bilious state of his system, soon produced excessive vomiting and purging, the latter attended with bleeding. The doctor succeeded in arresting the vomiting within twenty-four hours, but the other effect continued, though in somewhat modified form, to the end. On Saturday his skin became very yellow. This symptom soon yielded to treatment, but, as he afterwards told me, the feeling of perfect exhaustion felt from the first night of his attack, was such as he had never before experienced; and I think it was soon his conviction that he could not recover.

It was on Wednesday that I went to visit my dear brother, though little expecting to find him so ill. He seemed relieved to find me by his side, but, being strongly under the influence of opiates all through his sickness, it was not possible for him to speak, or attend much to conversation. He joined, however, twice, with interest in prayer, and once requested me to read the 103d Psalm. And the few sentiments to which he gave expression were so characteristic, that a reference to them will furnish a good ideal of the leading features of his character and life.

1. In death as in his life, where duty was concerned, our dear brother 'conferred not with flesh and blood.' Soon after I got to his bedside, where I made a slight reference to my grief at the bare thought of severing the intercourse so long and happily maintained between us: he said, 'Let not human affection interfere with the duty of the —;' he doubtless meant what God might now require at our hands. Thus, from the time when God first called him to the ministry of His Son, he had ever acted. Born to comfort, not to say affluence, in our largest city, with family and other connections, which, in worldly view, presented the strongest attractions, he renounced all to become and remain an humble, and for the most part despised, missionary to Africa. In the mission, though having generally a comfortable house, he was ever ready to leave that and to endure any hardship at the call of duty. He slept as cheerfully on a mat spread upon the dirt floor of a smoky African hut as in his own chamber. On his last visit to Cavalla, though only four miles from home, he slept in a native hut, because this was necessary to enable him to preach in all the six villages connected with Grahway and Half Grahway.

2. In death as in life, our dear brother was ever ready to do the will of God. When I said to him, in praying to God for his recovery, I thought I could plead the necessity of his presence for the Asylum, for the Hospital, and for the mission generally, he replied, 'I know your judgment is good, but you must not make it supreme. God's will only is always wise. That will be done.' It was just in accordance with this principle that when, in 1848, left the only ordained missionary in the field, I made an earnest appeal for more laborers, he, with Rev. J. Rambo, cheerfully offered themselves for the work. And after his arrival here, he was ever prepared to move where Providence seemed to lead. Happily and fully occupied at Cavalla, his first African home, when it appeared necessary he at once removed to Rocktown, and thence to the Orphan Asylum. And again, when it was thought that his ripe experience would best establish the Station at Bohlen, he was as ready to take his wife and children to the barbarous interior as to remain in the colony. Finally, when the summons came to remove from the earthly to the heavenly home, his language was 'Amen! Amen! Amen! If it seems good to God that my work shall now cease, His will be done.'

No more striking testimony of the estimate in which this 'good man' was held, could be given than that presented on the day of his funeral. Methodists, Baptists, with Episcopalians, had spent most of Saturday night in draping St. Mark's Church. On this day all other religious services were suspended, except those which were to take place here. Methodist and Baptist ministers with their congregations, and all the benevolent societies of the county, were present at the funeral service. Nearly the whole Liberia population, with Christian catechists, teachers, and Christians from the native stations, with heathen relatives to the number of five hundred, joined in his funeral procession. At the grave, after the funeral services were over, all lingered as if by common consent. A Grebo Methodist minister sang an English hymn, and Grebo teachers and Colonists in Grebo; Hanh bro te eh neo."

May 'the corn of wheat' thus falling into the ground and dying, like its great prototype, bear much fruit, inspiring with life, and light, and hope, and salvation surviving Ministers, Catechists, and Christians!"

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LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

The writer of the following letter was emancipated by the will of Mr. James Terrill, of Albemarle county, Va., and with his fellow servants, emigrated some ten years since to Liberia. Not having sufficient means to purchase his entire family, he bought the freedom of his wife and youngest daughter, and took them with him.

How he has succeeded, may be learned from his interesting communication, which was addressed to the former master of his wife and children.

His surviving children—three daughters—are represented “as fine, healthy women, between twenty and thirty years of age, well taught in all the branches of female industry, sewing, knitting, spinning, weaving, &c, and most anxious to join their parents. The oldest is a widow, with five healthy children, the oldest being a clever promising lad ten or eleven years old: the second daughter has two children, and the youngest is unmarried, and an exceedingly useful, clever and good girl.”

We have promised to give them all a free passage to Liberia, and support them for six months after arrival; and hope they will embark on the first day of May next. May they be spared to meet their parents in the commodious house of the latter, and ever continue a united and happy family, a blessing to themselves and to others!

CARYSBURG, LIBERIA, *August 16th, 1865.*

DEAR SIR,—The first opportunity, for the last four years, of writing to or hearing from you, now occurs, which I am more than happy to embrace. The *civil* or perhaps I should say the *uncivil* war in your country, as you are aware, has intercepted the passage of all letters to and from the Southern region of that country. I have been much grieved on account of the disastrous effects of this war, and its effects have been severely felt by our infant Republic, and more or less, no doubt, by the world. May peace ere long be restored to my mother country, and the melancholy results of the late war be superseded by perpetual amity and increasing prosperity.

I am proud to state to you, Sir, that we, that is my wife and daughter, are alive and well. We have in the meantime had very good health since we have been in this country. My daughter Mary has grown remarkably—and I am sure that you would fail to recognize her should you see her. I feel exceedingly grateful to God for the peculiar marks of His goodness toward an unworthy recipient, in having thus spared our lives, through the acclimating fever, and all the other diseases attached to a new country.

I beg to inquire respecting the health and condition of my children, and shall feel very thankful to you, if you will have the kindness to give me the desired information—as I have not had tidings from them for four years.

You may wish to know how I am pleased with the country which it pleased God to make my home. I must say that I am very much pleased indeed—that is to say I have never regretted my coming. And while I must acknowledge that there are many privations here, there are in some cases hardships that are, and for sometime will be inseparable to this new Republic—

composed of the elements or materials more or less rude, in many instances without means, etc. etc. Yet I see many reliable signs of improvement both with respect to the Americo-Liberians and the native Africans.

They are in many instances beginning to act as though they feel themselves men—and enjoying the sweets of Liberty, are availing themselves of the richness of the soil, and the products of the country in the way of agriculture, commerce, etc. etc. The natives are not only learning the English Language—but in a peculiar sense are becoming identified with us in these several respects—not to say that many are also imbibing our *i. e.* the Christian Religion.

I am engaged principally in agriculture, paying the most of my attention to the culture of the sugar cane. During the present year, I have made not less than eight thousand pounds, good marketable sugar, though perhaps the profits we make on produce of this kind, is less than in other countries—on account of the great want of agricultural improvements, etc.

We live in a frame house built since the war, of the following dimensions, viz. 32 x 24, two stories and the jump, containing eight rooms, and made of the best material in the country for durability. In a word we are comfortably situated, and we feel ourselves prepared to receive all of our children had we an opportunity.

I am, Hon. Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

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LETTER FROM PRESIDENT WARNER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, MONROVIA, *August* —, 1865.

DEAR SIR:—Time, ever changing time, is flying and we are all being carried by its stream, to that “undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns.” A wide, and sometimes terrific expanse of water lies between us; and, as by the course of nature you must soon vacate your place among mortal men, and I as soon, perhaps, may go the way of all flesh, I feel unwilling to let pass this opportunity without sending you a few lines.

The praiseworthy and philanthropic work—the returning to these shores and successfully colonizing them in their fatherland, of hundreds and thousands of the colored population of America, in which you and your co-workers have long been engaged, is still progressing. The little germ which was sent across the waters in the memorable ship “Elizabeth,” and was attempted to be planted in Sherbro, has found congenial soil at Cape Mesurado. It has struck its rootlets downward whilst a beautiful crest of foliage is opening from above. Thus far, it promises a healthy and vigorous growth, which will eventually develop in a giant tree of Liberty, spreading its extending branches over the habitations of thousands and tens of thousands of the sons and daughters of Africa, who, but for its planting here, might have found for themselves a last resting place in mid ocean, or laid them down in their

last sleep on the plantations, in foreign lands, of cruel and unrelenting task masters. Their offspring, as they shall multiply—generation succeeding generation—shall sit beneath the grateful and inviting shadow of this tree of liberty, and adore Him who worketh all things according to the counsel of His own will, turning the hearts of the people from the worship of “birds and four-footed beasts and creeping things” to the worship of the living and true God.

Contrasting the aspect of this part of the coast, as it appeared to Lieut. Stockton and Doctor Eli Ayres, on their landing at King Peter's in 1821, in search of a site for the contemplated colony of Liberia—the appearance of Cape Mesurado, as they looked across the bay, upon its dark and unbroken wilderness—with the aspect of things as they are now—the same Cape presenting a pleasing and gratifying sight in its little city Monrovia, while for more than twenty miles inland, the St. Paul's river bears upon each of its banks, beautiful wood and brick houses and several steam sugar mills, we think we have abundant reason to expect a further improved state of things that shall fill our hearts with joy to look upon.

If these feeble beginnings of Liberia be followed up vigorously with additional good works on improved plans of operating; and if what Liberia has thus far achieved, (comparatively independent of extraneous aid,) be made the exponent of what, under more favorable circumstances, she could and would do, it may be said that a prosperous future awaits her, and that her friends abroad have strong encouragement to continue their efforts for her progress and ultimate success.

In the distance we think we already see signs of a happy future for Africa; a time when her exiled people shall be returned to her bosom; when devil worship shall cease out of the land; when the slave trader shall find no one here to bargain with for flesh and blood, and when it may be no longer said by Shem and Japheth, “We have a little sister and she has no breasts; what shall we do for our sister in the day when she shall be spoken for?” or, “what shall we do with the colored population of America now that the war is over?”

But in this great and good work of civilizing and Christianizing Africa, Liberia should play a very conspicuous part. Fostered and blessed as she has been by Heaven, if she turn away from the mission upon which she is sent to this country, soon I fear the judgments of God will overtake her and blot her name from the annals of the world.

Thus far, however, she has exerted herself to make proper and honest impressions upon the minds of her friends abroad and the aborigines of the country in which she is operating. The missionaries in all parts of the Republic are industriously at work, endeavoring to demonstrate to or convince the heathen around them of the superiority of the Christian religion, and begging them to accept its principles and practice its precepts. But shall we stop at what we are now and do no more than felicitate ourselves upon what we have done—cease to enlarge the base of the empire we say

we are commencing? No, surely, no. We have not yet fully cleared away the jungle from the spot we wish to build upon. The foundation of the superstructure we have in contemplation is not yet fully laid; we have but barely stepped upon the threshold of the door leading into this vast, wealthy and wonderful continent. These great and ancient forests must be converted into ships, churches, warehouses and schoolhouses; and into everything else into which they can be built up, and that will add wealth to and indicate progress—civil, religious and political—in the country.

Our farmers are using their best endeavors to render their enterprises still more and more remunerative both to themselves and the country generally. The merchants and traders have, since the enforcement of the "Port of Entry" law, gone to work, not only with renewed energies, but with brighter and clearer prospects of realising a more satisfactory compensation for the cares and anxieties of their business than they received before. Let us hope, then, that our present dark day will soon be succeeded by a brighter and more prosperous one.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours, very faithfully,

D. B. WARNER.

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THE BEST RECOMPENSE.

Colonization, in Africa, has been the favorite idea of many of the philanthropists and Christians of our land for the last half century. "We have," said one of our most gifted statesmen, "brought these people among us, against their will. We have for many years enjoyed the fruits of their labor. Morally as well as pecuniarily we owe them a recompense." And what recompense so full and complete as to send them—with their own consent—educated and Christianized, with the arts and sciences in their hands, back to their own country to found institutions similar to our own?

Acting upon this grand thought, American benevolence to the colored race has established a Republic, known and respected among the nations of the earth. With a President, Cabinet, and Legislative Assembly of black men, with a respectable merchant fleet, owned, officered, and sailed by blacks; with a rich and steadily increasing commerce, and a territory constantly developing its agricultural resources, that part of the coast of Africa which was once the centre of the accursed slave trade, is now its most efficient enemy. There the colored man is solving the problem of his capacity for self-improvement, and his success is the best answer to those who declaim against his ability.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

Intelligence to a late date has been received from Liberia. The H. P. Russell, which left Baltimore, November 4, with one hundred and seventy-two freedmen from in and near Lynchburg, Va., under the auspices of this Society, arrived at Monrovia about the middle of December. Letters from some of these emigrants state that they had a pleasant voyage, that all had enjoyed and were in good health, and that they were delighted with their "fatherland."

The health of the large company of Barbadians who reached that Republic in May last had greatly improved, and they were generally employed in clearing land and in commencing business operations. They promise to be a valuable addition to that interesting country.

The Liberia Herald of November 15, contains an official copy of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between Liberia and Denmark, duly ratified in London on the 27th of March, 1865.

The Liberia Herald of November 1, reports a large increase in the exports of the country. "Within the last five months five vessels have loaded with oil, chiefly at the Liberian ports of entry. They took on an average sixty thousand gallons of oil. This does not include the oil taken off by transient traders."

Two or three small and swift naval steamers would do much on the West African coast in stimulating and protecting American trade in that region. Let our squadron be renewed and permanently re-established in the African waters, to aid American merchants in securing their share of a commerce which promises to be a wonder in extent and value.

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MR. HANSON'S ADDRESS.

We bespeak an attentive perusal of the address of the Hon. Abraham Hanson, elsewhere given in our pages. As the intelligent and able representative of our Government to Liberia since the recognition of its nationality, he has had full opportunity to become thoroughly conversant with the condition and prospects of the country, while his exalted Christian worth gives reliability to the statement which he has been pleased publicly to make.

Mr. Hanson embarked February 17, on the steamer City of Washington from New York for Liverpool, *en route* for Monrovia, to resume his official duties.

EUROPEAN MISSIONS TO THE ZULUS.

When the attention of the Board was first directed to the Zulus, no European Society had attempted to evangelize them. But since 1840, and especially since Natal became a British colony, other laborers have seemed to be anxious to enter this field.

The *Wesleyan Mission* dates from 1841. From the beginning, however, it has directed a large share of its attention to the white population; and recently it has endeavored to care for the coolies employed in the colony, of whom there were about two thousand in 1862. Pietermaritzburg, Durban, Verulam, Edendale, and Indaleni are its principal stations.

The *Norwegian Mission* (supported by a Society which has its seat in Stavenger, Norway) was commenced by Rev. Mr. Schreuder in 1845. Having become discouraged in 1847, he went to China, hoping to find a desirable field in that empire. But he returned to Natal; and in 1850 he commenced a station eight miles from the residence of Mr. Abraham. The mission was re-enforced next year; and he removed (with another) to the Zulu country, where he still remains. At the present time he has six lay associates though there is but one station in Natal. Rev. L. Grout, in his Zululand, speaks of the "work" of this mission as "prosperous."

The *Berlin Mission* was begun in 1847. There are five stations in Natal—Emmaus, Christianenburg, Stendal, Emangweni, Wartburg. The number of communicants is eighty-four.

That remarkable man, Pastor Harms, of Hermannsburg, in the kingdom of Hanover, is the father of the *Hanoverian Mission*. It was his design to make his first evangelistic attempt among the Gallas, and the first band of laborers embarked for their country; but not finding an open door, they returned to Natal, (August 2, 1854,) and soon established themselves in the Colony, making Hermannsburg their principal station. In 1856, 1857, and 1860, large re-enforcements joined them, so that in 1860 they had forty missionaries, catechists, and teachers, together with eighty colonists. Among the latter, says Mr. L. Grout, "they can reckon men of almost every kind of handicraft—agriculturists, carpenters, joiners, wheelwrights, shoemaker, tailor, mason, miller, tanner, turner, shepherd, dyer." They have three stations in Natal, besides Hermannsburg, three in the Zulu country, and three beyond the Kahlamba Mountains. The natives are admitted to the church with the understanding that if they leave it, voluntarily or not, their children shall remain with the mission. The experiment which Pastor Harms is making, will be watched with the deepest interest by Christians throughout the world. Should his expectations be realized, however, the success of an American mission upon the same plan would be as problematical as ever. We could hardly expect a dozen American families or more to live in one large dwelling, and eat at a common table, having all their affairs, with the concerns of the entire mission, managed by a single person!

The *Church of England Mission* dates, properly, from the arrival of Bishop

Colenso in Natal, in 1850. It has stations at Ekukanyeni. (the bishop's residence, six miles from Pietermaritzburg,) Pietermaritzburg, Umlazi River, Ungababa, (near Ifumi.) Dr. Callaway's station, some forty miles inland, on the Umkomazi River. It has one or more stations in the Zulu country. There are no data, accessible and reliable, for giving the results obtained by this mission.

The denominational affinities of the first and last of these missions are sufficiently indicated already. The Norwegian mission is Lutheran, and so is the Hanoverian. The direction of the Berlin Missionary Society is supposed to be mainly (if not entirely,) in the hands of men who have the same ecclesiastical preferences.—*Sketch of the Zulu Mission.*

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AFRICAN MISSIONS VINDICATED.

At a meeting of the Anthropological Society in London, Captain Barton, Mr. Reade, Mr. Harris, and others made statements traducing the Missionaries in Africa, and degrading their converts. A report of the statements were sent to Rev. Alfred Saker, a Baptist Missionary at Cameroons, who has been in Africa over twenty years, and we find in a late number of the *Freeman* his reply, from which we make a few extracts.

Mr. Harris said, "Missionaries do no work and live in the high house," to which Mr. Saker replies: I have the *high house*. But from whence comes it? Did I not put tools into the hands of these natives and teach them to fell the timber, to convert it into plank, and then to make the doors and windows? Did I not dig up the clay and make the first hundred of bricks, that the 'imitative animal' might do as I did? Did I not dig out the foundations and lay the bricks in mortar until these 'animals' could be trusted to build alone? The result is, I have a house, and it shelters me, and compared with native huts, it is something more than a palace. You say, 'The African, like the monkey, as an imitative animal.' True: and his imitative powers go a little beyond the 'animal.' He does 'copy the missionary;' and hence it is the mission has a second house also; and these animals have just completed a school-room, and are now building me a chapel which bids fair to eclipse my house. These are all in brick! Hence also it is that you will find in these towns, a body of artizans, who, twenty years since, had not seen the saw, the chisel, or plane. They now saw timber and work it; they make bricks and build; they hammer iron and weld it; and these men owe all their knowledge to the missionary. Yet you say—'Missionaries do no work.'

Mr. Harris, have you thrown yourself among a heathen people without book or other aid, and through long months of attention and study, little by little, gathered up the sounds floating around you; given these sounds a form in writing; step by step formed a vocabulary, and at last, after a long period, made an African tongue your own? And was this 'no work?' Or having thus learned a language, was it 'no work' to go among the heathen preach-

ing six times every week, at the same time keeping the school in daily and efficient operation?

If we preach, the people want the Scriptures. You may despise the book which teaches, not Islamism, but that God has made of one blood all nations of men. We do not despise it, but we seek to secure a good translation. If the book be written, it must be printed. These youths—'imitative animals'—must be taught to compose in type, and to work the press. Have you thus written, and taught, and labored till the entire New Testament is presented and half of the Old? If you have done none of these things, you assert of the missionary, who has done it all, that 'he does no work.'

Will you assert of a youth who attempts to master the language only, and dies in the attempt, that he 'did no work?' Or of him who learns the language, and thenceforward preaches daily, journeys weary miles, battling oft with fevers, and daily with physical weakness? This work I see in others every day of my life.

Go to Calabar, and you will find repetition of this toil. Go to the Gaboon, and you will find two languages written, and Scriptures printed in both; and men you thus malign are carrying the light of truth into the deep darkness of Africa.

Mr. Harris, I have done with you. I am well-nigh worn out with labor. Weakness compels me to restrict my toil to twelve and fourteen hours daily, and sometimes prostrates me entirely, and I shall, ere long, be where lies will not assail me, and the perverse heart work me no harm."

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXPLORER, DU CHAILLU.—A letter from Mr. Du Chaillu, at London, communicates some interesting particulars of his last exploring journey. We have before noted that it was Mr. Du Chaillu's purpose to cross the continent of Africa from the West Coast, and that he had been attacked and robbed by the natives. He writes: "I have been in new countries, and penetrated much further into the heart of Africa than before. I met eight new tribes, hitherto unknown, amongst them a dwaf people who call themselves Obongous, and who are gypsies in their habits. My prospects for getting across the continent were most promising up to the moment of the unlucky accident which ruined all, and nearly caused the destruction of my life and my whole party. A gun in the hands of one of my men was accidentally discharged, and the ball killed two natives. The people amongst whom we were, at once took it into their heads that we had come to kill them, immediately attacked us, and we were forced to retreat and fight our way back, part of the time under terrible difficulties. I was wounded twice with poisoned arrows, but escaped with life and limb, and am now well."

A VALUABLE CARGO.—The Mail steamship Athenian, Capt. Griffiths, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, January 16, with advices from the West Coast of Africa, Teneriffe, and Madeira. She brought a large cargo, 4,888 sovereigns, 2,950 oz. gold dust, 3,000f., and 6,804 dols., and 21 passengers.

AFRICAN TIMES OBSERVATIONS.—The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has presented Dr. Livingstone with 645*l.*, in aid of his projected exploration in Africa. The Oberon, 3 iron paddle-wheel steam vessel, Lieutenant-Commander Edwd. H. Verney, has left for the West Coast of Africa. We read in the Bombay paper, *Times of India*: "Measures are under consideration for putting a stop to the slave-trade between India and Africa. It appears to be kept up chiefly to supply the Zenanas throughout Africa. Captain Grant, the African explorer, has been entertained at a public dinner at Calcutta. Colonel McLean, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, died on 18th November in British Kaffraria, of a malady from which he had been long suffering.

DIOCESE OF MESURADO.—A Diocesan Organization is about to be established in Africa, in accordance with a canon passed at the late General Convention. *The Episcopal Recorder* says: The Foreign Committee have taken such action upon the subject as will enable the friends of this measure to prosecute it with perfect satisfaction to them, and, as it is believed, with the cheerful acquiescence and co-operation of Bishop Payne. A sub-committee have had the matter in hand, and have given their sanction to the project of establishing a Diocese in Liberia, provided it be limited to the county of Mesurado.

DEATH OF PASTOR HARMS.—Germany, and indeed we may say the Christian world, has sustained a great loss in the death of the Rev. Louis Harms of Hermannsburg, in Hanover. An example of faith and prayer, of persistent labor, both in study, and pastoral visitation among his flock, and of high and holy missionary zeal for the salvation of the perishing heathen, such as this faithful, consecrated pastor exhibited for nearly twenty years, is truly worthy of suitable record.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.—Recent news from South Africa, show that the war between the Free State and the Basutos has degenerated into a series of raids. Moshesh, the Basuto chief, was left undisturbed in his mountain home, while bands of farmers from the Free State and the Transvaal Republic were dashing into his country and carrying off every thing upon which they could lay hands. The natives were retaliating in a similar manner. Moshesh had expressed his readiness to afford every satisfaction for the Natal raid, but nothing further had been done. Appearances generally indicated weariness on both sides and it was considered unlikely that the war would for some time to come reassume its former importance.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of January, to the 20th of February, 1866.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		VERMONT.	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$6.)		By Rev. F. Butler, (\$37.91.)	
Francetown—Friend \$5. P.		Newbury—Cong. Ch. & Soc.	
C. Butterfield, \$1.....	6 00	with avails of ring, which	
		const: Hon. JOSEPH ATKIN-	

SON & L. M.	32 91	Orange —Egbert Starr.....	10 00
Windsor —A Friend.....	5 00	Rahway —John M. Tufts.....	5 00
	37 91	Beverly —Jacob Wilson, \$5. Cash, \$2.45.....	7 45
RHODE ISLAND.		Jersey City —Collection at Union Meeting of 2d Pres. & 3d R. D. churches, \$25.77.	
By Rev. J. Root Miller, (\$57.64.)		M. Bailey, J. R. Wortendyke, I. I. Van Derbeck, A. S. Whiten, John M. Mac- Kay, O. O. Shackelton, ea.	
Bristol —Mrs. Rogers & Sister, \$15. R. Rogers, \$10	25 00	\$5.....	55 77
Warren —Dea. S. Welch, \$5. R. B. Johnson, \$3. Dea. L. Hoar, G. M. Fessen- den, ea. \$1.....	10 00		178 22
Seekonk —Cash	15 64		
Providence —Miss J. Bullock, \$5. Dea. W. C. Snow, \$2,	7 00		
	57 64	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
CONNECTICUT.		Washington —Miscellaneous...	553 86
By Rev. J. Root Miller, (\$111.50)		GEORGIA.	
Hartford —Hon. Isaac Toucey, C. Seymour, ea. \$10. Rev. Wm. W. Turner, W. P. Burrell, E. Z. Smith, ea. \$5. Judge Waldo, Mrs. Wm. Jarvis, ea. \$3. Others, \$16.50.....	57 50	Augusta —Robert Campbell,	20 00
New Haven —Rev. Theodore Woolsey, D. D., S. Brace, ea. \$10. Hon. Wm. W. Boardman, Thos. H. Bond, Cash, ea. \$5. Miss L. Chaplain, Mrs. C. A. Inger- soll, Dea. A. Treat, \$3. Others, \$10.....	54 00	ILLINOIS.	
	111 50	Monmouth —Rev. D. B. Jones,	2 00
NEW YORK.		FOR REPOSITORY.	
Kingston —H. H. Reynolds, family collection, of which \$30 is to Const. FRANCIS A. WATERS & L. M.	40 00	VERMONT — <i>West Brattleboro</i> — Rev. Lewis Grout, 15 cts. <i>Woodstock</i> —L. A. Marsh, to Jan. 1, '67, \$1.....	1 15
NEW JERSEY.		MASSACHUSETTS — <i>Hingham</i> — Morris Fearing, to Jan. 1, '67, by Rev. J. Tracy, D.D.	1 00
Trenton —Hon. P. D. Vroom, S. K. Wilson, Thos. J. Striker, B. Gummere, ea. \$10. H. G. Scudder, Chas. Pearson, Benj. Fisk, E. W. Scudder, Imlah Moore, Miss Elvira Howell, ea. \$5. John S. Chambers, \$3. Wm. D. Sinclair, S. Roberts, H. N. Barton, John Stevens, ea. \$2. A. V. Manning, J. O. Raum, Miss M. Sager, Mrs. Jas. Murphy, ea. \$1. 3rd Pres. Church, \$15, in full to const. J. G. BREARLEY & L. M.	100 00	CONNECTICUT — <i>Bolton</i> —Mrs. A. W. Parmelee, to Jan. 1, 1867	1 00
		NEW YORK — <i>New York</i> —Mrs. O. P. Atterbury, to Jan. 1, '67, by J. M. Goldberg.....	1 00
		MARYLAND — <i>Sandy Spring</i> — Francis Miller to Jan. 1, '67,	1 00
		VIRGINIA — <i>Alexandria</i> —A. Newman, to Jan. 1, '67, by Rev. C. Robinson	1 00
		GEORGIA — <i>Savannah</i> —C. L. De Lamotta, Rev. A. Bourk and Miss L. Lander, ea. \$1, to Jan. 1, '67, by C. L. De Lamotta	3 00
		OHIO — <i>Cincinnati</i> —Mercantile Library, per J. G. Barnwell,	10
		MICHIGAN — <i>Livonia</i> —David Cudworth, to Jan. 1, '67...	1 00
		LIBERIA — <i>Monrovia</i> —Joseph R. Dailey, to Jan. 1, '67...	1 00
		Repository	11 25
		Donations	453 27
		Miscellaneous.....	553 86
		Total	\$1018 38

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XLII.] WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1866. [No. 4.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT WARNER.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A retrospect of the events in our history during the twelve month that has elapsed since I last met you, furnishes abundant matter for sincere and humble thanksgiving to the Great Ruler of nations, who has so kindly watched over us and so mercifully directed our affairs.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Nothing has occurred to interrupt the harmony and friendship subsisting between us and foreign nations; on the contrary, our foreign relations have been gratifyingly extended.

An interesting correspondence between the Department of State and M. Drouyn de L'Huys, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, gives assurance of the re-establishment of the amicable international relations, which, prior to the year 1858, so happily subsisted between this Republic and the Emperor of the French, and which were unfortunately interrupted by the matter of the "*Regina Coeli*."

Nothing of importance has been heard from H. B. Majesty's Government on the subject of our North-West boundary since I last communicated with you.

In the month of March last, I had the gratification to receive Beverly Page Yates, Esq., as Consul-General of the Republic of Hayti.

The ratifications of the Treaty between Liberia and Hayti, and that between Liberia and Denmark have been duly exchanged.

A treaty between Liberia and his Majesty the King of Portugal has been recently negotiated. It will be submitted for the consideration of the Senate. I should not fail to inform you that the most remarkable and pleasing feature of this treaty is the article

assimilating the Slave trade to Piracy. This formal and emphatic protest against the horrible traffic by the government of Portugal is full of encouragement. It is an indication that we are approaching towards the suppression of a trade of unparalleled atrocities, which has left an almost irrecoverable blight upon many a fair portion of this land, and consigned millions of human beings to a watery grave or to brutalities to which such a grave is far preferable.

THE UNITED STATES.—It affords me inexpressible pleasure to refer to the cessation of the unhappy contest in the United States; and especially as it has terminated in the permanent extinction, I trust, of human bondage throughout that great country.

An unbounded prosperity doubtless lies before that nation. But in the month of July, in the midst of our rejoicings at the triumphs of the banner of freedom, a feeling of unutterable horror and indignation was sent throughout this land, pervading every household, and saddening every heart, by the intelligence that the President of the United States, the illustrious Abraham Lincoln, had fallen by the hand of an assassin. Liberia, perhaps more than any other independent community, and for peculiar reasons, felt the shock of the melancholy death, and bewailed the loss of Abraham Lincoln. How prophetic was the remark which nearly two years since he is said to have uttered, that, "When this war is done, I shall be done too!"

EMIGRATION FROM BARBADOS.—On the 10th of May last, we had an accession of three hundred and forty-six immigrants by the brig "Cora" from the Island of Barbados.

They were sent out under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, but owing to the people being from a country not included in the constitutional provisions of the Society, but more particularly on account of the high prices of provisions, the usual six months supplies were not furnished them.

This threw them, after being two months in the country, upon the support of the Government, until such time as they should be able to support themselves. For this emergency the Government treasury was both unprovided and unprepared, and it became therefore, a subject of serious consideration and much embarrassment. To relieve the people, however, everything was done that the state of the finances would permit.

Just here I take great pleasure in stating, in justice to the citizens generally, and to the Ladies Benevolent and Union Sisters of Charity Societies in particular, that from these respective sources, the newly arrived and necessitous immigrants received very considerable assistance and unremitting attention during their illness. Much gratitude is also due, and I most cheerfully record the expression of the same, to the American Colonization Society, for its very liberal donation of ten thousand dollars expended in trans-

porting the West Indians to these shores and supporting them here two months.

Those of the immigrants who removed from Monrovia, are located, some at Carysburg, and others on the road leading thither. Some of them have not done so well. Some have died, mostly from disappointment after the first emotions of joy. These appear to have been carried away by romantic notions of the country to which they were coming. They entirely overlooked, or did not sufficiently appreciate, the costs and sacrifices of leaving scenes and associations with which, from their birth, they had been connected. They did not take into account the ocean to be crossed, the difficulties of a new country—an acclimation more or less severe to be passed through. They saw nothing but the "land of promise," and the gift of twenty-five acres of land—when unexpected trials came upon them, therefore, they sank under their weight. I am happy to say, however, that the great majority of the immigrants are doing well and promise to be a valuable acquisition to our little commonwealth.

IMMIGRATION.—On the subject of immigration we cannot but feel a deep interest. Our population is still exceedingly scanty. Our need of population is immediate and urgent. Our immense resources cannot be developed—the fruits of the earth, spontaneously produced, cannot be gathered—the fat of the land cannot be made available, simply for the want of minds and hands to engage in the necessary operations. Surely with the vast latent capabilities of this country, we have the ability to become a power, by no means to be despised in the agricultural and commercial world.

We have again and again invited our brethren in the United States to come over and help us fill up the vast solitudes, which for centuries have remained uninhabited; while they, in exile in the western hemisphere, are jostled and elbowed and trampled upon by an oppressive race. But my hopes are as strong as ever, and my confidence remains unshaken in the destiny of Liberia. She is yet to be the asylum for the oppressed American negro and a beacon for the guidance of the benighted tribes of this continent. I may not be able to predict the methods by which Africa's exiled sons are to be restored to her bosom; but I feel certain that such an occurrence will in some way or other take place.

It is the most likely solution of the vexed negro question in the United States; and the only one that has yet suggested itself to the most distinguished statesmen and philanthropists of that country. And it is gratifying to notice that this view of probable events is beginning to be entertained by some of the leading black men also. Things are evidently tending to that condition when the most indifferent of our oppressed brethren in the United States will be compelled to give the question of emigration a serious, studious, and systematic consideration—a question upon which their physical and political well being greatly depends.

RESOURCES OF AFRICA.—Africa is to be opened. The eyes of the enterprising in Europe are intent upon the discovery of the secrets of science and of wealth, hidden in the unexplored regions of this continent. The necessities of commerce and the desire of mankind will compel this land to contribute to the comfort and luxury of other quarters of the globe. We in Liberia have been permitted to make a very promising opening; and applications are being made to us by capitalists in foreign lands, or their agents, to be allowed to take part with us in the work of subjugating this continent.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FOREIGN AID.—While the country should guard strictly against the insinuations of undue foreign influence, yet no unnecessary obstruction, by legal enactments, should be put in the way of foreign enterprise. Our Legislative enactments should be such as not to repel the friendly approaches of foreigners towards us, but such, on the contrary, as to invite their friendship, their genius and their enterprise. They should be as liberal and accommodating to commerce and the social intercourse of foreigners with ourselves as our peculiar institutions will allow. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend that you carefully consider any plan that may be laid before you, that has reference to the opening up of Africa to civilization and Christianity; and that will not interfere with our solemn compact respecting lands with the American Colonization Society, or that will not in any way compromise our independence.

PORT OF ENTRY LAW.—In order that foreign traders having establishments along the Coast before, and up to the time the Port of Entry law went into operation, should sustain no loss of what goods they had failed to remove from said establishments, during the two years they were allowed to do so, I have, from time to time, as they requested it, given them permission to visit the Coast to recover what property they claimed to have at the various points; and, in instances where the native Chiefs have interfered, preventing the removal of the effects of foreigners from their respective towns, they have been induced by Commissioners from the Government to withdraw their aggressive interpositions. I was under the painful necessity last year, of informing you that, for the most part, much of the obstinacy and disloyal conduct manifested by the natives—the hostile attitude they had assumed towards the Government since the enactment of the Port of Entry law, was caused by mischievous interference on the part of foreigners with the native Chiefs.

HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF PRINCE BOYER.—The most obstinate and unyielding of the chiefs was Prince Boyer of Trade-Town. To him Commissioners were sent during your last session. At the request of Government, the Commissioners were kindly conveyed to Trade-Town, on board of His Swedish Majesty's Corvette, "Geffe," Commander Alexis Petterson. This worthy and accomplished officer, treated with marked respect and kindness the Commissioners, and afforded them every facility for speedily and effectually prosecuting their mission. Boyer, however, persisted in his obstinacy.

From that time, he has been pertinaciously threatening hostilities, unless the Port of Entry law be repealed; and he has been, during the whole year, steadily, though unsuccessfully, endeavoring to secure the co-operation of neighboring tribes against the Government. His threats of hostilities being made more particularly against the County of Grand Bassa—being the settlement nearest to Trade Town and presenting points favorable to an attack—I was under the necessity, in the early part of last month, of sending to that County munitions of war and a Commissioner to ascertain definitely the state of its defences, and, if the emergency required it, to have them strengthened and others made.

To defray the expenses and to carry out the object of the Commission, I authorized the expenditure of such an amount of public money as in the judgment of the Commissioner and of the Superintendent of the County, should be deemed advisable—proceedings which I hope you will approve.

He, however, a few weeks ago, delivered all the goods which he held in his possession belonging to European houses, and sent Commissioners to assure the Government that his intentions are pacific.

GOOD CONDUCT OF CERTAIN NATIVE CHIEFS.—I am happy to be able to add, that all the native Chiefs, at the trading points, not Ports of Entry, have delivered to foreigners their goods, thus ridding the Government of the unpleasant necessity of resorting to compulsory measures. I must particularly commend the chiefs of Nanna Kroo, Settra Kroo and Niffoo; also Prince Wee, and New Joe West of New Cess, for their loyal conduct and cheerful submission to the authority of the Republic.

In connection with this, I may inform you that Bishop Payne, of the Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, has made application to the Government to be allowed to purchase, for Missionary purposes, the buildings formerly occupied by the factories of the German house at Nanna Kroo, and relinquished by that firm since the Port of Entry law—the Government guaranteeing to the Mission the use of such an amount of land with said buildings as may be sufficient to carry on missionary operations in that interesting and populous section of the Republic. I commend this subject to your favorable consideration.

THE PUBLIC TREASURY.—Although the revenue for the year just closed exceeds that for the corresponding period in 1864, still the Secretary of the Treasury has found it far from adequate to the expenses incurred by the Government during the fiscal year. This suggests the great importance of adopting such economical measures in the prosecution of Government operations as will relieve us from such paralyzing embarrassment in the future. At present we have pressing upon us two or more foreign debts, which should be liquidated at once.

MODIFICATION OF TONNAGE DUES.—I would recommend that the law passed at your last session, imposing a duty of seventy-five

cents a ton on vessels indiscriminately, be so modified as to lessen that tax, and to require the payment of it by foreign trading vessels only when such vessels actually transact trading business. To encourage and foster trade will be of infinitely more benefit to the country than to burden it with heavy taxes. Our true policy is, or should be, to *remove* as much as possible, instead of *imposing*, restrictions on commercial intercourse. I would also invite your attention to the second and last Revenue law, and suggest that you make such amendments thereto as will render its provisions more definite. For the want of such definiteness great inconvenience is experienced by the Collectors of Customs.

THE CURRENCY.—I would further recommend that, instead of the new currency notes, authorized to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, a copper currency be substituted.

The non-reissuing of the former Treasury "demand notes," taken into the Treasury during the year, has brought said notes nearly at par; and if such an amount of them only as will equal the revenue of the country from all sources be allowed to issue and circulate, they will, with slight variation, remain at their true value and worth.

In consequence of the non-reissuing of said notes after they had been paid into the Treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to defray some of the more urgent expenses of the Government, was obliged to negotiate loans of money from the citizens. This he could do only by pledging the faith and credit of the Government for their refundment, in kind, as soon after the meeting of the Legislature as they should be pleased to authorize it, which I hope will be done at an early day in your session. I will transmit to you, as soon as possible, the Report of the Committee appointed, agreeably to your resolution of January last, to examine and adjust the public (back) accounts.

THE OCEAN MAIL.—It will be necessary to devise means for the regular conveyance of the mails hence to Cape Palmas. This department of Government, for the want of facilities—vessels, which Government has not—has not given that satisfaction to the Republic it should have done.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.—I take pleasure in stating that the operations of Liberia College continue to be progressive. The students have made very satisfactory advancements in the various branches of the studies pursued, since December last. On the 30th of last month, they competed for prizes, which will be awarded to the successful competitors during this month. Much credit is due to the President and Professors of the College for their indefatigable attention to the moral, and religious and general training of the youth committed to their charge.

PATRIOTISM ENJOINED.—A glorious prosperity and unbounded usefulness are within our grasp; but this prosperity and useful-

ness can be achieved only by a devotion to the various interests of the whole country, unaffected by party or sectional prejudices. The people, as a whole, must cultivate the most thorough patriotism; and the representatives of the people, as a class, invested with Legislative power, should, in accordance with the solemn oath under which they have bound themselves, give the most careful, assiduous, and candid attention to their particular work, remembering that the interests and well-being of the nation are in large measure entrusted to them.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT BENSON.—The melancholy duty devolves upon me to communicate to you the death of Ex-President Benson, who departed this life on the 24th January last, in the vigor of life and maturity of his powers. Lest I should anticipate any formal expression or tribute to the intellectual ability and energy of character you may desire to accord to him, I will only add that Mr. Benson was regarded as one of the ablest men that have appeared among the negro race. But he is gone! gone from the interesting scenes of his childhood and the labors of his maturer years, leaving the people of this Republic to lament their loss.

In conclusion, I beg to assure you of my readiness to co-operate with you in every measure that pertains to the public welfare. May a kind and merciful Providence superintend your deliberations.

D. B. WARNER.

MONROVIA, *December 11, 1865.*

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EXTRACTS FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

ANNIVERSARIES AT MONROVIA.

On the 7th of November, the Union Sisters of Charity Society celebrated their 32d anniversary. The exercises took place in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. J. H. F. Evans, a senior student in Liberia College, delivered the address for the ladies—subject, UNION—which was treated in a manner pleasing to all. We heard read by the Agent of the Society, the amount expended during the year for charitable purposes and the amount remaining in the Treasury. Just before the exercises closed, His Excellency, President Warner, an honorary member of the institution, made some very flattering and encouraging remarks to the ladies.

On the following day—the 8th—The Ladies Benevolent Society, celebrated their 31st anniversary in the Providence Baptist Church. H. W. Johnson, Jr., Esq., lately arrived into the country from the State of New York—addressed the ladies on the subject of Benevolence. We could not be present during the whole of the exercises on this occasion; but we have been informed that every thing was done in style. The address came up to expectation, and the singing—by a special Choir—was fine.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature commenced their Session on the 4th of December. Hon. Augustus Washington of Mesurado County has been chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. On the 5th the two Houses met in convention in the Hall of Representatives, when the new members were qualified by the administering of the oath, by His Excellency, the President—except Hon. J. H. Paxton, whose seat was contested by Hon. H. W. Dennis, both of whom were candidates for the office of Senator for Mesurado County, at the last biennial Election—May, 1865. The illegality of the Election Returns, seemed to be the ground of the objections. The matter has since been determined in favor of Mr. Paxton.

THE FIRST OF DECEMBER.

On the first of December, A. D. Eighteen hundred and twenty two, one of the greatest, because most decisive, battles in the History of Liberia; was fought on the spot of ground, where now is situated the city of Monrovia. The conflict was a most desperate one, between scarce three dozen fighting Liberian Colonists, on the one hand, and thousands of Savage Natives on the other. "*Ten to one* is no impeach of valor;" and in this engagement, where the odds were ten times as great, there was none the less of valor displayed by the few Colonists. Nothing but Divine Providence, on that day, stayed the hand that would have, perhaps forever, blotted out the name of Liberia, from the records of time. The Scripture seemed literally verified, that "*one* shall chase a *thousand* and *two* shall put *ten thousand* to flight."

Such events among all nations are ever afterwards commemorated by some more or less brilliant display and demonstration, as they annually return; and with good reason too. So it has been with the first of December among us since the year 1822, down to the present time. Though there is perhaps *living* only one man, who actually took part in the battle on that occasion, yet all join in the ceremonies and festivities of the day, as it annually returns, with as much joy and gladness and enthusiasm and delight, as though we ourselves had all been present.

The first of December, 1865, has but a few days past; every thing took place in the usual manner. The exercises came off in Trinity Church of this City. The procession, under command of Hon. J. B. Yates, Marshal, formed in front of the President's Mansion at 11 o'clock, and escorted His Excellency, and other distinguished individuals to the Church. Here, among other things, was an address by Mr. E. C. Howard, who had been previously chosen by the young men to "introduce the day," which he did, by a brief, but very interesting account of the events that transpired in Liberia on the 1st of December, 1822. Nothing of oratory was displayed by the speaker; but he was distinct and intelligible in his delivery.

Following this was the *oration*, by Mr. S. G. Crummell, on the subject of the "Progress of Civilization in Liberia." Mr. C. had prepared a very fine speech, and read it sufficiently finely; but having naturally an effeminate voice, and not having before spoken in public to so large an audience, he was somewhat diffident, and could not be heard by all. Though nearer than many, we could not catch all he said. What we did *hear*, we like much.

Both the speakers were young men, neither having much more than attained his majority; and in fact, every thing done on this occasion, was by the "young men."

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

We would call the attention of our readers especially to the paper we have inserted in this number, intended as the basis of a petition to be made to the Legislature for changes in the Constitution and for the enactment of certain laws. Judging from the signatures it bears, we can but believe that it originated from the purest motives—in the breasts of men, who love their country, and are not only willing, but anxious to do something that will tend to the elevating of Liberia in every good quality. Experience teaches that there is need of something of the kind; common sense tells us that, what would exactly suit our purpose twenty years ago, will not answer for us at this day. We are not disposed to admit, however, that even when adopted in 1847, our Constitution was in every respect, the *right thing*. We have never thought so. The terms (two years) of office in Government *is* not sufficiently long; giving a man little or no time to become acquainted with the duties of his office; and besides bringing about every two years, political strifes, the evil effects of which are manifest ever afterwards.

Of course, like all measures, this has those who support it and those who oppose it, each party asserting its own peculiar views and alleging them to be good and weighty. There are others who, while they do not, in every particular, agree with the object of the paper under consideration, yet "in the general" favor it. Others again prefer alterations and amendments to the Constitution of far graver moment.

The following is intended as the basis of a petition to be made to the Legislature at their coming session, for certain amendments to the Constitution of the Republic, and for the enactment of certain laws. It has been gotten up by a few patriotic citizens, who, we have every reason to believe have given the subject due consideration. By their request we publish it, in order that citizens of other parts of the Republic may see it, and if inclined to favor it, have their names forwarded by the Legislators of their respective counties to be appended to the Petition.

1. Change of the Term of President and Vice President to four years.

2. Change of the Term of Senators to eight years. At the first election, under this new amendment, the Senators to be elected for eight years; and those Senators, whose term has not expired, to remain in office till the next election, and all succeeding Senators to be elected for eight years.

3. Change of the Term of Representatives to four years.

4. All elections for President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives to be held on the first Tuesday in January, in every four years; the President and Vice President to enter upon the duties of their office the first Monday in the month of August succeeding their election. The first election under the new amendment to be held on the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1867.

5. The Legislature to meet once in every two years, commencing the session on the first Monday in July. Extra sessions to be called by the President, whenever he shall deem it necessary.

6. No Superintendent of a County, Attorney General, nor Judge of any of the Courts, to become a Candidate for the office of President or Vice President, unless he first resign his office of Judge, Attorney General, or Superintendent.

7. The subordinate officials in the several Departments of Government, to be appointed by the Chief of each Department and to be under his control.

8. The Jailers to be appointed by the Sheriff of each county, who shall be responsible for their official acts.

9. The Monthly and Probate Courts, in the several Counties, to have one Judge, and no Associate Justices.

10. All Surveyors, Land Commissioners, and Registers to give Bond for the faithful performance of their duties.

11. All officials giving Bonds to the Government to have their Bonds inventoried in the office of the Secretary of State or the Superintendent of their County, then to file their Bonds with the Treasurer or Sub-Treasurer of their County.

MONROVIA, JULY 6, 1865.

W. M. Davis, B. V. R. James, S. C. Fuller, G. W. Moore, N. E. Dixon, Wm. C. Brown, John F. Dennis, L. Norfleet, R. H. Hill, D. C. Minor, W. A. Johnson, R. A. Sherman, T. J. L. White, H. W. Dennis, T. E. Dillon, G. H. Keyser, J. N. Lewis, H. R. W. Johnson, E. Skipwith, H. D. Brown, Sidney Crummell, James A. Giles, J. H. Lynch, T. W. Howard, J. T. Dimery, J. W. Hilton, Alfred F. Russell, L. R. Leone, J. H. Diggs, A. L. Reynolds, J. T. Richardson, Saml. J. Ash, N. A. Richardson, A. Jordan, Jesse Dunson, W. H. Lynch, J. H. Carney, J. S. Payne, Jr., Wm. Douglass, W. A. Evans, E. W. Blyden, J. H. F. Evans, Danl. J. Beams, Jno. F. Jordon, C. A. White, W. Blunt, A. R. Brander, A. D. Williams.

M. DU CHAILLU'S LAST EXPEDITION.

M. Du Chaillu delivered an address before the Royal Geographical Society, in London, on the 8th January, in which he gave a description of his second journey into Equatorial Africa. A large audience was present, among them many eminent men of science. Sir R. I. Murchison, the President of the Society, occupied the chair. At the close of the address Sir R. I. Murchison, Professor Owen, and others heartily vouched for the correctness of Mr. Du Chaillu's reports.

Mr. Du Chaillu said:

He left London on the 6th of August, 1863, and on the 9th of October, in the same year, he reached a point called Fernand Vaz, on the African coast, immediately to the south side of the Equator. He advanced eastward to the Ashire country, where he had been on a former journey, and where he was well remembered and kindly received. In reading the works of Grant, Speke, and Burton, he observed many words which were identical with, and which closely resembled words used in the district he had traversed, and he had no doubt that the tribes of Western and Eastern Africa had formed originally one common stock.

In the part he visited there was a row of mountains near the sea, and, although in a tropical country, he found it very cloudy, making astronomical observations difficult. The greatest heat experienced was ninety-eight degrees in the shade, and one hundred and forty-eight degrees in the sun. The coolest weather in July, registered sixty degrees and sixty-four degrees.

When they reached Olinda the old King was very friendly with him, and called him "his sweetheart." Still, he was so exacting in his demands, that M. du Chaillu told him he thought he loved his goods most. The chief replied that he "loved both." [Laughter.] Here he had numerous offers of marriage from the native ladies, all dressed in their best, but the whole were respectfully declined. From this place he visited the Bakalai Falls, under difficulties, and had an adventure with gorillas on the road. At the time he was unwell, and not strong enough to carry his gun. Thus unarmed, he was walking in advance of his party, when he heard a noise among the trees, and came upon ten gorillas eating berries. They quickly made for the ground and ran away, except one old male, who came towards him to know what was the matter, giving at the same time a loud roar. The approach of his men frightened the animal, which then ran away.

He therefore had reason to modify some of the opinions expressed in his book, and he believed that gorillas are sometimes gregarious. His negroes captured a full-grown female, which they kept for several days, but the whole of them were very much frightened at it. He had four live ones in his possession at different times. He saw nothing to retract respecting their habits

from what he had previously stated. He followed the river Ovigui, near which he passed many deserted villages. He visited the Nogoshi Falls. The natives believe that the falls are placed there by spirits to prevent people from coming up the river, and that the spirits still sit there watching the waters. Near these falls there are two islands, the dimensions of which were much exaggerated by the natives; in fact, they cannot help exaggerating every thing, so it is necessary to deduct seventy-five per cent, from their statements, and then the remaining quarter will sometimes be far too much. The river here is about one hundred and fifty yards wide, and an island divides it into two parts at the falls, so that it is difficult to see the opposite bank. About seventy yards from the side on which he stood were two granite rocks, whereon the water fell.

Just as he was on the point of going to Otanga, confluent small-pox of the worst kind broke out among the natives, deaths were numerous in all directions, and from every hut almost came the groans of the dying, or the cries of mourners for the dead. He was not himself afraid of it, more especially as he had been vaccinated just before leaving London; but he asked his men to go back and not risk their lives. This at first they refused to do, but afterwards a number of them left. The natives accused him of having killed their chief, who died of the disease. This made his position more dangerous. He was unwell, the heat was intolerable, and for months he had to endure torments. Deputations from surrounding tribes were sent to him, saying he would not be allowed to go through their territory. It was, however, possible to go through a part of the Otanga country, a four days' journey, without seeing a village, and this part he set out to explore.

Before long the plague broke out among his men; some of the natives ran away with a portion of his goods, and lost, sick, and nearly starving, he and his men supported life for a day or two by eating two monkeys—and really the meat was not so bad under the circumstances. He was afterwards allowed to proceed by the Otanga people.

The Napono tribes, whom he next visited, were a very warlike people, wearing iron swords, which they made themselves, as the country contains iron-stone, specimens of which he had brought to England. The natives here are so quarrelsome that he did not see a man who had not some cuts about his body; moreover, they are incorrigible drunkards. They have three intoxicating liquors, made respectively from the sugar-cane, honey, and the sap of the palm-tree. The Napono people treated him well, never took any thing from him, and he had nothing to say against them. From here the country rises rapidly—mountains, mountains, mountains, nothing but mountains, up and down for months. One village is reached from another by a path through the forest, and the said path cannot be left. He believed the whole of Africa could be traversed by

these little paths, and in the direction he journeyed they took a tolerably straight line.

The villages are large, sometimes containing a thousand people, but situated a considerable distance apart. The people are divided into clans, very much like the Scotch; only a man belongs to his mother's clan, not to his father's. At Mokena, in the sugar country, people make very good cloths, some of the natives dress fashionably, swing their arms aristocratically, and are perfect dandies. The cloth is very good, much better than that obtained from Manchester—not that Manchester does not make good cloth, but the best of it is never seen by the natives—[laughter]—and not sold in Africa.

In the Ashangi country he saw little huts four feet high, forming villages, generally uninhabited, because the dwarfs who sometimes live in them lead a wandering, gypsy life. The Aborigines seem to regard these dwarfs with superstitious awe, and he could get few opportunities to examine them. The women were less afraid of him than the men, who ran away; so on one occasion he had an opportunity of measuring them, and he found the average height of the women to be four feet four inches to four feet five inches.

Nearer the Obongo country he came upon mountains again. He reached Monaco Kombo, the furthest point of his journey, at the end of July, and wished to return, because he was afraid of the rainy season. The chief of the people wished him to remain, and on one occasion while he and the chief were in conversation, one of the exploring party, who fired a gun to please the natives, who were fond of hearing the noise, accidentally shot a man, who instantly fell down dead. M. du Chaillu in an instant found a threatening crowd round him, and just as he had persuaded them to listen to his statement about its being an accident, a woman joined the crowd, bringing the news that the same bullet had penetrated her hut, and killed her sister.

He and his party retreated with all speed to the narrow paths in the woods, followed by, but not firing upon the natives, who occasionally shot at them with poisoned arrows, one of which wounded him after passing through a thick wooden belt, which perhaps saved his life. His men were seized with a panic, and threw away most of his apparatus and specimens, and after various mishaps he reached the Achira country. Here he was very ill, and at one time believed the place would be his grave. Finally he reached the coast, and found a ship bound for London. He concluded by thanking Sir Roderick Murchison and Professor Owen for the true friendship they had ever shown him, and acknowledged the kindness he had received at the hands of the Royal Geographical Society.

Professor Owen said that the west coast of Africa was a most dangerous and deadly one for Europeans to explore, and M. du Chaillu had not only done his work well, but accurately. He then warmly defended M. du Chaillu from the attacks made by many reviewers, in the matter of his descriptions of the habits of that diabolical ani-

mal, the gorilla, the nest building of the chimpanzee, the otter, which some zoologists laughed at as a "rodent animal," and the native harp with strings of a fibrous material.

Sir Roderick Murchison said that M. du Chaillu had actually given him one of the harps; that he next gave it to one of the most accomplished harp players in England, the Duchess of Wellington, and that excellent music had been obtained from it in her hands. The statement about the harp was nothing but the truth.

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From the London Daily News, February 10, 1866.

COMPANY OF AFRICAN MERCHANTS.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on Saturday; Mr. WM. DENT in the chair.

The report stated that the stock accounts had been received from the west coast of Africa on the 10th ult., so that they had not lost any time in presenting them to the shareholders. The negotiations which had been entered into for carrying out the views of the late Mr. Macgregor Laird for developing the resources of the Niger had not been brought to such an issue as would warrant the Directors in embarking a large sum of money in that enterprise, but they would do all in their power to bring about results commensurate with the sacrifices of life and money, both by government and private individuals, to advance civilization in Central Africa; and, looking to the advantages of a regular communication between the coast and the interior, they hoped the Government, having already recognized the principle, would subsidise the company in establishing a regular service of steam vessels upon that highway. The Board were about to send out a steamer of their own, to ply between Sierra Leone and Liberia, hoping thereby to develop a passenger traffic and intercolonial trade, the rudiments of which at present exist there. The fund set aside to meet any depreciation in the value of the company's vessels has during the past year been augmented by the addition of 1,550*l.*, and at present amounted to 5,218*l.* Of this sum they had written off 1,550*l.* to specific adventures, leaving 3,668*l.* to the credit of the fund. They had now fifteen trading establishments on the west coast of Africa, and had been able during the past year to conduct a largely increased business without making any further call upon the shareholders. During the past year they despatched 32 vessels to Africa. Since December 31, three others had sailed, and six were now taking in cargo. In return 22 cargoes arrived in this country from Africa during the twelve months ending the 31st December, two others had arrived since that date, and seven were expected. The various trading establishments of the company were in full working order, and zeal, energy, and ability had been displayed by their several agents on the coast. The number of

native correspondents had largely increased, and their consignments had been greatly in excess of any former year, showing that they appreciated the advantages offered to them by the company. The accounts show an amount to credit of profit and loss, on 31st December, 1865, of 36,388*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, after deducting 4,875*l.*, the amount of dividend paid to 30th June last, at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, or 8 per cent per annum, and the directors now propose to pay a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent per annum, or 4*s.* 6*d.* per share, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865, (equal to 8,887*l.* 10*s.*.) and to carry 10,000*l.* to a reserve fund, besides carrying forward the balance, 17,501*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, to credit of profit and loss for the current year.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was so full and so detailed that any observations he could make in reference to it could only be a repetition of the statements contained in it. Their trade was certainly extending itself in a most satisfactory and encouraging way. The profits were last year greater than during any previous twelvemonth, and if they could only go on at that rate they would realise all the Directors had ever anticipated. With regard to the navigation of the Niger, they could not but feel that the opening of that great river to commercial enterprise was of the greatest importance to the whole civilized world. They were about to place a small steamer, the 'pioneer', on the coast between Sierra Leone and Liberia, and they had every reason to believe it would prove a profitable venture. In conclusion, he wished to observe that the Directors considered it desirable, instead of dividing all the profits, to add a large sum to the reserve fund, as well as to make a considerable addition to the depreciation fund, putting aside a good balance, by which and by the funds which he had mentioned they might be enabled to continue to carry on a large trade, from which to reap 52,700*l.* profits, without making any further call upon the shareholders. He believed they would still be able to do so. To show the progress the company had made, he would mention that in June, 1864, they divided six per cent; in December of that year they divided ten per cent; in June last the dividend was eight per cent; and they now proposed to divide fifteen per cent.

Mr. RUMNEY seconded the motion, and mentioned that the value put upon the company's stocks had been attached to them here, and not upon the other side. Independently, however, of pecuniary considerations, there attached to their enterprise a great and glorious object, the abolishing of the slave trade, by showing the natives that more was to be gained by lawful commerce than by the sale of their fellow-men.

The motion was then unanimously agreed to.

Mr. GURNEY HOARE proposed a resolution to the effect that the meeting fully approved of the course pursued by the Directors with regard to the river Niger, but hoped they would persevere in en-

deavouring to effect an arrangement with the Government that would justify them in undertaking a continuous navigation on that river, so as to open it fully to trade and commerce. It was necessary, he observed, to seek new fields of enterprise and new products, and these were in great abundance up the Niger. It was, however, an undertaking for the nation, perhaps, rather than for a public company, inasmuch as when trade and commerce came to be planted along its banks every merchant would participate in the advantages afforded by new markets in which either to sell or to purchase; they were, however, willing, instead of waiting for Government to take the initiative in the matter, to do so themselves, if Government would assist them.

Mr. HAMITRON seconded the motion, and, as the executor of the late Mr. Macgregor Laird, and therefore fully acquainted with that gentleman's transactions, assured the meeting that there was every occasion to think that in opening up the trade of the Niger they would make a profitable investment. The First Minister of the Crown, as Lord Palmerston had done, approved of the scheme, but the Treasury, listening to several interests, was obdurate. The company was willing to stand by and see some other company undertake the business of pioneering. All they wanted was to have the thing done—if not by themselves, by some other party.

The motion having been approved of, the retiring Directors and Auditors were re-elected.

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From the Methodist Missionary Advocate.

LIBERIA NATIVE MISSIONS.

Our Missions in Liberia are in a healthy state. But they need more men, and are much in want of a bishop of their own, to take the place of Bishop Burns, deceased. The Liberia Conference is authorized to elect a bishop, under the general direction of Bishop Scott and the Corresponding Secretary. These directions have been given, and we hope they may find a suitable elder either among themselves or in the two conferences of colored men in the United States. If they cannot, it is probable Bishop Scott will appoint a superintendent for their Mission Conference, to supply the place of a bishop as far as this may be done. And it is hoped and believed that the superintendent so appointed by Bishop Scott will so wisely and effectually execute his office of superintendent, as to succeed by common consent to the office of bishop in the Liberia Annual Mission Conference.

In a late letter addressed to Bishop Scott by Rev. J. W. Roberts, whom Bishop Scott has appointed president of their conference at its circuit, Millsburgh and White Plains, which lasted three weeks, and resulted in the conversion of some twenty-five souls, sixteen of whom joined our mission on trial, and have well sustained themselves and

been received into the Church. Of these six or seven were Congos. Other Congos have been converted; among them was a very remarkable conversion of a Congo man in his own house. His name is George Landing. He is one of those taken in the Pons, and was in our mission schools for a time.

Upon the whole, we judge our Liberia Mission is operating more efficiently among the natives than ever heretofore. We commit the work and the results to God and to the brethren in Africa.

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"NOT TO MYSELF ALONE."

"Not to myself alone,"

The little opening flower transported cries,
 "Not to myself alone I bud and bloom:
 With fragrant breath the breezes I perfume,
 And gladden all things with my rainbow dyes;
 The bee comes sipping every eventide,
 His dainty fill;
 The butterfly within my cup doth hide
 From threatening ill."

"Not to myself alone,"

The circling star with honest pride doth boast—
 "Not to myself alone I rise and set;
 I write upon night's coronal of jet
 His power and skill who formed our myriad host;
 A friendly beacon at heaven's open gate,
 I gem the sky,
 That man might ne'er forget, in every state,
 His home on high."

"Not to myself alone,"

The heavy-laden bee doth murmuring hum—
 "Not to myself alone from flower to flower,
 I rove the wood, the garden, and the bower,
 And to the hive at evening weary come;
 For man, for man the luscious food I pile
 With busy care
 Content if this repay my ceaseless toil—
 A scanty share."

"Not to myself alone,"

The soaring bird with lusty pinion sings—
 "Not to myself alone I raise my song;
 I cheer the drooping with my warbling tongue.

And bear the mourner on my viewless wings ;
 I bid the hymnless churl my anthem learn,
 And God adore ;
 I call the wordling from his dross to turn,
 And sing and soar."

"Not to myself alone,"

The streamlet whispers on its pebbly way—
 "Not to myself alone I sparkling glide ;
 I scatter life and health on every side,
 And strew the field with herb and flow'ret gay ;
 I sing unto the common, bleak and bare,
 My gladsome tune ;
 I sweeten and refresh the languid air
 In drougthy June."

"Not to myself alone"—

O man, forget not thou earth's honored priest !
 Its tongue, its soul, its life, its pulse, its heart—
 In earth's great chorus to sustain thy part ;
 Chiefest of guests at love's ungrudging feast,
 Play not the niggard, spurn thy native clod,
 And self disown ;
 Live to thy neighbor, live unto thy God !
 Not to thyself alone.

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THE ZAMBESI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.*

Dr. Livingstone's first work on Africa recorded one of the greatest achievements of modern times, a journey across the continent from Quillimane to Cape Town. The work now published contains an account of the further prosecution of the enterprise to open up Central Africa to civilized commerce, and to the light of the gospel. Both works are lasting memorials of extraordinary courage and endurance sustained by the purest philanthropy. We should fail in any endeavor to convey by words an idea of the doctor's travels during the past seven years. The reader must consult the very excellent map appended to this volume in order to obtain some notion of the distance traversed, and of the extent of country opened by the enterprise. We may state in a general way, that the various journeys of the expedition extended northwards to the Lake Nyassa, some 600 miles, and eastward to the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi,

* *Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries, and of the Discovery of the Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa, 1858—1864. By DAVID and CHARLES LIVINGSTONE.*

and beyond them some 700 or 800 miles. In this estimate we, of course, take the air line, but if we add to this the various detours, doublings, returns to the base of operations, and fresh starts, the probability is that the ground traversed would be more than double that of the route indicated on the map. We remember that the expedition was furnished with a small river steamer to facilitate the ascent of the Zambesi, but this vessel proved a sad failure, and gave the doctor and his companions infinite trouble; she was leaky, crank, of insufficient capacity, and consumed such enormous quantities of fuel that she could carry little more than her own wood, and the crew had to be towed in canoes behind her. This was a serious drawback upon the energies of the expedition.

Dr. Livingstone, in his recent explorations, thoroughly investigated the mouths of the Zambesi, and discovered a second navigable channel some forty miles westward of Quillimane, besides a lateral canal connecting the two mouths or channels. His great discovery this time was, however, that of the Lake Nyassa, which involved the navigation and survey of the fine river Shire.

The readers of Doctor Livingstone's works will be compelled to revise wholly their hereditary notions of Central Africa. Instead of the boundless deserts of sand which the old maps represented as occupying nearly the whole continent, Dr. Livingstone reveals to us a glorious picture of nature in her richest aspects, and with an endless profusion of her more substantial bounties. Where we used to read "here is sand," and pictured to ourselves a burning desert hostile to life, we now learn there are splendid rivers navigable for hundreds of miles, fertile plains producing in abundance everything necessary for the wants of man, a lovely climate where we were told there was a growing, shelterless expanse of sandy wilderness. This applies, however, only to the elevated plateaux, but these are of vast extent. The Lake Nyassa itself, nearly three hundred miles in length, with an average width of some eighty miles, is thirteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. The soil is not only fertile; it contains rich veins of mineral wealth. The expedition discovered iron and coal in abundance, and the forests are traversed by innumerable herds of elephants, buffaloes, and deer of every variety. Nor are the people who dwell in these fine territories the degraded savages we may imagine them to be. They are honest, industrious, capable of attaining a high degree of skill in handicrafts, and were it not for the diabolical influence of the slave trade, a people among whom the spirit of progress might be impressed without difficulty. They know already how to smelt and forge iron, and they manufacture many implements of husbandry and war in a creditable manner. What would they become if their industry were stimulated by a reasonable prospect of profit, and secured by something like a settled form of government?

Many of the best friends of the African think that the introduction of Christianity must precede, or at least accompany, the

effort to civilize the African races. It was with this conviction that the two English Universities determined to send out a mission under the guidance of Dr. Livingstone to the regions of the Zambesi. The success of the mission was sufficiently encouraging at first, but it appears to us that it was a fatal error to establish it near the coast instead of selecting one of the upland localities. It is not every constitution will bear without damage the transfer from a temperate to a tropical climate, but experience has repeated the lesson a thousand times that white men cannot live in this neighborhood of mangrove swamps and fever-breeding marshes. Bishop Mackenzie, the head of the mission, died of exhaustion and exposure to murderous miasmata. Mr. Burrup, another member of the mission, was the next victim, and soon afterwards the doctor's devoted wife, a daughter of the great missionary Moffat, breathed her last, and was buried by him in the far-away land which she had labored to benefit. The mission was finally abandoned, much against Dr. Livingstone's will, and as he avers unnecessarily, but we trust the attempts to bring the interior of the country into communication with the rest of the world will not be given up also.

Dr. Livingstone bates not one jot of heart or hope. His own unspeakable loss, the countless perils he has encountered from fever, from wild beasts, from men almost as savage, the hunger and thirst, the incredible bodily labors he has endured, the burning sun by day, the absence from his home and country, have neither diminished his courage nor weakened his confidence in the great future in store for the countries he has made known to mankind. No one can read this volume without deriving from it a deep impression of the great qualities of Dr. Livingstone. The management of barbarous men is a lesson in conciliatory policy; his scientific observations add a great increase to the stores of human knowledge, while his unfailing good humor and tolerant liberality of spirit give an extraordinary charm to the narrative of his remarkable achievements.

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LIBERIA AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

H. W. Johnson, Esq., a highly intelligent colored lawyer, formerly of Canandaigua, New York, went with his family to Liberia, where he arrived early in July last. In a letter to Mr. Ray, of Palmyra, with whom he served an apprenticeship as a barber, he says:

"We had ten acres of land given us, and can buy all we wish from the Government for from fifty cents to one dollar per acre. Every farmer here tells me that one acre of land will yield as much as from six to ten acres will in any part of the United States. This looks like a big story; but if you could only visit Africa, you would soon become convinced that it is true. Crops, vegetables, and fruits are constantly growing here the whole year. Cotton is found every-

where. It grows upon trees of immense size, and is as soft as silk. The pine-apple, orange, lemon, lime, citron, and many other kinds of choice and delicious fruits bloom, blossom and bear, the whole year. Ray, Africa is a glorious country! All that is required to make it the garden of the world is population, capital, industry, and enterprise.

"If the colored people of the United States would come here and settle, it would soon be the garden of the world—a perfect paradise on earth! There is a great plenty of poultry here, such as chickens, geese, turkeys, ducks, etc. There is also plenty of goats, sheep, swine, and cattle. It is nothing to keep these things here. The country is so rich and luxuriant that they find their own living, and keep fat all the time. You have been told that the people here live in bamboo houses and log huts. I wish you would only visit Liberia, and judge for yourself. The most of the houses here are of brick, stone, or wood, and many of them are elegantly furnished. Every industrious person blessed with ordinary health makes money. It must be a very shiftless and worthless fellow who cannot live well here, with ordinary health. That you may judge for yourself, I will state that this season is winter here, yet the grass is green, the flowers are in bloom, we have green corn, sweet potatoes, beans, cabbages, and vegetables, and fruits I never heard of before I came here. Coconuts, oranges, limes, and pineapples are found everywhere. Hens lay and hatch the whole year. My friend, has not nature done all that can be required of her for this country? Can even you ask for more?"

We clip the following from a letter from Mr. Johnson, dated Monrovia, January 6, 1866, from the *Journal of Commerce*:

"I am very much pleased with Liberia. I have unbounded admiration for the country. It has a glorious future before it. It must, sooner or later, be the future home of the black men of America. My family are now going through the acclimating fever. Professor Freeman of Liberia College, and family, are now thoroughly acclimated, and are enjoying themselves very much. I think, with the blessing of God and ordinary prudence my own family will be equally fortunate."

LET THEM GO.

There is one class of the Freedmen which some good people are prone to neglect—that is those who deliberately set their faces toward Africa, and seek passage to Liberia. The number of these is indeed not large at present, in comparison with the many for whose welfare, religion and philanthropy must provide, yet it is not so small as to be insignificant, nor is the end of emigration to be lightly es-

teemed. One hundred and seventy-two from Lynchburg, Va., and its vicinity, embarked at Baltimore last November, under the leadership of one of their number, who was a man of unusual shrewdness and practical good sense, and could probably do as well in the United States, as any of his race. But he and some of his brethren, had for years aspired after a country and a nationality of their own people, and at the earliest practicable day, they went forth to better themselves and their children, and to do good, where the life of the white man is brief, and the graves of fallen white missionaries lift up the voice of warning to the friends of Missions. This company of "freed-men" are now rejoicing in the full blessings of the Gospel of Christ, with perfect civil and social freedom and equality, and all the rights and privileges of manhood, in a clime, and on a continent, where long life and the highest elevation and usefulness, are eminently promised, by nature and Providence, to their race.

After a pleasant voyage of about forty days, they rise at once to advantages for which years would have been necessary in this country, and to a sphere of service to their race—far wider than any they could ever reach in this or any other land.

Africa rejoices in their advent, and proffers to them the riches of her soil, her mines, her rivers and lakes, her hills and valleys, and she spreads out to them a field of vast extent for their labors of love in Christian civilization to millions of her pagan children.

Others are now waiting to follow these pioneers of the freedmen. Other companies have been formed in Virginia and other parts, and inquirers after a passage to Liberia are now multiplying at such a rate, as to require increased energy and liberality, to make suitable provisions for the growing number of emigrants.

Should not these people of color also be helped? Much is done, and more doubtless will be done for those who choose to remain here, but is it wise and safe to close our hands against those who prefer a home in Africa, and solicit the aid needful for a passage to that land? Why should we discourage voluntary emigration? Will it help those who remain? Even if it were so, why should the wishes and interests of these intelligent emigrants be made an unwilling sacrifice to the few of their brethren in this country, while millions more could be benefitted by their entrance to Africa? We never reason thus, in regard to Irish emigration to this country, and to re-

moval from one part of the United States to another. The resolution of the emigrant to better his condition or to do good, is deemed sufficient. In such cases the universal language is "let them go." And why except the colored man? Is he needed here for votes and labor? Of course he is needed if he is worth anything—and if he were not worth anything, our philanthropy in aiding him to another land might be questionable.

Whose welfare chiefly are we seeking in our endeavors for the black man? His or our own? If his, then the argument of our wants has no force; if ours, then the point is well taken, and our logic runs thus—we greatly need the votes and labor of the freedmen in this country; our wants are paramount. Therefore these people of color must not be encouraged to emigrate. Their call for assistance to go to their fatherland must be refused, and they that would help them to go to Liberia must "take the cold shoulder." Is this the conclusion of them who decline to aid those who look toward Africa? We trust not, for its essential root bears too strong a resemblance to the spirit that brought at first the ancestors of these depressed people to this country, to find favor in the eyes of truly benevolent minds. Let these freedmen, then, who would go to Africa be also helped, and let not him who come on their behalf for aid be turned away empty! Let not their purpose to emigrate put them beyond the beneficence of any Christian or patriotic heart. Africa needs them, because she needs the Gospel by her own children. God puts it into their heart to go. Let it be in us to say "*Amen.*" B.

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THE LYNCHBURG EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

We have already made mention of the arrival, at Monrovia, of the members of this organization, comprising one hundred and seventy-two of the colored residents of Lynchburg, Virginia, and its vicinity. They sailed from Baltimore, November 4, 1865, and landed December 14th following, after a pleasant passage of forty days. Mr. Henry W. Dennis, Agent of the American Colonization Society, wrote from Monrovia, January 5, 1866, as follows:

"The H. P. Russell arrived at this port on Thursday, the 14th of December, and the emigrants, one hundred and seventy-two in number, are located at Carysburg. They were all sent up within a week after their arrival here. None died on the passage, and I

believe there was no sickness among them during the voyage, except the usual sea-sickness. Ever since I got the Russell off I have been engaged in sending up those numerous large boxes belonging to the emigrants, and stores for their support. I have succeeded in getting up the last of their effects from here to-day. When I last heard from there they were all still well, and were satisfied."

President Warner remarks, under date of "Executive Mansion, Monrovia, January 6, 1866:" "I am in receipt of your favor of the 27th of October last, bespeaking for Mr. McNuckles and his friends the most favorable consideration of the undersigned. Mr. McNuckles and a fellow emigrant of his called to see me a day or two after their arrival here, and expressed themselves in the most encouraging language respecting the general aspect of the country so far as they have been able to examine it.

The arrival here of the Russell just at the time when our Legislature was canvassing some matters which were eliciting general interest, prevented me from giving her company that special attention which I truly desired to give. Our Legislature is still in session."

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JOHN P. CROZER, ESQ.

The death of this truly Christian man, which occurred at his residence near Chester, Delaware county, Pa., on the 11th March, is an event which has brought sorrow to many hearts. Universally known, and respected and beloved for his many most admirable traits of character, and for his never-ceasing words and deeds of kindness and charity, his departure will be deeply felt.

To us of the Colonization Society, his death is a great loss. An earnest and warm-hearted member of the Board of Directors; taking the highest interest in the purposes and ends which we have in view, giving freely of his time, his thoughts, his personal labors, his money, and we doubt not, his fervent prayers, well may we, his associates, bow down in grief, and mourn the loss of such a friend and colleague.

In the midst of his benevolent labors the Master has called him home. We thank God for the brightness and beauty of his life, and pray that many seeing his good works, may glorify our Father which is in Heaven, by living as this His faithful servant lived, and by doing good as he did in their generation.

AFRICA TO BE RULED BY AFRICANS.

It is understood that the new system of administration for the several Colonies and settlements of Great Britain in Western Africa is now ready, and that it has been founded upon that recommendation of the House of Commons Committee of last session, which pointed to the preparing of the African people for self-government at as early a period as possible.

There are at Sierra Leone and other British settlements on the West African Coast, a considerable number of Native Africans who have received an education and had an experience in public employments, which must have fitted them for a much more influential voice in the management of Colonial affairs than they have hitherto been permitted to enjoy. They have a permanent local interest, and but little doubt is entertained that the settlements would soon become self-supporting, and the people make more rapid progress than ever in education, wealth and independence under Governors and other superior officials of their own race and blood.

Sierra Leone was commenced nearly forty years before its neighbor, Liberia, and yet it is now only deemed wise to adopt a policy looking to the withdrawal of white officials! For the last quarter of a century Liberia has been ruled by her own citizens. July 26, 1847, it became, with the cordial consent of the American Colonization Society, a free and sovereign Republic, and has since been recognized and been treated with by the leading Powers of the old and the new World. The difference in the policy pursued in these offsprings of English and American benevolence to the colored race, is worthy of consideration.

Africa will be ruled by Africans. Let them take the position which, sooner or later, they must be called upon to assume, and which they will fill in a manner, as in Liberia, to merit consideration and praise.

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EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

During the year 1865, the American Colonization Society gave passage to, and settled in Liberia, FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN COLORED PERSONS. The last expedition, which sailed from Baltimore, November 4th, included 172 of the class known as "FREEDOMEN," from in or near Lynchburg, Virginia. Intelligence of the landing of the latter at Monrovia, on the 14th of December, and of their satisfaction with their adopted country, has been received.

Indications of an increased desire to remove to Liberia continues to reach this office. To those intending to emigrate thither, but who have not made application, it is necessary to say that they ought to do so without further delay. It is intended to send a vessel on the 1st day of May next, should there be emigrants enough to justify the expense, and it is therefore important that those wishing to go should give early information, with the number and ages of the members of the parties, and if they can pay any portion of the passage money.

To worthy colored persons the American Colonization Society will furnish a comfortable passage to Liberia, with support on the way, and provide shelter and subsistence during the first six months after arrival at any place in the Republic, which the emigrants shall select as their future residence. Five acres of land for each single adult, or from seven to ten acres for a family are also freely given. Schools, seminaries, and a College, all officered by members of their own race, are open to the children of new-comers, without charge of tuition. Churches of the several denominations abound. The useful trades and callings are successfully followed. Agriculture is prosecuted, and commerce is increasing. There is everything to hope for the future of Africa if a steady stream of emigration thither be continued from this country.

Persons desirous of going to that land of plenty, of perfect freedom, and of happiness, are requested to make immediate application to the Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society, or to the undersigned. To the colored race and its friends everywhere, the following declaration of the Hon. Abraham Hanson, for the past three years the enlightened and zealous Commissioner and Consul General of our Government to that Republic, is respectfully submitted:

"Were I a member of that race, with my knowledge of the tremendous weight that still oppresses them, and of the inimitable field which invites them to Liberia, with its innumerable facilities for comfort, independence, and usefulness, I should gather my family around me, and embark on board the first vessel bound for that distant shore, even if I had to avail myself of the generous aid which this Society offers."

WM. COPPINGER,

Cor. Sec. Am. Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington, D. C., March 31, 1866.

N. B.—Editors of papers sympathising with this great work are requested to give the above an insertion, and our friends are invited to give it effect, as far as possible.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

PALM OIL TRADE.—The following is the declared quantity, by tons, of the palm oil imported from the West Coast of Africa, into Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow, for the past six years, 1860 to 1865, viz: 1860, 40,395; 1861, 38,640; 1862, 43,280; 1863, 38,695; 1864, 31,000; 1865, 37,440.

VALUE OF EXPORTS.—The total declared value of the exports of Great Britain to the West Coast of Africa for the past ten years, 1855 to 1864, is, as follows: 1855, £1,506,933; 1856, £1,295,897; 1857, £1,491,785; 1858, £1,188,926; 1859, £1,243,653; 1860, £1,567,741; 1861, £1,559,450; 1862, £1,626,298; 1863, £1,275,367; 1864, £1,102,139.

AFRICAN TRADE.—At the last annual meeting of the Company of African Merchants, London, a dividend was declared for the half year of 4s. 6d. per share, being at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. It was also resolved to carry £16,000 to the reserve fund, and £17,501 to profit and loss account for the current year.

SPAIN PROFESSING TO GIVE UP THE SLAVE TRADE.—An article appears in the papers, stating that letters from Madrid say the Spanish Government has taken the earliest opportunity to perform its engagements to give up the slave trade. Spain has been making promises for the last thirty years to perform her engagement to give up the slave trade, yet, it is notorious to all the world that the importation of slaves into Cuba has been going on all the time, at the rate of 10,000 to 15,000 slaves every year.

CAPE COAST.—Among the benefits already conferred on Cape Coast by the present Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Conran, are "the streets and roads getting in excellent order, a splendid colonial hospital, opened on the 9th December, a good market-place, and a fine large school in preparation, and soon to be opened, and a rapid progress in the works of the 'great tank,' which, when finished (and it is now nearly completed) will insure an abundant supply of water."

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.—In acknowledging the gift of 8,450 rupees voted by the Royal Asiatic Society to aid his new expedition, Dr. Livingstone says:—"The objects I have in view are partly geographical, and partly the opening of East Africa to the influences of Christian civilization. I do not possess the mercantile faculty, but, in the hope that the Bombay merchants will yet come forward and re-establish that commerce with the neighboring continent which seems to have flourished in the remotest time, I shall deposit the above amount with Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co., and trust to their public spirit to take it up. Having been a witness of the depopulation and disorganization which have resulted from the slave trade, I am thoroughly convinced that if the Bombay merchants should succeed in supplanting it with lawful commerce, they will perform a most acceptable service to the merchants and their fellow-men."

QUICK-WITTED AFRICAN BIRDS.—The honey-guide is an extraordinary bird; how is it that every member of its family has learned that all men, white or black, are fond of honey? The instant the little fellow gets a glimpse of a man, he hastens to greet him with the hearty invitation to

come, as Nbia translated it, to a bee's-hive, and take some honey. He flies on in the proper direction, perches on a tree, and looks back to see if you are following; then on to another, and another, until he guides you to the spot. If you do not accept his first invitation, he follows you with pressing importunities, quite as anxious to lure the stranger to the bee's-hive as other birds are to draw him away from their own nests. Except while on the march, our men were sure to accept the invitation, and manifested the same by a peculiar responsive whistle, meaning, as they said, "All right, go ahead; we are coming." The bird never deceived them, but always guided them to a hive of bees, though some had but little honey in store. Has this peculiar habit of the honey-guide its origin, as the attachment of dogs, in friendship for man, or in love for the sweet pickings of the plunder left on the ground? Self-interest aiding in preservation from danger seems to be the rule in most cases, as, for instance, in the bird that guards the buffalo and rhinoceros. The grass is often so tall and dense that one could go close up to these animals quite unperceived; but the guardian bird, sitting on the beast, sees the approach of danger, flaps its wings and screams, which causes its bulky charge to rush off from a foe he has neither seen nor heard; for his reward the vigilant little watcher has the pick of the parasites of his fat friend.—*Livingstone's Expedition to the Zambesi.*

ON NEGRO INSTRUMENTS.—A. Innes, in the *London Athenæum* of October 14, 1865, says: In your report of the proceedings of the British Association, in a paper read by Mr. J. Crawford, "On the Physical and Mental Characteristics of the African Negro," it is stated that "the negro also had never shown ingenuity enough to invent letters, symbolic or phonetic." I beg leave to hand you a drawing of the "Elliembic," or African telegraph, an instrument which has been in existence from time immemorial to the oldest inhabitant in the Camaroons country, on the west coast of Africa. By the sounds produced on striking this instrument, the natives carry on conversation with great rapidity, and at several miles' distance. I have one of the instruments now in my possession, which I brought home with me on my last visit to Africa in 1860. The sounds are made to produce a perfect and distinct language, as intelligible to the natives as that uttered by the human voice, and which I had the means of testing on several occasions. The instrument is in universal practice about the Camaroons, and up in the interior, in the Abo and Budi countries, a part of Central Africa not yet visited by Europeans. In visiting this part of Africa in 1859, my coming was generally announced beforehand to the different villages by the "Elliembic." I questioned some of the oldest inhabitants as to the inventor; but none of them could tell me farther than that they supposed "it must have been some of their great-grandfathers." This "Elliembic," therefore, (which is a most ingenious invention,) must have been in existence in Africa before telegraphs were dreamed of in England.

AFRICAN MISSIONARY NEWS.

SINOU COUNTY PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.—Mr. Priest writes from Sinou, urging the importance of occupying some stations in that vicinity, and of strengthening the outpost at Settra Kroo. He thinks Mr. McDonogh and himself enjoy the confidence of the Kroo people, and they could well enlarge the work under their charge. To do this would require some expense to be incurred for a new dwelling-house at Settra Kroo, and for the support of assistants.

PRESBYTERIAN STATION AT BONITO.—The new station at Bonita, that was suspended by the sudden death of Mr. Paul, has recently been reoccupied by Dr. and Mrs. Nassau. This necessarily weakens the force on the Island, but they felt the field too important to be longer neglected. In this great world-field discouragements are blended with encouragements. Thus at Corisco, whilst mourning over the sad defection of Antako, a licentiate, Mr. Clark adds: "In conferring with the brethren from Gaboon and Old Calabar, I was much impressed with the conviction that we have been and are highly favored in our field, success, and prospects."

GABOON MISSION.—The three missionary brethren at this Station of the American Board, have been there from seventeen to twenty-four years each, and they naturally long to see the faces of associates younger than themselves. Three of the five church members who died within the year last reported, were pillars in the church. One member was excommunicated, and there were eight additions. There are now forty-seven members in the church, who are thought, by our brethren, to be elevated in principle and morals as much above the surrounding heathen, as are church members in the United States above the communities in which they dwell. There is a succession of inquirers and candidates for church fellowship, who give more or less ground to hope that they are taught of God. A new out-station has been formed, one hundred miles south of the Gaboon, but its real value has not yet been tested. The school for boys, at Baraka, numbers twenty-two, about half of them boarders, and that for girls, twenty-three. The Gospels of Mark and Luke have been printed, and the Psalms, as far as the Sixty-fifth.

A PRACTICAL LESSON FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS.—On the 29th of July, Bishop Crowther sailed from Lagos for the Niger, having with him two ordained native missionaries, with their wives; one catechist and schoolmaster, with their wives; two unmarried schoolmasters, and two colporteurs, all natives, and all for the Niger Mission. Our missionary at Lagos, Mr. Nicholson, says: "I could not help thinking, as they sailed away, that they presented a complete answer to the Anthropological Society. All who sailed, from the Bishop downward, were the fruit of European missionary work, and now these men have become missionaries to their countrymen."—*Ch. Mis. Intelligencer*.

BASUTOS FRENCH MISSION.—The war between the Orange Free State and the Basutos, which broke out a few months since, has been attended with the most disastrous consequences to the French Protestant mission. Not only has it effaced all religious impressions from the minds of many of the natives, but it has rekindled in their breasts the dormant instincts of the savage, and Boers who have fallen into the hands of Basutos have been massacred without mercy. Several of the stations have been burned by the Free State Boers; but their President, it is only just to say, gave express and repeated orders that the missionaries and their personal property should be respected."—*Evangelical Christendom*.

THE RELIGIOUS IDEAS OF THE ABORIGINAL AFRICAN.—Although some Africans cherish ideas which seem as the faint echoes of old traditions and the faintest shadows of old presences; although they reverse the Druidical tenet that man began as a flea to end as an angel, and accept humiliation by believing that man must pass through the ape before he reaches the pastures which are the camping ground of the immortals, there is an admirable ready perception in some of the poorest natives as to the messages which are sent them by the God of Nature. A Bechuana, for instance, was asked to explain what he understood by the term "holiness." He answered: "When copious showers have descended during the night, and all the earth, and leaves, and cattle are washed clean, and the sun rising shows a drop of dew on every blade of grass, and the air breathes fresh, that is holiness." This reply shows that the head and the heart, the intellect and the feelings, were sensitively alive to recognize and to enjoy the works and gifts of God; the spirit of thankfulness is there too, unmistakably. Dr. Livingstone remarks that African peasants give as pertinent answers as men of their quality in England. Few of our shepherds, either rural or ecclesiastical, could excel the Bechuana in giving a better definition of holiness—earth so pure that it is next to heaven, and men so right-hearted as to feel the beauty, and know that "to enjoy is to obey."—*London Athenæum*.

ZULUS MISSION.—Rev. H. A. Wilder, at Umtwalame, among the Zulus of South Africa, has ordered a new edition of 500 copies of the beautiful illustrated Tract Primer in Zulu, which was electrotyped by the American Tract Society a few years since under the care of the Rev. Mr. Rood, then in this country. Mr. Wilder says, "This Primer is much used in our day-schools, as well as in Sunday-schools. It is also extensively used by the Wesleyan missionaries in this country." He adds, "The past year has been one of unusual prosperity in our mission. More conversions were reported than ever before in one year. Our hearts are greatly encouraged."

In another letter, Mr. Wilder states that good progress is made in printing the Zulu Testament, for which funds were granted by the American Bible Society. It had already reached the book of Romans; and it was expected that the entire Testament would be finished in a few months. Great care

has been taken to make the version according to the rules of the Society, accurately translated from the original Greek.

ZULU HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Mr. Tyler reports the encouraging success of one of the native missionaries of the Zulu Home Missionary Society; the favor which he has found with the chief and people of the wild region in which he is located; and the formation of a church there, with ten members, six of whom were received on profession.

CHRISTIANITY IN MADAGASCAR.—Rev. William Ellis, who has been half a century in the service of the London Missionary Society, has recently returned from a four years' sojourn in Madagascar. When he went there, there were only three small Christian congregations. Now there are seven large churches in and around the capital, and between 1,200 and 1,300 church-members; while at least 10,000 of its inhabitants, and very many in the suburbs and adjacent villages, are Christians, comprising the most respectable part of the population. The heads of the leading families remain idolaters, but their children are rapidly becoming Christians, so that the influence of idolatry will probably soon cease. Christian communities are forming in distant parts of the island that have never been visited by a missionary, through the influence of the native military officers or traders, who, having gone there, have taught the gospel to their countrymen. The actual spread of religion is much larger than the church-membership indicates, through the reluctance of the native converts to unite with the church, owing to their unusual conscientiousness and fear of making an unworthy profession.

AFRICAN BELIEFS.—Some Europeans aver that Africans and themselves are descended from Monkeys. Some Africans believe that souls at death pass into the bodies of apes. Most writers believe the blacks to be savages; nearly all blacks believe the whites to be cannibals. The nursery hobgoblin of the one is black, and the other is white. Without going further on with these unwise comparisons, we must smile at the heaps of nonsense which have been written about the negro intellect. When for greater effect we employ broken English, and use silly phrases as if translations of remarks, which ten to one were never made, we have unconsciously caricatured ourselves, and not the negroes; for it is a curious fact that Europeans almost invariably begin to speak with natives by adding the letters *e* and *o* to their words, "Givee me corne me givee you biscuite;" or "Looko, looko, me wante beero muche." Our sailors began thus, though they had never seen blacks before. It seemed an innate idea that they could thus suit English to a people who all speak a beautiful language, and have no vulgar *patois*.—*Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries.* By David and Charles Livingstone.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of February, to the 20th of March, 1866.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		VERMONT.	
Portsmouth — Hon. Ichabod		By Rev. F. Butler, (\$40)	
Goodwin	\$50 00	Springfield—Several friends...	30 00

<i>Windsor</i> —Friend.....	10 00	James M. Scovil, G. W. Carpenter, ea. \$5. W. Few Smith, \$2. Mrs. Daton, \$1. Mrs. Galbraith, 25 cents. Mary S., 10 cts. Cash, \$5.50	108 85
	40 00		
RHODE ISLAND.			
By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$2.)			
<i>Providence</i> —Wm. Sheldon....	2 00	<i>Belvidere</i> —J. M. Sherrerd, \$10. Mrs. C. F. Kirk, Adam Searles, J. G. Shipman, Judge Depue, Dr. J. M. Paul, ea. \$5. J. T. Kern, Dr. R. Byington, Cash, ea. \$3. Gen. McAllister, Mrs. Theo Paul, P. B. Kennedy, J. B. Randolph, ea. \$2. A Sailor, Mrs. N. S. Osborn, Mrs. Dr. Byington, Geo. Ries, Rev. J. T. Field, ea. \$1. John Diesel, 50 cts....	55 50
CONNECTICUT.			
<i>Middletown</i> —Miss Emily A. Selden, by request of her aunt, Mrs. Sarah Spencer, before she died, \$500, and \$60 to constitute EMILY A. SELDEN and HANNAH E. SELDEN, Life Members.....	560 00	<i>Newark</i> —"South Park Ch.," F. Wolcott Jackson, Capt. Ezra Nye, ea. \$25. Saml. P. Smith, S. C. Halsey, Ira M. Harrison, John Young and Son, John C. Beardsley, ea. \$10. Mrs. John P. Jackson, \$5.....	105 00
By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$188.)			
<i>Norwich</i> —B. W. Tompkins, W. P. Green, ea. \$25. C. Osgood, L. W. Carrol, G. Green, Gen. Wm. Williams, ea. \$10. E. O. Abbot, \$5. J. Huntington, \$3. C. Spaulding, \$2. G. P. F. J., ea. \$1.....	102 00		307 35
<i>Norwich Town</i> —D. W. Coit...	5 00	OHIO.	
<i>Old Lyme</i> —Mrs. E. M. Moore,	2 00	<i>Cleveland</i> — Residuary Bequest, in part, of Samuel Tyler, deceased, by Messrs. Spalding and Dickman.....	380 00
<i>Clinton</i> —E. A. Elliot, \$5. H. A. Elliot, G. E. Elliot, ea. \$2. C. A. Elliot, A. Hall, ea. \$1.....	11 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Guilford</i> —Mrs. A. G. Chittenden.....	2 00	<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous...	602 68
<i>New London</i> —C. A. Lewis, \$20. Mrs. M. H. Lewis, \$10. Mrs. L. and daughters, \$8. Mrs. C. Chew, \$6. A. M. Frink, W. C. Crump, Mrs. N. Billings, ea. \$5. Mrs. E. E. Law, Mrs. J. Starr, ea. \$3. Mrs. S. Garrett, \$1.....	68 00	FOR REPOSITORY.	
	748 00	VERMONT — <i>Bennington</i> — A. Eddy, to April 1, '66.....	25
NEW JERSEY.			
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$307.35.)		CONNECTICUT — <i>North Haven</i> — S. A. Orcutt, to Jan. 1, '67,	2 25
<i>Kingston</i> —Mrs. I. C. Withington, \$30, to const. herself L. M. Martin Cruser, \$5. G. W. Barton, \$1.....	36 00	MASSACHUSETTS — <i>Milton</i> —Wm. Davis, to Jan. 1, '67.....	5 00
<i>Camden</i> —A. W. Markley, G. H. Van Gelder, B. H. Browning, ea. \$10, to const. Rev. V. D. Reed, D. D. & L. M. A. Browning, \$10. Thos. McKeen, P. L. Voorhees, Dr. Schenck, Henry Vanuxem, J. D. Reinboth, S. L. Stimpson, Jas. H. Stevens, Judge Carpenter, R. Bingham, Judge Woodhull,		MARYLAND — <i>Baltimore</i> —Mrs. H. Patterson, to Jan. 1, '67,	1 00
		SOUTH CAROLINA — <i>Charleston</i> — Thomas Winthrop, Daniel Chadburn, Z. Payton, James Manigault, ea. \$1, to Jan. 1, '67, by Thomas Winthrop	4 00
		Repository	12 50
		Donations	1147 35
		Bequest	880 00
		Miscellaneous.....	602 60
		Total.....	\$2642 53

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XLII.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1866.

[No. 5.]

THE FUTURE OF THE COLORED POPULATION.

BY REV. ISAAC J. HENDERSON.

While the late civil war was raging, it engrossed the national mind. The negro population were occupied with visions of indefinable benefits, which they were to reap from the issue of the contest. It was not to be expected that they would turn aside, and consider the offer of a new home on a distant continent. But since the war, as its actual results have been transpiring, a sober contemplation of the prospect before them, has led one hundred and seventy freedmen of Virginia to apply for the aid of the American Colonization Society in embarking for the land of their fathers, and a wide-spreading desire to follow them may be occasioned by future developments.

The Colonization Society, anticipating an increased demand for its services, has recognized the augmented responsibilities devolved upon it by the enlarged number of freedmen. The spirit with which the Directors meet the crisis reminds one of the abiding confidence expressed by a zealous and indefatigable promoter of their scheme in its incipency. On a certain occasion, when pressed by innumerable objections, he closed his patient reply by affirming: "The cause is God's, and must prevail." This utterance sprang from an unwavering conviction that the plan was not only righteous but providentially adapted to the existing state of things. Time shall prove whether Finley was an enthusiast, or a sage. The direct aim of the enterprise is "to colonize, with their own consent, the free people of color." Yet it achieves certain incidental benefits of vast importance. As the founders had these in their eye, they demand our notice.

The first is the *prevention of the slave trade*. The territory of Liberia lies in that portion of the continent which was for centuries the field of the slaver's greatest activity. Thither the

victims of predatory war were forced from their homes in the interior. Thence they were shipped, many of them to die from suffocation, and the remnant to endure countless horrors before reaching the land of their bondage. Towards the suppression of this commerce the settlements of Sierra Leone and Liberia have effected more than navies. The boundaries of the latter, having been extended by successive treaties with about forty tribes, embrace six hundred miles of sea-coast. Within those limits about two hundred thousand natives are supposed to reside, who are amenable to the laws of the Liberian Government. These have been forbidden to engage in their former inhuman barter, and persuaded to substitute various kinds of lawful traffic. The vigilance of the authorities may be inferred from the mission which they sent to France in 1856. At that time, vessels in the employment of contractors, patronized by the French Government, were engaged in procuring laborers on the West coast of Africa, for the sugar plantations in the French colonies. The pretence was, that the laborers were engaging voluntarily to work for stipulated wages. But as the contracts were made with the chiefs the service of their men was actually involuntary. In order to stop the practice, negotiations at Paris were determined on; and President Roberts was appointed to conduct them. He was successful, and the traffic was abandoned. More than once has the colony been attacked by neighboring tribes because of its interference with the slave-trade. It has at different times burned down the houses erected for the storage of captured negroes. About six thousand captives, rescued from slavers, have found a safe asylum and a happy home on Liberian soil.

Another incidental benefit of the Society's enterprise appertains to the *cause of evangelization*.

"How can the dark regions of Western and Interior Africa be illumined by the mild radiance of the Gospel?" is a question which has perplexed many minds, and burdened many hearts. The difficulty of solution arises from the undeniable fact that the climate is fatal to the white man. Under the successors of Augustus, the best Roman legions marched against the unarmed inhabitants of Ethiopia. But the laws of climate and of race asserting their supremacy, destroyed the invaders. After a lapse of centuries, in 1841, an agricultural colony from England settled at the confluence of the Niger and the Chad. But out of one hundred and forty-five white persons all sickened, and forty died; while, on the other hand, out of one hundred and fifty-eight colored persons, only three or four sickened, and none died. Similar attempts have always resulted abortively. Yet, the disastrous disclosures have not prevented missionary expeditions. Roman Catholics, of different nations and orders, have hazarded experiments extending through four centuries. Sad is their history. In spite of their zeal, Portuguese, Spaniards and French-Capuchins, Dominicans, and Jesuits, have succumbed to the malaria. That the field has not been entirely abandoned by Protestants is a proof that

there still exists in some hearts a spirit of martyrdom. To a friend, who was arraying before Samuel J. Mills the dangers of the climate, he sublimely replied, "I am immortal as long as God has use for me." A similar sentiment has inspired the chivalric men, who, from time to time, have stepped forward to fill the vacancies made by pestilence in the missionary ranks. We admire their apostolic heroism. Yet we hail any suggestion by which a desolating sacrifice of life can be avoided. Therefore, we look with glad interest on the scheme of colonization. The atmosphere, which is so destructive to the Caucasian, is comparatively harmless to the African. Though the latter seldom escapes a process of acclimation, the ordeal is not severe. This comparative impunity designates him as the appropriate cultivator of the missionary field in that portion of the tropical zone. Liberia is destined to be a community of light-bearers. Her churches are yet in their infancy, but they have already made an impression. As the fruit of this impression, they have received into fellowship hundreds of converted natives. These may be regarded as earnest trophies yet to be won by releasing from Fetichism and degrading superstitions thousands who are now paralyzed by their grasp.

These benign results have been dwelt upon because they were predicted, and the anticipation of them was fondly cherished by the projectors of the American Colonization Society. But the Constitution of the Society states as "the object to which its attention shall be exclusively directed, the promoting and executing a plan for *colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country.*" That special object gave it favor in the eyes of many among our purest and most enlightened statesmen.

To confirm this remark it is merely necessary to mention the names of those who have presided over it since its organization. The first President was Bushrod Washington. He was succeeded by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. After him, the post was filled by James Madison. His successor was Henry Clay, and the present incumbent is John H. B. Latrobe, Esq. Among its earnest advocates we might refer to Francis S. Key, Edward Everett, G. W. Bethune, and others, whose identity with it was sufficient to give a prestige of which few benevolent Institutions can boast.

If those great men were again among us, they would probably insist that the present national juncture ought to place the claims of that Society before us in bold relief. Though slavery is extinct, the negro still remains, an object of solicitude and speculation. Discussions are rife upon the best method of directing his lately-acquired freedom, so that it shall advance his own and the general welfare. Without controverting any theories, the Colonization Society is content with the making a practical offer. To every colored person desirous of residence in Liberia it proffers a gratuitous passage thither, with provisions, medical aid, and a shelter for six months. It also presents him a title, in fee-simple, to five acres of land, with an additional quantity for each member of his family.

In asserting that the Society avoids the arena of physiological and political controversy, we are not overlooking the fact, that its noiseless movements are characterized by the assumption of two opinions. These must have a distinct consideration.

It assumes the negro's *capacity for self-government*.

Confident as to the result, it ventured to initiate a Republic, of which the citizens are all Africans or their descendants. It hazarded the experiment under every disadvantage. Its citizens were to be adventurers in the forest of a foreign soil, and encounter difficulties similar to those which almost baffled the hardy emigrants of Plymouth and Jamestown. But in addition to these obstacles, another presented itself, which threatened to be insurmountable. That obstacle was created by the character of the natives residing within the purchased limits of the commonwealth, and the relation into which they would be permitted to enter. Though they were barbarians they were to be cordially embraced, and allowed the rights of citizenship. Would not the incorporation of this impracticable element into the body politic, occasion a total failure? Some strong believers in the negro's capacity for self-government had misgivings, lest the Republic, with such an incubus, should prove to be an abortion. But up to this time nothing has occurred to justify their forebodings.

The natives have manifested an unexpected desire to enjoy the opportunities of education; several of them are even holding offices; and order has been maintained throughout the entire population. The Government has now stood amidst the storms of forty years. The President, Cabinet, Legislature, Judges, Army and Navy, are all men of the negro race. Forty vessels for commerce are owned, manned and officered by her own citizens. They control their own public schools and College. They have their own clergy with numerous congregations. If they are not manifesting the activity of Americans, they present a fine specimen of orderly and happy society.

In consequence of this self-sustained prosperity, Liberia has been acknowledged as an independent nationality by the leading Powers of the earth. Her friends proclaim that the experiment of self-government has been satisfactory. They who think the Emancipation Proclamation premature, must agree that the enterprise merits serious and special consideration. The new attitude into which the negroes have been thrown will test their capacities. Some experiment is unavoidable. Where can it be tried under more favorable auspices, than in a community composed of their own race, which has sustained its organization, despite unparalleled discouragements?

The other assumption of the colonization scheme is the inability of colored persons to realize *in the United States*, that happiness which depends on social equality.

This position has been stigmatized as harsh and oppressive. But they who utter that censure are requested to observe that the Society adopts no measures to render the race uncomfortable in this land. Its operations are based on the belief that they are already encircled

by influences of caste and feeling from which they cannot escape, unless they emigrate. In the view of these influences, it merely says to them, "If you wish to change your residence, we will furnish the facilities for gratifying your aspirations."

What framed the law forbidding Africans to reside in the State of Indiana? What controlled the vote of Connecticut which (despite the intense sympathy occasioned by the late war) excluded them from the elective franchise? What excited the gangs who rushed along the wharves of New York, driving off the negro stevedores, and inflamed the rioters, who hunted negroes like wild beasts in her streets, and applied the torch to their Orphan Asylum? In public conveyances, the presence of colored men or women is merely tolerated. They are not seen in private parlors—nay, even in the sanctuaries of religion they are separated from the other worshippers as a distinct class.

Such is their treatment even in States where slavery has been abolished for more than half a century. If the potent influence of time has not overcome the repulsion, what will? Intellectual elevation! Instances of such elevation have not been wanting. Yet, while it has commanded respect, it has not secured freedom of intercourse. Even when those possessing it have been thrust forward, they have been mortified by the mere toleration received at the hands of their friends, and by the absence of any hearty and genial feeling.

As a specimen of their convictions on this subject, we cite an extract from a letter written by Prof. Martin H. Freeman, while the Principal of an Institution for colored persons in Pennsylvania. Having resolved to emigrate, he gave, in justification of that course, the following reason:

"I am persuaded that emigration to Liberia is the quickest, surest and best way by which the negro can arise to the proper status of mankind. I do not expect to improve my pecuniary condition. I have a congenial situation, and a comparatively prominent position. But I have an earnest conviction that I am a man, and, by consequence, that it is not only my privilege, but my duty, to secure for myself and my children all the rights and immunities that pertain to humanity."

His language utters a conclusion drawn from the actual state of public feeling. The African mind which expands here must resist the contracting force of the obstacles referred to. If it is to attain happiness, it must soar to independence of social sentiment. In most cases, the feelings engendered by repulsion will have a bitterness proportioned to the advancement of those by whom it is experienced.

They who expect the barrier between the races to be obliterated in the United States, might learn a lesson by glancing at the West Indies. Of the prosperity and progress in those Islands, let us sup-

pose the brightest picture to be correct. With that picture in view, it may be asked whether this prosperity or progress has secured for the negro the coveted boon of social equality? A negative and significant reply is given to that question by recent developments. Within the present year, three hundred and forty-six citizens of Barbados emigrated to Liberia. It seems that, in the year 1848, there was formed on that Island an "Association for furthering African Colonization." In 1855, they addressed to President Roberts a letter containing the following language:

"To go into a detail of all the differences between the colored classes of this colony, and indeed the West Indies generally, and the more favored race, would be superfluous. Suffice it to say that an amelioration of our condition can only be hoped for in a country where there are no conventional bars, or unnatural obstacles, to our entering in the race of competition with any class or race of our fellow-citizens, and reaching the goal, how exalted soever, if we carry, in ourselves, the necessary mental and other qualifications which warrant the indulgence of such aspirations. . . . Driven by stern necessity to carry our genius and acquirements elsewhere, if we would avoid ultimate mental debasement and social degradation, and that widespread demoralization which must inevitably result from the shipwreck of self-respect, we have elected to proceed to Liberia."

In 1864, C. T. Fortune wrote to President Warner, from Trinidad:

"I am requested by some of my countrymen, sons of Africa, who are suffering under the yoke and oppression of colonial prejudice, to address your Excellency, praying for all the information necessary for facilitating their passage from these shores; as they are over-anxious to emigrate to that land where one breathes the air of independence, and feels himself at home in the fullest sense of the word."

Rev. Henry B. Hoeker (of whom it is remarked, in the Report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, that "the accuracy of his observation and the soundness of his judgment need no attestation") visited the West India Islands in 1857, and became deeply interested in the colored population. In a letter from Barbados, he said:

"There runs through the Island that marked line of distinction between the English and the African races, which, as in other parts of the world, prevents their meeting on the same level, in the intercourse of social life. 'Education and refinement only render the condition of the colored race the more irksome. The intelligent and aspiring cannot rise to the condition of the white man;' and they cannot merge themselves again in the mass of the ignorant and degraded, from which they have arisen."

In St. Thomas, one of the Danish Islands, has been formed "The St. Thomas Liberia Association, for the purpose of promoting emigration." As to the character of that Association, Prof. E. W. Blyden, a native of that Island, but now Secretary of State of Liberia, informs us that it "embraces the wealth and intelligence of the community."

Thus it appears that the negroes, long since emancipated in those Islands, are pressed down by the weight of public opinion. The larger our concessions, as to their advancement in knowledge and morals, the more irresistible is the conclusion that repugnance between the African and Caucasian is indestructible. Let it not be forgotten that the proportionate number of negroes is far larger there than here. In Jamaica, there is a population of 346,000, of whom only 16,000 are white. In Barbados, of 165,000 inhabitants, only 16,000 are white. It is seen that, in the former, the negroes constitute nineteen-twentieths, and in the latter, nine-tenths of the people; whereas in the United States they number one-eighth. There, they have an overwhelming majority; here, they count but a small minority. If, with the force of numbers on their side, they cannot make their way to the level there, why expect them to reach it here, where the numbers are largely against them? Legislation may allow them equal rights in our courts of justice and privileges at the ballot-box, equal means of common and professional education, but it cannot raise them above the position of an inferior caste. With such inferiority, most of them may be satisfied. But, probably, every year shall swell the number of those who wish to emigrate. When that desire is expressed, whither shall their attention be directed? To the British or Danish West Indies? We have seen that the inequality complained of here is lamented there. Shall they seek a home in Hayti? It has already been tried, and found wanting. In 1824, and during several subsequent years, a large number from the Northern and Southern States repaired thither. But they were not admitted to full citizenship; the avenues to preferment were closed against them; and such was the incompatibility in manners, and politics, and religion, that hundreds returned, and the project was abandoned.

Statesmen, in high places, have proposed to set apart for this purpose some region on the American Continent. This proposition might be entertained by many if there were reasonable grounds for expecting that a territory could be insured to the colony as an isolated residence. But such an expectation overlooks the past history of American advancement. Remembering the extent to which the Indians have been pressed by "the white man's greed of land," it were idle to expect the permanent segregation of a negro colony. According to the present ratio of increase, the population of the United States, in seventy years from to-day, will be two hundred millions. If, when the census is but thirty-five millions, the Abo-

rigines cannot be left undisturbed, what dykes could prevent the swelling flood of future emigration from overflowing the negroes? No colony in America could be secured against encroachment. The requisite locality is found in no quarter of the globe, except Western Africa. There, the white man cannot live. The Liberian, shielded by his climate against intruders, is "monarch of all he surveys." Recognized as a peer, he can stand erect, and enter the career of competition without a paralyzing sense of inferiority.

In the crisis through which our country is passing we look with anxiety to the American Colonisation Society. It were extravagant to anticipate the removal of our entire colored race. Yet it is not unreasonable to conjecture, that the number of departures may grow with the facilities for emigration. Those facilities may be multiplied by the increase of trade with Western Africa. As to the future extent of that trade, there are no data on which to base a positive opinion. Yet it is worthy of remark, that there are present signs of expansion. In 1833 the palm oil, imported from Western Africa into Great Britain, was valued at \$2,045,000. The amount has been steadily rising, and in 1862 (the date of our latest statistics) it was upwards of \$7,000,000. "The Company of African Merchants," and "The London and African Company," are the titles of two commercial associations recently organized in London. Their ships, are scattered along the seaboard of Western Africa, and are forming business relations with the merchants of Liberia. Their movements indicate a rising appreciation of the trade. Let it be observed, that this result has been occasioned by the fact that the colonies constitute *media* of traffic with the natives in the interior. Much larger results may be expected, when the resources of the colonies themselves shall be developed by the hand of civilization.

These resources have not been fully explored; yet sufficiently so to prove that they are valuable. Iron ore abounds; and the opinion is confidently expressed that there is a rich supply of copper and other minerals. The rivers, though generally too small for extensive navigation, are numerous. The character of the soil may be inferred from a list of its productions. Among them may be mentioned rose-wood, teak, mahogany, hickory, poplar, sassa wood, and other trees valuable for ship-building and architecture; camwood, ebony, acacia, oopal tree, cacutchouc, and several varieties of palm; maize, rice, and on the highlands wheat, barley and oats. The principal farinaceous and esculent plants grow well. Among the fruits are the mango, lemon, lime, orange, guava, tamarind, pomegranate, cocconut, plantain, banana, pineapple, and African peach. The staples are cotton, sugar, coffee and indigo. The quality of these has been attested by the price they bring in the United States market. They sell at a rate as high as those imported from any country. A firm who recently purchased several bales of Messurado cotton have written the following testimonial:

"We worked it alone, in our mill, to test its quality; and can say

that we think it fully equal to our own American upland cotton. It has an excellent fibre, dyes well, and can be used in manufacturing cotton fabrics of all kinds."

A specimen lot of indigo from Bassa County was submitted to the scrutiny of a merchant in Philadelphia, who had been long conversant with the manufacture of that article in India. He declares "it better than the medium quality from Bengal; and it is evident, that with care, the best of indigo can be obtained from Liberia." A soil yielding products such as those above mentioned must be capable of furnishing the material for extensive commerce.

It is a matter of regret that the Liberians have done so little to develop their agricultural wealth. Attention has been chiefly devoted to commercial pursuits. This is accounted for by their contiguity to natives whose wants and trading propensities offer inviting opportunities for barter. Harper's "Gazetteer" asserts that "about two millions of inhabitants receive their supplies of goods from Liberia, giving in return palm oil, ivory, camwood," etc. Hence there are many wealthy merchants. That the country is prospering must be admitted, in view of the report that their exports are exceeding their imports. Yet it is unfortunate that a trade, furnished to their hand, has diverted labor from agricultural pursuits. However, it is gratifying to see of late a growing inclination to till the land. This is evident from the comparative price of choice lands. Tracts which, a few years since, could be purchased at two dollars per acre, now cost twenty and some are even valued as high as fifty. At present, sugar seems to be receiving more attention than any other staple. In 1864 the sugar crop on the St. Paul's river amounted to 4,211,200 pounds. One of the planters, Jesse Sharp, who emigrated in 1852, was in 1859, by a generous loan from H. M. Schieffelin, Esq., enabled to purchase a steam sugar mill. He has paid his debt, and last year he sold 70,000 pounds of sugar. The scale on which that article is being cultivated may be inferred from the fact, that several planters now own and employ steam mills. Cotton and coffee are also receiving increased culture. Editors in the Republic are dwelling upon the subject of agriculture in their columns. Legislators are urging its importance in their addresses. If their efforts should succeed in making the people a community of farmers, the result must be a large addition to the quantity of exports.

We have seen that even now, without awaiting the development of the above-mentioned agricultural resources, trade with Western Africa is continually on the increase. Of course, the development of them shall impart an incalculable impulse to commerce. When that transpires, the means and inducements for emigrating shall be multiplied. The frequent receipt of news from Liberia, and the oft-recurring departures thither, may produce on our negroes an impression similar to that which has been felt by the operatives of Europe when hearing from the United States, or bidding farewell to embarking friends. Let it be remembered that the arrivals from

Europe on our shores within the last twenty years have exceeded the whole number of the negro population in the United States, and there will be the less inclination to brand as enthusiasm the largest anticipations with regard to colonization in Africa.

It will probably be retarded by ignorance of freedmen respecting the benefits which they and their children would realize. Their blindness is likely to be prolonged by the visionary guides who teach them "to look for their chief good in this country; and in the face of all the repulsions of social inequality, to stand here and fight it out." Yet as such advice is contrary to their real interests, their eyes may be opened to the truth. Their views being changed, the applicants for a passage to the Land of Promise may multiply beyond all precedent.

Time will prove whether these conjectures as to the future are correct. In the meantime, they do not affect the claims of the American Colonization Society to patronage. It is not to be estimated by the contraction or expansion of the work which it may be called to perform. It stands ready to perform all that may be assigned to it by Providence. As an instrumentality judiciously adapted to the times, and to the interests which it was intended to promote, we bid it God-speed.

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A GOOD YEAR TO AFRICA.

Rev. Albert Bushnell, one of the oldest Missionaries of the American Board at the Gaboon, Equatorial Africa, thus writes to "The Evangelist" of New York, under date of Gaboon, January 1, 1866:—

Messrs. Editors:—One year ago to-day, in sending you the compliments of the season, the opinion was confidently expressed that it would be a good year—one of the "years of the right hand of the Most High"—a good year to afflicted America, and to benighted Africa, and other heathen lands where the heralds of the Cross were proclaiming the message of salvation, "peace on earth and good will to men." From THE EVANGELIST and other sources of intelligence, from month to month, we have had increasing evidence that it was even so, leading us to exclaim with thankful hearts, "what hath God wrought?" Yesterday the year closed, crowned with the goodness of the Lord.

The past has been a good year to Africa, notwithstanding some special afflictive visitations to her Western coast. The small pox, which commenced the year before, prevailed pretty generally among the maritime tribes, and in some localities the scourge was desolating; but it has now disappeared, having passed into the unexplored regions of the interior, from which we have no reliable reports. The cholera which has been so much, and with reason, feared, has not yet visited the West coast. The Slave Trade—

Africa's old chronic scourge—has afflicted her less than usual—perhaps less than during any year in a century past. We hear very little of its ravages. One of Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers visited our river a few days since, and the commander informed me that very few slavers had been captured of late, and of the number taken, none were under the American flag. Since the efficient action of our Government, in 1862, I doubt if many victims have fallen a prey to the nefarious traffic through the agency of her citizens, or under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. As the Slave Trade—the chief source of Africa's woes—dies, her tears will be dried, and hope will be inspired in her desolate heart.

The rum traffic continues to scourge Western Africa with increasing virulence, sweeping tens of thousands annually to untimely graves, and in ways too numerous to mention, checking her prosperity, and hindering the progress of the intellectual, social, and moral improvement of her people. And this affliction, we fear, will continue until a public sentiment is raised against the crime, in Christian lands, that shall cut off the poisonous streams that are now so profusely poured out upon this coast.

But notwithstanding the prevalence of darkness, sin, and death, the past has been a good year to Africa. The good accruing to Africa is no less powerful and sure because not generally and fully perceived. All that has been done and is now doing for the colored people in the United States will have an influence more or less directly upon the welfare of Africa.

The efforts in England to break up the philanthropic agencies of that Government have failed, and will result in good, by reviving the zeal of Africa's friends and stimulating them to increased devotion. It is also said that the Government of Spain have determined upon the suppression of the slave-trade, declaring it to be piracy. The changes recently made in the British Colonial system on the coast, centralizing the authority in a Governor-General at Sierra Leone, with steamers to communicate frequently with the settlements, will, it is thought, promote their efficiency and the interests of the adjacent native tribes.

Commercial enterprises on the coast are gradually extending as Christian civilization elevates the people and develops the valuable natural resources of the country. Steamers are now being used at Lagos, and are beginning to ply with some regularity on the Niger, bearing into the interior European manufactures, and bringing back the valuable products of Soudan and adjacent regions. An enterprising Scotch firm have recently sent out a swift little steamer to their agent at Gaboon, for commercial use on the coast between the Congo on the South, and Fernando Po and Old Calabar on the North. These increasing commercial facilities without the Gospel would be doubtful benefits, but accompanied by, and sometimes auxiliary to, this saving power, may be hailed as among the means of civilization.

Little has been accomplished in the important work of exploring

the interior, of late; the hopeful enterprise of M. Du Chaillu having failed to increase very materially our knowledge of these regions; though he has done, I presume, all that persistent efforts, under the circumstances, could achieve. Some other enterprises, with similar objects, are being inaugurated, but time will determine whether they will be successful.

But while these secular agencies, which in the Providence of God are made means of good, have been advancing, the Gospel has been spreading. In the absence of any special religious interest there seems to be a gradual progress. The leaven of the Gospel is permeating the communities where the means of grace are enjoyed, the seed of Gospel truth long since sown is springing up, and new seed is being sown, in some instances on new soil. Four new missionary stations have recently been established by native preachers on the Niger, under the supervision of the first native African Episcopal Bishop, Crowther, and in other places new fields are being occupied. The important work of Christian education is being prosecuted more extensively, and on a higher scale, and the still more important work of translating the Scriptures into the different African languages, is not neglected. The whole Bible in the Efick language, spoken on the Old Calabar, will soon be ready for the press; and the whole of the New Testament has already been given to the people who reside on the Cameroons, in their native dialect, while at Gaboon and Corisco the amount of translations is increasing. Several weekly or monthly newspapers published on the coast, under Christian influences, are exerting a civilizing and Christianizing influence.

So while we rejoice in the goodness of God that has crowned the year in the United States, we see abundant evidence that God is remembering Africa for good, and causing many things in His wonder-working providence to combine in working out her elevation and Christianization. Still we mourn the loss of several of her most devoted and efficient missionaries during the year, among whom may be mentioned the late Rev. Geo. Paull of the Corisco Mission, the Rev. Zerub Baillie of the Calabar Mission, and recently the beloved Hoffman of Cape Palmas, whose praise is in all the churches. Perhaps three more eminent servants of Christ could not have been selected for translation from the toils of Africa to the rest of heaven. Who will come and fill the breaches?

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WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.—ABBEOKUTA.

Abbeokuta, nearly one hundred miles interior from Lagos, is not properly a settlement; certainly in no sense a foreign settlement, though, as the following sketch will show, it is a place of recent origin, and made up of a mingled population gathered from the neighborhood and from Sierra Leone. This latter feature, together with

its close connection with Lagos, makes it proper to give some account of it with those of the West African Settlements.

The following sketch from "*Iwe Irohin*," a Missionary paper published at Abbeokuta, is from the pen of one long resident at that place, and therefore perfectly familiar with its history and present condition.

The town of Abbeokuta is modern, perhaps not forty years old, situated three easy days journey north of Lagos, two as a native will walk it without a burden. The country between is partly forest and partly an open country, cleared by cultivation. The forest commences near Lagos and terminates a little more than half way to Abbeokuta.

On this side of the forest the country is more undulating and the hills larger and higher; the difference between the damp close atmosphere of the forest, and the more free and dry air of the open country is soon felt by a traveller. The scene becomes more varied—extensive fields of grass with the palm or palmyra are seen scattered about, with patches of cultivated ground having yam, corn, beans, sweet potatoes, cotton, vegetable in various stages of growth; then farm villages and small way side markets where the travellers stop and refresh themselves with food ready cooked, and often with the drink the African loves, the palm-wine, or their own beer made from malted corn, or failing in this, water is at hand to supply its place; and when night comes on a sleeping place is found in a village or way-side market shed; he carries all he wants for a bed with him. Civilization has polished all these where civilization obtains, or by stage coaches or railroads make them unnecessary; but the African traveller enjoys the hot yam, the beans and palm-oil, the prepared corn and soup, or the what not, prepared for his refreshment, sits down, eats, laughs, has his joke or passing words with an old friend, and when refreshed gets up and pursues his journey a-foot or on horseback.

The roads are seldom disturbed by the hand of man in the way of making or repairing. Over some water courses rude bridges are made, generally consisting of a large tree squared, sometimes a hand-rail is added. In some cases a number of logs are placed as supports, consisting of posts firmly fixed in the ground, and connected by cross pieces on which the logs are laid. In places where the water courses or rivers are deep canoes are placed with ferrymen, who, for a small payment, carry passengers across in their canoes. These are generally the property of some Chief who receives the profit, the ferrymen being his agents. In the Yoruba country, people are floated across rivers by empty calabashes, the passenger being floated in the water.

The soil near the sea shore is but little more than sand; receding from the sea, the soil becomes gradually more and more mixed with clay and vegetable mould; then small stones or gravel are to be met with in patches, then hard pebbles and hard rock. The products of the soil change in like manner; near the sea, corn,

cassada, sweet potatoes and the water yam are grown: proceeding farther towards the interior the yam becomes one of the chief articles of food cultivated, and cassada goes out of cultivation except for the feeding of sheep and goats. Late wars have, however, brought cassada more into use, for it requires much less care in cultivating than the yam, and remains a year or two in the ground uninjured, and can be dug for use at any time. Rice is being introduced by Sierra Leone people and the christian converts are learning its cultivation from them. Much of the land towards Lagos, near the river, could be used for rice with great advantage.

The continued navigation of the river Ogun for canoes from Lagos ceases about a mile below the Aro gate of Abbeokuta, a ledge of rocks form a barrier but beyond it deep water is found. A few miles below Abbeokuta granite rock is seen in the bed of the river, but at Abbeokuta commence the granite boulders and hills which perhaps terminate some mountain range of the interior. Within the wall of Abbeokuta are seen hills covered with soil to the top, mixed with broken quartz rock in which appears no granite, and other hills composed of granite covered partly with soil and capped with boulders from which the soil has been washed away. From these the name of the town is derived, *Abbe*, under *okuta*, a stone, Abbeokuta means understone, for those who first took refuge here, found refuge and concealment under stone.

This place of refuge was Olumo, a pile of granite rocks near the centre of Abbeokuta, resting on the Southern end of a ledge of rocks. It is still used as a dwelling. Olumo is sacred. From the base of Olumo one of the best views of Abbeokuta is obtained. In the earlier years of our residence here we obtained access to it without hindrance, but now through some white people having explored too far, and having climbed up to the top of the rock, a thing forbidden, the place is watched against the intrusion of white men. On the visit of Commodore Wilmot he was taken to this spot. He found the place guarded, and permission to visit the place was refused until the guard was informed that the person who wished to visit the rock was the Commodore; permission was then readily granted.

The site of Abbeokuta was chosen only as a place of refuge, and no better could be found anywhere in the country; but for a town of the size and importance it has now become, the ground is too much broken by granite hills and boulders.

They serve, however, one good purpose, they prevent the natives from crowding their houses as they otherwise would have done, and ensure open space where none would otherwise be. The hilly ground also ensures a rapid discharge of rain and water from the surface, and a corresponding cleansing away of some of the impurities that do not offend the eye or nose of uncivilized people.

No plan was adopted for the formation of streets, the only arrangement attempted has been that of keeping together the people of each township; the result of which is that each township has a separate government of its own as it originally existed before the country was destroyed by slave wars, and their union under a King or senior Chief is of the lower character. It often occurs that two or three townships successfully refuse obedience to the central government. Matters of the greatest importance have been set aside or changed, not for the better, by a strong township or two.

The government is not only weakened by its being so divided into townships, each having its separate chief, but another division has arisen from the disordered state of the country and their wars. There are the war chiefs and the Ogboni chiefs between whom there always exists a strife for influence and power; the Ogboni chiefs are according to the original constitution of the country the rulers of the country, but war has brought the war chiefs forward and given them power. Added to these, there is a third party weaker than either of the others, but formidable in their power of offering negative resistance to what they do not approve of, that is the company of native merchants.

Shodeke was the first chief of Abbeokuta. He led the Egbas from Ibadan to Abbeokuta, and brought the place into order. He was raised to the position he occupied by his own strength of character and ability; he governed with a stronger hand than any other since his decease. He was well fitted for the work of gathering together the scattered Egbas, and building them up again as a nation, after having been so scattered and destroyed as to have no town or village left undestroyed, out of the scores that existed but a few years before.

Abbeokuta has had to sustain various attacks from its enemies; the most memorable was from a combined attack of the Ijebus and Ottas, where the Egbas were assisted by Badagry. A battle was fought at a place between Ibara and Ishaga near a stream of water called Owiji. The engagement was very decisive: the Ijebus and Ottas were routed with great slaughter; it is said almost every one of the Ijebus chiefs present was slain. One who saw the field after the battle said that he had no notion that the country contained so many people as he saw bodies of the dead slain in that battle. The next was from the Yorubas who also assembled a large army to destroy Abbeokuta. They were as signally defeated, but the slaughter was much less.

The united attack of the Ijebus and Ottas and their defeat caused the Egbas to invade the Ottas country. They destroyed almost every town. Those who escaped, owed their safety to the protection of water or marshy land, which prevented the Egbas surrounding them. Such was the case at Ado. These events took place in the reign of Shodeke, by whom also white men were re-

ceived in Abbeokuta. He made the first attempt to hold communications with the British Government.

His death took place early in the year 1845. Five of the principal men of the country then took the government, and Sagbua, an Ogboni chief, became senior. Subsequently he was made king. Under this government they received the attack from the Dahomians and defeated them in two battles, one at Abbeokuta, where the Dahomians attempted to take the town; the second, the day after, was fought at Ishaga, where the Egbas again defeated them.

Much sympathy had been felt for them by Europeans and also by their countrymen in Sierra Leone, on account of the threat and attacks of the Dahomians, and aid was sent in materials of war. The following year Commander Forbes, R. N., arrived with a view of instructing some of the Sierra Leone people in the use of artillery and to assist the natives in putting their town in a better position for self-defence. His energy, and the hearty good will with which he entered into his work, won him the greatest respect. He made a treaty with them for the suppression of the slave trade and the encouragement of lawful commerce. After some months stay he left very much enfeebled in health and died at sea soon after, to the great regret of all here.

During his residence in Abbeokuta those events took place which changed Lagos from a slave trade port to one for lawful commerce only, the British squadron under Admiral Bruce having driven out Kosoko and put Akitoye, the rightful king, in his place, under the protection of England and for the destruction of the slave trade.

These events were intimately connected with Abbeokuta, and arose out of correspondence between this place and England by letter and other means. Born natives of the country had the chief share in bringing it about.

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THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

We have, in a former number of the *Quarterly Review*, expressed our doubts whether the result of Captain Speke's travels could be accepted by geographers as a final solution of the great problem which has perplexed the scientific and the curious of all ages, and the important discovery by Mr. Baker of the great Albert Nyanza confirms us in that opinion; for the notion of Captain Speke that the little Luta Nziye (Albert Victoria) was only a backwater of the "Nile," which the river must "fill" before it could continue its course, has been proved to be completely erroneous. The Albert Nyanza is a lake of vast, although unknown, dimensions; but certainly inferior neither to the Victoria Nyanza nor the Tanganyika, receiving the drainage of extensive mountain ranges on the West, and of the Utumbi, Uganda, and Unyoro countries to the East. There is even considerable reason to doubt whether the river struck by

Captain Speke at Madi is even the same which he left at the Kiarna Falls, for no part of its subsequent course, although indicated upon a map for two hundred geographical miles, was ever seen by him; and Dr. Pesey, one of the Austrian missionaries, who resided for nine years at Gondokoro, concluded, from the results of long observation, that the river which flows past that place contributes little or nothing to the flood of the Nile. The sum of Captain Speke's discoveries, therefore, now appears to consist in the fact that he discovered, in his first exploratory journey, the great lake Victoria Nyanza, and in his second a river issuing from it, which, after a not very lengthened course, has been ascertained to fall, in common, however, with several other rivers probably as large, if not larger, than itself, into another enormous lake, now denominated the Albert Nyanza; but of the effluent of this lake positively nothing is at present known, however great may be the probability that a connection between the Nile of Egypt and the lake may be hereafter incontrovertibly proved.—*London Quarterly Review*.

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PIGMIES OF EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

The explorer, Du Chaillu, publishes the following interesting letter:

To the Editor of the *Times*.—Sir: As I find that the report of what J. Crawford said in reference to the small and peculiar tribe of natives which I met with in the mountains of Western Equatorial Africa, between one degree and two degrees South latitude, and about twelve degrees East longitude, has occasioned skepticism, I now copy from my original note-book, which I have shown to Sir Roderick Murchison, the following details. I further understand from him that J. Crawford had no intention of disparaging the accuracy of my description, but simply wished to have such an explanation as I now offer.

These little people, termed "Obongo," may be considered the gipsies of the region. They are of migratory habits, and change their temporary shelter under trees from one place to another. They gain their livelihood by trapping game, which they exchange with the settled villagers for food, and, like some European gipsies, if this method fails, they steal and decamp. While the inhabitants of this mountain region are lighter in color than those of the seashore, these Obongo are still less dark. They have only short tufts of hair upon their heads, and are thus strikingly distinguished from the settled inhabitants, who wear large turrets of hair upon their heads. They have a wild, anxious and timorous expression in their eyes, and, although I gave many beads to entice some of them to remain, and was brought to them stealthily by the natives, all the men, except a young adult, disappeared, leaving a few women behind. It would appear that my visit alarmed them; for, although I stayed a week at the adjacent village, the Obongo were no more to be heard of.

The following are the measurements I was enabled to make: The only adult male measured four feet six inches, but as one of the women reaches five feet one-quarter inch, (she being considered extraordinary tall,) I have no doubt that some of the men are equally tall, and some perhaps taller. The other women I measured had the following heights: four feet eight inches, four feet seven and one-quarter inches, four feet five inches, and the smallest four feet four and one-quarter inches. I thought, after looking at the whole group of the adult women, that their average height was from four feet five inches to four feet six inches. The smallest woman had the largest head, viz: one foot ten and one-fifth inches in circumference; the smallest was one foot nine inches round.

In the volume which I propose to publish, more details respecting these little people, with a short vocabulary of their language, will be given.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

P. B. CHAILLU.

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IMPROVEMENTS IN EDINA.

BUCHANAN, Wednesday, October 4, 1865.

Yesterday was spent in Edina, opposite to this place, the guest of Mr. John Crusoe, formerly a pupil of Rev. J. Rambo, of our Mission, now the most prosperous merchant in the place. The town has greatly improved since my last visit to it, in 1830. Instead of emigrant fathers are now the Liberian children, who have in very many cases built for themselves very comfortable houses. Most remarkable amongst these for enterprise is Mr. Thomas Moore, now Superintendent of the county. To him the thanks of the country are due for having developed the most successful coffee farm to be found. He kindly conducted me over it, explaining his method of cultivation. One lot, of about two acres, was very beautiful. Lately planted in young trees, he has distributed over it, at intervals of fifteen feet, cocoanut trees. These not only afford a grateful shade to the young plants, but as they grow must present a most picturesque appearance. Mr. Moore's crop thus far (and the coffee is not all gathered) is 3900 lbs. A sudden rain storm drove us hastily from a coffee-grove into the more secure retreat of Mr. Crusoe's fine new dwelling, near at hand.—*Report of Bishop Payne.*

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AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.

The Liberia Herald for January 31, 1866, furnishes the following interesting items and articles concerning affairs in that Republic:

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature adjourned on the 9th inst.,

and the members of the Leeward counties embarked for their homes on the 13th—having been in session but a few days over a month. This and the session of 1864-5 we may term short, when compared with the sessions of former years; yet we think as much has been done in the way of legislation as when the sessions were twice as long.

This meeting of the law-makers of the country was looked forward to by many of our sober thinkers as one that must result in the institution of such measures as will insure a better state of things, financially; or else, we must continue to labor under an even more depressing and embarrassing monetary crisis. We, ourselves, were of the same opinion. Now, whether anything has actually been done by means of which we can hope to be profited, as a nation, we are not prepared just now to say. A Government store Act has been passed, or rather, the one already in existence has been amended, concerning the successful working of which, opinions are various.

Among other measures before the Legislature was the financial scheme of Mr. Henry Pinkus, C. E., a citizen of the United States resident in London. This "scheme" has been twice before our Legislature, and has twice passed one branch of it, (the Senate,) according to Mr. P.'s pamphlet; and we may add, has twice been rejected by the House of Representatives. At this last session, it came up again, slightly altered, making the third time. It has received only one reading this time, (in the Senate,) and five hundred copies have been struck off for distribution among the citizens. The sentiment of a large majority of the people is against this "scheme," and very reasonably too, we think. We feel justified in saying it will never pass into a law in the Liberian Legislature, in its present (last) form. Our people could not be so blind to the interests of themselves and the good of their posterity.

A proposition from Messrs. J. Gray Macfarlan & Co., of London, was submitted by the Executive to the Legislature, in which they agree to furnish the Liberian Government cargoes of merchandise, at lowest current rates in England, providing the Government insures them a return cargo in produce—they allowing their ships to remain on the coast sixty days. We believe the Secretary of the Treasury has been empowered to negotiate with them, and to communicate to them the views of the Government.

"An Act defining contempt to Judges of Court, and allowing Attorneys to appeal from any Judge's ruling in case of contempt," was vetoed by the President, and failed to pass on a two-third vote.

OFFICERS OF THE REPUBLIC.—President, Daniel Bashiel Warner, of Mesurado county—third President of Liberia; elected in 1863, re-elected in 1865. Vice President, James Mux Priest, of Sinoe county, elected 1863, re-elected in 1865. Secretary of State, pro tem, H. R. W. Johnson. Secretary of Treasury, John H. Chavers. Attorney General, Hopkins W. Erskine. Chief Justice, Edward J. Roye.

Senators.—Mesurado county, A. F. Russell, J. H. Paxton; Grand Bassa, A. W. Gardner, J. M. Horace; Sinoe, S. J. Crayton, R. S. Jones; Maryland, C. H. Harmon, John Marshall. Secretary of the Senate, Daniel J. Beams; Engrossing Clerk, A. D. Williams; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas N. Travis; Runner, H. Findley; Chaplain, Rev. Amos Herring.

Members of the House of Representatives.—A. Washington, Speaker; J. B. Yates, W. H. Lynch, H. W. Johnson, Mesurado county; A. Redd, J. D. Preston, L. A. Williams, Bassa county; Z. B. Roberts, I. M. Montgomery, C. F. Mason, Sinoe county; J. M. Thompson, C. F. Campbell, A. Tubman, Maryland county. Chief Clerk, H. J. Neyle, Bassa county; Engrossing Clerk, M. M. Witherspoon, Mesurado county; Chaplain, Rev. G. W. Gibson, Mesurado county; Sergeant-at-Arms, Chauncey Brown, Mesurado county; Runner, A. McFarland, Mesurado county.

The Courts.—Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, James Carter Minor, Mesurado county; Chairman of the Monthly and Probate Court, J. T. Richardson, Mesurado county; County Attorney, George W. Moore; Marshal, Thomas G. Fuller; High Sheriff, Solomon C. Fuller; Clerk of the Supreme Court, J. H. F. Evans; Clerk of Inferior Courts, J. T. Dimery.

MARRIED.—On the 30th of January, by Rev. G. W. Gibson, Mr. Joseph A. Benson, oldest son of the late Stephen A. Benson, Ex-President of Liberia, to Miss Sarah E. McGill, only daughter of Dr. S. F. McGill, of the firm of McGill & Bro., Monrovia. The groom was 22 years exactly, and the bride not quite 20. Mr. Benson lives in Bassa county, whither he intends to "lead away" his bride.

MILITARY.—During this month the President, as Commander-in-Chief, upon application, has chartered two military companies, the "Newport Volunteers" and the "Warner Invincibles." The former is named in honor of Mrs. Matilda Newport, who, in the early days of the Colony, is said to have saved it by the discharge of a cannon at the enemy when all was given up for lost. The latter is named in honor of the present Chief Executive of the country, President Warner. These companies consist of the youths of Monrovia—young men in whom there is all life and vigor. It is pleasing to see the military spirit kept alive among them. We trust these companies may prosper, adopting "ONWARD" as a motto.

President Warner has seen fit to make the following new appointments: Reginald A. Sherman, Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Regiment, in place of A. B. Smith, deceased. Joseph W. Hilton, Brigade Major, in place of Hon. J. C. Minor, resigned.

ELECTED BISHOP.—At the recent Annual Conference of the Liberia Methodist E. Church, Rev. John W. Roberts, the President of the Conference, was elected Bishop. He is a brother of the first President of the Republic.

CITY ELECTION.—The election of Mayor and five Councilmen for the city of Monrovia, on the 11th inst., resulted as follows: Mayor, I. J. Saunders; Councilmen, J. T. Dimery, C. A. White, R. A. Sherman, L. R. Leone, W. F. Burns. It is expected by many that this "Administration" of the City Government will do more for the good of the city than any former one.

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VIEWS OF AN INTELLIGENT EMIGRANT.

LETTER FROM MR. H. W. JOHNSON, JR.

[Many of our readers will doubtless remember, that we noticed the departure for Monrovia, in June last, and have published several letters from him since his arrival there, of Mr. Henry W. Johnson, Jr., a colored resident of Canandaigua, N. Y., who rose, by his own exertions, from the humble position of a barber, to the honored rank of a legal practitioner of the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He went to Liberia, because he thought he could be more useful and happy there, than in America. On the 5th of February last, after a residence of over six months, he wrote rejoicing in the country of his adoption, as follows:]

MONROVIA, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, *February 5, 1866.*

TO THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY:

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to report that, as undoubtedly many of you are well aware, my family and myself left the city of New York, in the barque "Thomas Pope," on the 3d day of June last, for the Republic of Liberia. After a very pleasant voyage of thirty-five days, we arrived at Monrovia, Saturday, July 9th, about four o'clock in the afternoon. Monday at noon, we landed safely on the soil of Africa, without any serious accident. Our reception at the time, and treatment since, have been all that we could desire.

I found Monrovia beautifully located on Cape Mesurado, handsomely laid out, and in time, when she has had the benefits of population, capital, industry and enterprize, will be a great and magnificent city! Nature has fully contributed her share toward the accomplishment of this grand result. True, there are some obstacles to be removed, but these seem to have been placed here

only to serve as a *stimulus to the industry and enterprize of the colored emigrants* from America.

With some improvements the harbor of Monrovia could afford a safe shelter for all the navies of the world! All the sea-captains, with whom I have conversed here, say that there are but few harbors in the world, superior to Mesurado Bay.

So far, I have found the climate very delightful. It is never cold, nor extremely hot. Up to this time, the lowest I have seen the mercury is 66°, and the highest 86°. The grass is always green, and the flowers always in bloom. Fruits and vegetables indigenous to this climate, and those that have been transplanted here from other countries, grow and ripen during the whole year.

In regard to the face of the country, in a word, it is picturesque and *grand beyond all conception*. The view of Monrovia and the adjacent country from College Hill, the Fort and Light House, is perfectly magnificent! My opportunity for seeing much of the country has been quite limited since my arrival here, because all the old citizens, and also the doctors advised me not to travel much until I have become fully acclimated.

Although we have had the fever in our family during the last six months, and have suffered severely in body, mind, and in purse, yet, I have seen no cause yet to regret that I came to Liberia. On the contrary I return thanks to God, that through the influence of some friends of Colonization, the aid rendered by your Society, and the favorable representations of the Rev. Mr. Crummell (Professor in Liberia College) that my mind ever conceived the thought and encouraged the idea, to come to this country. All that has transpired since I left America, and all I have witnessed since my arrival here, have only confirmed me in the belief that *Africa is the best home for the oppressed black men of America!*

While in America, I was weighed down with the thought that I was constantly in the presence of those who considered me inferior to them for no other reason *than because I wear the dark skin given me by my Creator!* The wisdom of a Solomon, the virtues of a Saint, nor the wealth of the Indies can lift this burden from the soul of a sensitive colored man, who *values Liberty, Self-respect, Independence and Manhood!* But from the time I landed on the soil of Africa, down to the present, I have felt like a new man—I have felt as free as the air we breathe, and the pon-

dear weight of Human Bondage has rolled off from my soul. My citizenship is acknowledged; my rights respected; my wrongs redressed, and my manhood fully recognized! This is what Liberia will do for every black man who seeks an asylum on the soil of Africa.

With regard to the means of obtaining a living here, they are ample, cheap, and abundant, and *sure, if the emigrant will rely upon the cultivation of the soil.* You must not infer from this that there are no other means of obtaining a living and amassing a fortune in Liberia. By no means. On the contrary, here is a broad field for the citizen, the merchant, the mechanic—for those who have qualified themselves for the learned professions, etc. The country being new, and its resources almost inexhaustible, no country in the world can hold out greater inducements for colored men of intelligence, industry and enterprize, than Liberia. In view of this fact, how lamentable it is that so many thousands of intelligent colored men in America, possessing fine talents and ample means, will continue to “hug their chains,” “kiss the rod that smites them,” finally die in despair, and entail upon their children the same wrongs which they (themselves) have endured for ages past and gone; when they can obtain all they desire, within the limits of the *Republic of Liberia!* Merciful God! what stupidity and blindness!

Gentlemen, I mean to state the facts as they really are. I will not deceive any one. A person coming to Liberia must not forget he is coming to a new country—that but little over forty years ago, the place upon which Monrovia now stands was a dense, unbroken wilderness and bush—infested with beasts and serpents; inhabited by ignorant, degraded, superstitious, wild and hostile tribes of natives; that the slave-trade then existed with all its bloody horrors and inhuman atrocities! What a change has taken place on this spot since that eventful period! Churches of the true and living God, temples of Justice, halls of Learning, neat and comfortable dwellings, well-regulated towns and villages, cultivated fields, and a growing commerce now fill their places! In fine, the seeds of a Christian civilization have been planted, deeply rooted, and have sprung up on the soil of Africa, and given birth to a new Republic, which, in our day, will afford an asylum to the down-trodden and oppressed colored man in every quarter of the globe, and spread religion and law,

light and civilization throughout every portion of this broad and beautiful land.

Gentlemen, with renewed assurance of my heart-felt thanks and gratitude to you for favors already received, I have the honor to subscribe myself, Your humble servant,

H. W. JOHNSON, Jr.

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LEAF FROM "REMINISCENCES OF LIBERIA."

NO. VI.

OLD KING ZQAH AND HIS DEVIL-BUSH.

[The writer of "REMINISCENCES OF LIBERIA," of which we gladly publish "LEAF, No 6," in our present issue, is the REV. JOHN SEYS, at present engaged in zealous labors among the colored people at Nashville, Tenn. Although this laborious man has passed his three score years, and suffered again and again from attacks of African fever, he seems to retain much of the fire of his youth, and promises well for much future service for the improvement and elevation of the African race. Our best wishes attend him in all his efforts to do good.]

The introduction of the gospel by the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church among the native Africans some miles in the interior of Millsburg, in Liberia, was very successful. Quite a number professed conversion, abandoned polygamy, burned their *greegrees* or idols, and gave good evidence that the change was genuine. We now found it necessary to build a substantial place of worship, and dedicate it to the service of the great Jehovah. The little town had been called *Heddington*, a society formed, and a pastor, a colored man, put in charge, who also had the oversight of a flourishing school taught in a temporary thatched building, erected for church and school purposes. But now we must have a framed house and that speedily.

It happened that *King Tom*, in whose town we had met with such success, and who himself had embraced Christianity, had no timber suitable for our purpose on his land, and as there were no facilities for drawing lumber to any distance during those early days of the colony, what to do we could not see.

Among the converts there were three men who gave evidence of superior minds and deep piety. Their names were *Simon Peter*,

John Kennedy, and *Joseph Ames*; and mention has been made of them before in these "leaves." These native brethren were very zealous and active in reference to the new church, and determined, if possible, to obtain the necessary timber for its erection.

Adjoining King Tom's territory there lived an old king whose name was Zoah. This man had been bitterly opposed from the beginning to this "God palaver" which had come among his countrymen. No inducement could prevail upon him to attend the worship of God. He never came into King Tom's town on the Sabbath, nor had he a good word to say to any of the converts to Christianity. But King Zoah had a fine piece of timber land quite near King Tom's, and the three brethren above named made application to him to allow us to cut down as many trees as were needed for sawing up into scantling and boards to build the church. Unfortunately, however, an insuperable difficulty seemed in the way. King Zoah's timber land was a *Devil-bush*, a kind of sacred grove, most superstitiously regarded by native Africans with such reverence, that a woman is never allowed to enter within its precincts, nor dare any one touch a tree or bush on the premises. To molest or intrude upon a Devil-bush is a capital crime among these Africans. The application to King Zoah was therefore met with furious denunciations against the whole movement, and they who made it were warned at their peril against any intrusion on his land.

The brethren were disappointed, but in all the simplicity of child-like trust and confidence, they betook themselves in strong faith to fervent prayer. They argued thus: The Missionary had told them, that God, the only true and wise God, made all things. The heaven and the earth, the sea and all in them were His. The cattle and the trees, the gold and the silver, angels and men were His. They would pray to Him. This very Devil-bush was God's property, and the hearts of Kings were under His control and government. They would pray to Him to change old King Zoah's heart and make him a Christian, and then said they "we will have the Devil-bush."

It was agreed between them that every day at noon, each would retire to his own place of secret prayer and present the matter before God.

Some weeks elapsed, when strange to some of the little flock, old King Zoah was seen in church. He sat near the door. Simon Peter was our Interpreter, and the word was faithfully declared unto

the people. The old man came again and again, and gradually drew nearer and nearer the little rude table used as pulpit and altar.

After a while, a Quarterly Meeting was held at Heddington, and the services protracted. Several natives were convinced of sin, and came forward for prayers, and to the amazement and joy of the brethren, old King Zoah was among them! Prayer was put up to a late hour that night, earnest, believing prayer, that God would convert that old heathen King. And He heard the prayers of His people. After a long struggle the old man arose, blessed God, shouted, shook hands with all the Christians, and then said, "Brothers, hear me to-morrow early, let every man take his axe, go to that Devil-bush, cut down trees, make lumber, and let us build a house for the great God, for no God but He can make any heart lie down so." There was one long, continuous, vociferous shout in that native congregation that memorable hour.

Reader, our Mission Church at Heddington, in 1887, was built of the wood of that Devil-bush. All its sills, plates, rafters, boards, shingles, all were consecrated to the service of the living God, made from materials obtained on that spot. Hallelujah!

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 5, 1866.

NATIONAL VESSELS AT MONROVIA.

The Russian steam frigate Dmitry Donskoy, carrying sixty guns, Baron Maydell, commanding, arrived at Monrovia, January 14th, and remained four days, when she left for Brazil. She was the first man of war of that powerful nation ever seen at Liberia. Her officers had a most cordial reception from President Warner and several of the leading citizens of the Republic, on the 16th. The President and his Cabinet, the Chief Justice, the United States Vice Consul-General and others, and some two dozen of the principal ladies of Monrovia, visited the frigate on the two succeeding days, and were entertained with music, dancing and feasting. The enjoyment was doubtless reciprocal, as the commander of the ship and his officers had been received with the honors befitting their station and sumptuously entertained on shore, on the 15th.

It is gratifying to learn that the United States ship Kearsarge, now on her way home from the Mediterranean, has been ordered

to stop at Monrovia, and is expected to have reached there about the middle of April. She will be the first of our men of war which has visited Liberia since the commencement of our national troubles, in 1861. We hope that this is but a return to better things, viz :— the permanent restoration of our African Squadron, which it has been urged should be composed of a few small but rapidly running steamers, as better adapted than either sailing or large steam vessels, to promote and protect American commercial interests, extirpate the slave trade, and to encourage and aid the several settlements, which are doing so much to strengthen and extend civilization and Christianity in Western Africa.

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A GUN-BOAT FOR LIBERIA.

In the Senate on the 3d, and in the House of Representatives on the 12th of April, the following bill was considered and passed :

A BILL to authorize the President of the United States to transfer a gunboat to the Government of the Republic of Liberia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer to the Government of the Republic of Liberia any one of the gunboats now or hereafter included in the navy of the United States, her armament, tackle, apparel, and furniture, which may be acceptable to that Government, and can, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, be conveniently spared for that purpose, and upon a valuation to be fixed by him.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to enter into a contract with ~~any~~ person duly empowered by the Government of that Republic, by which that Government shall engage to repay to the United States the value of the gunboat to be transferred: *Provided,* That the contract shall stipulate for the full reimbursement to the United States of the value of such gunboat in annual instalments, not exceeding ten in number, with interest on each at six per centum per annum from the date of the contract.

We learn that the authorities of Liberia have specially empowered the enlightened and zealous Charge d'Affaires to this Government, Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., to formally enter into a contract for the purchase of a steamer, not exceeding 150 tons, and to carry one 18-pound pivot gun.

Such a vessel, if kept in sea-going order, must render very valuable service to Liberia in the transportation of the mails, the col-

lection of revenue, and in the enforcement of order among the tribes on different parts of her own and the adjacent seaboard.

We wish that other considerations than money had been allowed to modify the price. The United States, being engaged with England in the suppression of the slave trade, could effect as much with such a vessel in the hands of the Liberian Government as in its own, and save the expense of keeping it in commission—probably more than its value every year; or, as it will no doubt be used to keep up frequent intercourse along the coast of Liberia, its value would be very great to the United States in affording more frequent communication with any fleet which the Government may maintain on that station. Possibly England was induced by some such considerations, in addition to generosity, in the gifts of the Lark, and then of the Quail.

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OUR NEXT VESSEL.

We had been encouraged to hope that a considerable emigration to Liberia would have set in this spring, but we have been disappointed. Various evil reports were put in circulation and every effort seems to have been used to prevent those intending to remove from the execution of their plans. Other obvious considerations have also militated against it.

Should any of those who made application for passage and expected to be ready to embark May 1st, or any worthy colored persons wish our aid in reaching and settling in Liberia, we will dispatch a vessel, at such time and from such port as shall be deemed best for their accommodation.

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ALL AGREE IN OPINION.

In all the world, there is no place for the colored man like the native land of his ancestors—disenthralled and regenerated as a portion of the Western Coast of that Continent has been, through the influence of civilization, republicanism and Christianity.

In Liberia, the most humble and weak, are protected in the enjoyment of their natural rights. The letters from the emigrants who have within a few years settled in that Republic; and the testimony of the intelligent and able Commissioner and Consul-General from the United States to that Government, and numer-

ous missionaries and strangers, who have resided in or visited the country, show that the advantages of Liberia, in their judgment, are much greater for the colored race than in any other land:

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LETTER FROM "MAO."

The following letter will be recognized as from Mr. John McNuckles, the leader of the party of freedmen from in or near Lynchburg, Virginia, who embarked last fall for Liberia under the auspices of this Society:

CARYSBURG, LIBERIA, January 5, 1866.

I am now at Carysburg and enjoying good health, and hope this may find you well and in good spirits. We arrived at Monrovia, Liberia, 14th December, 1865. We all got to our place of acclimation and settlement just before Christmas, on the 20th December, 1865. The Methodist sabbath school had a pic-nic, and then on new-year's day a society called "The Union Sisters of Charity" turned out, and at church had beautiful addresses from a young man from Monrovia, Rev. Mr. Dillon, and Rev. Mr. Ware, pastor of the church.

All the men are in fine spirits, and are about to get a small furnace sufficient for present use, and if it does well we shall continue and enlarge it. Iron ore is plentiful here. We have not drawn our land yet, but we will do so shortly, and build all the cabins before the six months are out.

We all present our thanks to the members of the Colonization Society for the kindness they have shown us and the colored race. Say to Brother Jack Averett and F. Irwin to come here. There is room enough here for all our colored friends to get their full growth. All that heart can wish in freedom can be seen here and enjoyed.

Please write me as soon as you can, and let me know how you are getting along, and all about Lynchburg. Present my respects to aunt Nelly, and tell her she ought to be in Liberia. Say to her that I expect to be in next spring, and I want her to pack up and come out with me next fall. My respects to all inquiring friends. Tell them I am well and doing well.

I remain, yours,

JOHN MCNUCKLES.

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.—Major Blackall, Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, arrived at Free Town, Sierra Leone, on the 10th February, on board the A. M. S. S. Company's vessel—the Mandingo.

Sherbro.—The health of the Sherbro was, perhaps, never better than at present. Trade seems brisk, several vessels have left our harbor in a few days with cargoes of palm oil and palm kernels. Three more are now loading, and will sail in a short time. Sherbro, it is said, is to be hereafter a port of departure, and ships will not be obliged on leaving here to go to Freetown, as heretofore, but may clear direct. A new brick church is to be erected for the Church Missionary Society at Bendoo. M. P. Horton, Esq., has taken the contract, according to which it is to be completed by June 1st of the coming year. Over 600*l.* have been pledged for the building of the church, 100*l.* being from the Colonial Government, and 100*l.* from H. H. Walsh, Esq., manager for the Sherbro.—*Early Dawn.*

LITTLE PLANTATION.—On Friday, January 8, the sugar mill of "Little Plantation," the estate of M. P. Horton, Esq., of Bendoo, was opened amidst the cheering congratulations of a large concourse of people. The manager of the Sherbro, H. H. Walsh, Esq., presided on the occasion, and took the first turn of the mill. There was a sprinkling of the *élite* of the community, and the ceremony was one of great interest, and speaks volumes towards the future development of this important undertaking in the Sherbro.—*Sierra Leone Observer.*

YORUBA.—The political complications which have so long distracted this country, and so very seriously interfered with the progress of Missionary work, are, we rejoice to say, in some measure modified. Peace between the Ibadans and the people of Abeokuta is restored. Ibadans come to Abeokuta almost daily, by thousands, peacefully, for the purpose of trading, and the Abeokutans are going to Ibadan in like manner. Moreover, the Ijebus, both Iremmas and Ode, are free to come to Abeokuta unmolested. The Ibadans have expressed their good will by returning many captives, and, among them, the wife of the Bashorun and the wives of the chief Ogudpe. They were sent back without any price being paid for them, and were loaded with presents. Thus, from Abeokuta as a center, the roads are open in any direction through the Yoruba country, that to Lagos excepted. This remains closed, the Governor of Lagos maintaining the blockade. We trust that it will soon be removed, and the chiefs and people of Abeokuta on fair and reasonable terms be restored to the position which they once enjoyed, that of being recognized as the friends and allies of Great Britain, and of being admitted to free and open communication with the British settlement at Lagos. Restoration of a friendly understanding between Lagos and Abeokuta is all that is now wanting to the establishment of a universal peace throughout Yoruba.—*Cavalid Messenger.*

HIS OWN EXECUTOR.—In recent notices of the late John P. Crozer, allusion was made to his well known liberality. He determined to be largely his own executor. We have learned from a trustworthy source, that his "Benevolent Account" shows the aggregate of his donations during the last eleven

years, amounted to over two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars. And this is exclusive of the church and free reading-room he erected at Upland, and of his first contribution to Lewisburg, consisting of seven thousand five hundred dollars. There cannot be a doubt that the entire benefactions of this good man during his life, would amount to over three hundred thousand dollars.

PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH.—This useful Institution was incorporated in 1842. Thirty thousand dollars were contributed by members of the Society of Friends (Orthodox), and a manual labor school was first opened, but subsequently abandoned. The fund increased, until it amounted to \$60,000, when the present structure was erected. It is remarkably handsome, commodious, well-arranged, and well furnished—an honor to its liberal projectors, and an ornament to that part of Philadelphia. In 1855, the present principal, E. D. Bassett, was appointed. Up to this time, thirty-seven have graduated, fourteen of whom are young women. One of the main objects is to fit the pupils to become teachers. With this view, the course of study includes Higher Mathematics, Latin, Greek, Mental, Moral, and Natural Sciences. Twenty-three of the Alumni are now teaching; six have taught; and three are in honorable callings by virtue of their education. Others are now teaching who, though not graduates, received their education in this Institute. The pupils now number nearly two hundred. There are four departments—one high school for each sex, and one preparatory for each; a year and a half is allowed in the latter, and four years in the former.

LUTHERAN MISSION.—Rev. J. Kistler wrote from Muhlenberg, January 20, 1866:—"It would do your heart good to hear our children read, sing and pray. They are highly delighted with the prize books. In a few months some had committed well from 300 to 600 Scripture verses. We have some children who will commit word for word, 50, 60 and 70 verses every week." He hesitates to write so much in praise of the Mission, as it might seem egotistical, though it is all true, for the Mission is considered, and is one of the most flourishing on the coast. The system, (farm school,) is much admired. There is some life and energy about the place. He wants to plant a few thousand coffee trees the coming season. "Coffee will pay well here."

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of March, to the 20th of April, 1866.

MAINE.		PLYMOUTH—Cong. Ch. and So-	
Bangor—Dr. Thomas U. Coe,	\$4 00	ciety	5 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		VERMONT.	
By Rev. Franklin Butler, (\$5)		By Rev. Franklin Butler, (\$56.)	

<i>Bradford</i> —G. W. Prichard, J. A. Hardy, ea. \$5. H. Strickland, George Prichard, ea. \$2. T. C. Shaw, B. C. Currier, Rev. Dr. Keen, ea. \$1, 17 00	ea. \$1..... 14 00
<i>Brattleboro</i> —N. B. Williston, \$10. C. F. Thompson, \$5. A. H. Wright, \$2. Dr. W. H. Rockwell, Rev. Dr. Tyler, ea. \$1. Others, \$11... 30 00	<i>Brantford</i> —Rev. T. B. Gillett, \$10. Mrs. J. A. Legget, \$5. Mrs. E. F. Rogers, Thomas Plant, ea. \$3. Eli F. Rogers, \$2. Mrs. C. H. Rogers, Mrs. Benjamin Fowler, N. B. Hall, E. E. Bishop, ea. \$1. Cash, \$1.50..... 28 50
<i>Brookfield</i> —Simon Colton, \$3. David Bigelow, J. S. Allen, Luther Wheatley, ea. \$1... 6 00	<i>Guilford</i> —Henry Fowler,.... 1 00
<i>Harland</i> —Dea. E. Bates..... 2 00	<i>Saybrook</i> —James E. Coulter, Geo. H. Chapman, ea. \$5. Dea. Elisha Sill, R. B. Chalker, each \$3. R. M. Bushnell, \$2. Miss A. H. Ingraham, Mrs. A. P. Ingraham, Wm. J. Clark, Dea. W. R. Clarke, Mrs. Ann A. Pratt, Wm. Willard, Miss Mary J. Chalker, Henry Hart, Mrs. John J. Doan, R. E. Pratt, ea. \$1. Cash, \$2.18..... 30 18
<i>St. Johnsbury</i> —Elkannah Cobb, 1 00	<i>New London</i> —Dr. Hallam..... 5 00
	<i>Stonington</i> —A. S. Palmer..... 3 00
CONNECTICUT.	225 00
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$30.)	
<i>Allenstown</i> —Contribution in Presb. Ch. to const. their pastor, Rev. K. P. KETCHAM, & L. M. 30 00	MASSACHUSETTS.
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XLII.] WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1866. [No. 6.

THE LIBERIA MISSION FIELD.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following elaborate communication by Bishop Payne, who has been connected with the Episcopal Mission to Western Africa during the last thirty years. In it he gives the names and localities of the principal towns, mountains, rivers, and native tribes; and furnishes much valuable information concerning the languages, numbers, form of government, aboriginal religion, and past history and present political and social condition of these tribes. The paper appeared originally in *The Spirit of Missions*, but has been published in neat pamphlet form, illustrated with a lithographic map and six wood engravings, by the Foreign Committee of the Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions.

We are indebted to the able and zealous Secretary of the Committee, Rev. S. D. Denison, for the use of the accompanying engravings.

COMMUNICATION FROM BISHOP PAYNE.

PRINCIPAL STATIONS AND TOWNS.—In the Liberia Mission of the P. Episcopal Church, two stations may be called central or principal, namely—Cape Palmas, and Cavalla ten miles to the east, both being on the coast. These stations are in the town of Harper, Maryland County, Republic of Liberia. Monrovia, two hundred and fifty miles north-west of Cape Palmas, is the Capital town of the Republic.

The other towns and settlements of Liberia, extending along three hundred miles of coast, and a short distance interior, beginning on the northwest boundary, are as follows: 1st, Robertsport,

at Cape Mount. 2d, Monrovia, forty miles S. E., in Mesurado County, and situated on the south side of Mesurado river, and a hill or cape of the same name. 3d, The St. Paul's river settlements, extending from the mouth of the St. Paul's, five miles above Monrovia, to twenty-five miles above, to the falls of the river. 4th, Carysburg, ten miles from the falls of the St. Paul's in an easterly direction. 5th, Marshall, at the mouth of the Junk river, forty miles south-east of Cape Mesurado. 6th, Edina and Buchanan, in Bassa County, about thirty miles south-east of Junk. They are on the north and south sides of the St. John's river, near its mouth. 7th, Bexley, an agricultural district, extends from the mouth of the St. John's, twelve miles above, chiefly on its northern bank. 8th, Greenville, Sinoe County, eighty miles north-east of Bassa. 9th, An agricultural district under the names of Farmersville and Lexington, extends twelve miles up the Sinoe river, near the mouth of which Greenville is situated. 10th, Harper, Maryland County, about Cape Palmas, ninety miles south-east of Sinoe, 11th, An agricultural district extending from Harper four miles in the country. 12th, Hoffman station, a Christian village, under the pastoral care of the missionary at Cape Palmas, one mile from Harper. The aggregate population of Liberia, (excluding the natives,) is about fifteen thousand. Monrovia, the principal town, has a population of about one thousand five hundred. The native population of Liberia is about one million.

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS.—Cape Mount, the first place named above, rises almost out of the sea to the height of one thousand five hundred feet. From Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, (three hundred miles,) the direction of the sea coast is north-east. But a chain or rather chains of mountains and hills trend off from Cape Mount to Bassa, a distance of one hundred miles; they are visible in many places, and spurs approach the coast at distances varying from twelve to thirty miles. From Bassa to Palmas there are one or two visible in fair weather. About half way between these places, north of the Kroo country, at the distance of a hundred miles, is Mt. Gedeye, (Caffa of Ptolmey,) abounding with the best iron, and having its peaks so high and cold that the natives dare not ascend to it. When we find this range of hills or mountains at our most interior station on the upper Cavalla river, (emptying into the sea just below Cape Palmas,) it is seventy miles from the coast. It is here exceedingly beautiful, hill peeping over and between hills, and mountains beyond mountains west, north, and east, as far as the eye can reach. Between two of the most elevated of these, probably one thousand five hundred or two thousand feet high, the Cavalla passes over falls fifteen feet high from more elevated regions towards the sea.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.—At Cape Mount there is a small river navigable only for boats and canoes some fifteen miles interior.

Five miles above Monrovia the St. Paul's empties into the ocean.



Native Village, near Cavalla.
(From a Photograph.)



Native Chapel at Cavalla.

This is navigable for small sailing vessels twenty-five miles in a north-easterly direction. It comes down a considerable body of water from one hundred and fifty miles interior.

The Mesurado river, navigable for canoes and boats fifteen miles, finds its outlet to the ocean on the north side of Cape Mesurado. It is connected with the St. Paul's by Stockton Creek, from a point near its mouth to one on the St. Paul's five miles from the sea.

At Marshall, forty miles below Monrovia, is the Junk river, navigable for boats and canoes only ten or twelve miles.

At Bassa, forty miles below Marshall, three rivers empty and unite into the sea together. One of these, the Mechlin, is a rapid stream, and rushes down from the mountains in a direction north by west, being navigable for canoes by a most circuitous course thirty-five miles. The Benson flows sluggishly from the east through low grounds and mangrove trees, in which it disappears at the distance of twelve or fifteen miles. The St. John's, by far the largest of the three, is navigable for small sailing vessels or steamers twelve miles. At this distance are the first falls, near the base of the St. John's mountain, one thousand five hundred feet high. Beyond this the river comes from a distance of a hundred or a hundred and fifty miles interior. Twenty miles below Bassa is the river Sesters. I do not know how far this is navigable for boats or canoes, probably about ten miles. The Sinoe river empties into the sea south of the settlement of the same name. It is navigable fifteen miles for boats or small sailing crafts. At Garroway, fifteen miles, and Fishtown, ten miles above Cape Palmas, are small rivers of about the same importance, and another at Cape Palmas (Hoffman,) emptying into the sea north of the Cape.

The Cavalla river, fifteen miles east of Cape Palmas, is the most important river on this part of the coast. Its general direction from the falls to the sea, a distance of eighty miles, by the windings of the river, is south. It is navigable to the falls for boats or small steamers. Beyond this point it comes from a great distance interior.

There are no roads in the region of country in which our Mission Stations are located, except native paths. These, of course, connect all towns and villages in the country.

NAMES AND LOCALITIES OF THE NATIVE TRIBES.—(a.) At Cape Mount is the Vye tribe. This people have reduced their language to writing in characters of their own invention. This language is the medium of written communication amongst them. Many of them are Mahomedans. Their population may be five or six thousand. They are, however, closely connected by language and religion with the powerful and populous community known as Mandingoes. Their boundary extends from a point six or eight miles above, to another twenty miles below Cape Mount. I know little of the past history of this people except that they have always,



St. Mark's Church, Cape Palmas.



Union Church, King-Sabine.

until their territory became a part of Liberia extensively engaged in the slave trade. Their present political and social condition is quite equal to that of the Mandingoes, and much in advance of the pagan tribes north and east of them.

(b.) About Monrovia are remnants of the Kwia, Gola, and Pessa tribes. The slave trade had much reduced them before the Liberian settlements were made. The Golas, however, are still numerous, extending from the neighborhood of Millsburg on the St. Paul's far towards Timbuctoo. And the Pessas, though preyed upon remorselessly by their more powerful neighbors just named, extend a hundred or more miles to the eastward, touching the Bassa tribe on the north.

(c.) The Bassa people inhabit the coast between the Junk river and the river Sesters, and extend twenty or thirty miles interior. It was here that the German Missionaries (of Basle,) made an effort to establish a mission, before the colony was planted, but were compelled to abandon it.

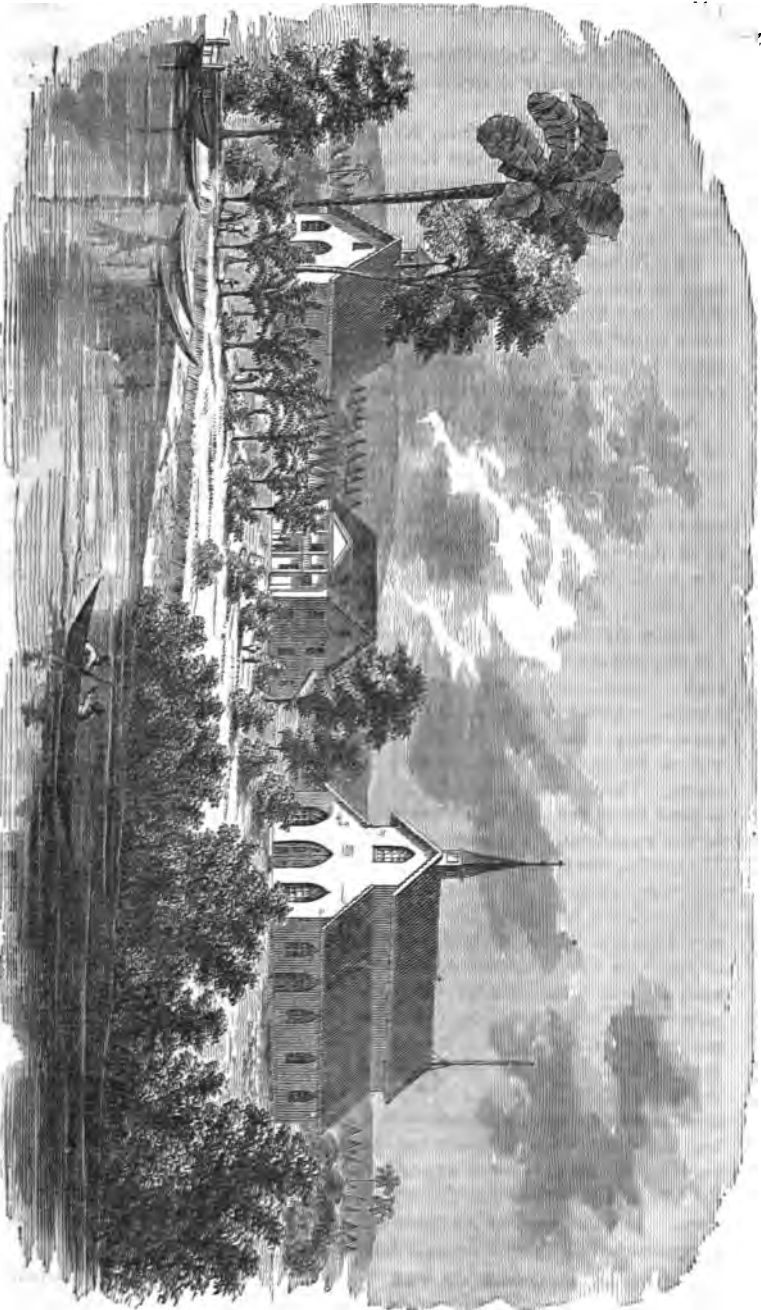
(d.) With the proper names of the tribes between the Bassa and the Sinoe, I am not acquainted.

(e.) Above and below Sinoe, for a distance of thirty-five miles along the coast, are different divisions of the Krao or Kru people. They were the first native Africans in this region to go to sea; and their names corrupted and modified into Kroo, Croo, Crew-man, has been subsequently extended to all persons serving on board of vessels along two hundred miles of coast, and belonging to a score of tribes. But the Kroo, whose principal towns are Settra Kroo, Little Kroo, Nana Kroo, fifteen to thirty miles below Sinoe, are the most intelligent people in this region of country. They lay off their towns at right angles, and place each principal street under a Chief or Headman. They have long since ceased to work on board of ships, and are occupied chiefly in trade on their own account, or as the agents of foreigners.

(f.) The tribes between the Kroo people and the Cavalla river, a distance of seventy miles, at Kabo, Yedabo, Bwidabo, Sedewe, Wedabo, Wiabo, and Grebo. Of these, the most important are the Sedewe, put down on common charts as Grand Sesters. The principal town here is the largest on the Grain Coast, having a population of about twelve thousand. It was known to the earliest European navigators as "The Kingdom of Malagetta," and carried on a large traffic in a spice known as "Malagetta Pepper."

(g.) The numerous divisions marked on either side of the Cavalla river to the falls, more accurate information shows, may be reduced to the following: Nyambo, Bro, Gerebo, Webó, Tebo, Babo, and Plabo.

THE RELATION OF THE LANGUAGES OF THE TRIBES.—(a.) The Vye language, about Cape Mount, is related to that of the Mandingoes and other tribes to the windward.



School House.

**The Catechet's House.
Hoffman Station.**

St. James Church.

(b.) The Kwia, Gola, Pessa, and Bassa languages are very similar, as are probably the dialects of the remaining communities between Bassa and Sinoe.

(c.) The languages from Krabo to Grebo are again very much alike, so much so that the Kroo language is easily understood by all the people between them and the Cavalla river. This group of people seem to have come down from the interior at a different time and place from those enumerated under *g* above.

(d.) Below and up the Cavalla to the falls, the languages all belong to the same family, and are again very much like those of the Bassa and kindred dialects above, showing that these two divisions have come from some common point interior, while the Kroo and their relatives have emigrated from the east, and occupied the coast between these kindred though now widely separated sections.

NATIVE POPULATION.—I will not attempt to give the population of each tribe, but an approximation to the aggregate. The divisions enumerated above under *g*, lying along thirty miles of coast and seventy miles interior, have a population of one hundred thousand. Taking this as the basis of calculation for three hundred miles of coast, and the same distance (seventy miles) interior, we shall have ten times the above population, or one million of people.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.—In all these tribes there is, with a feeble hereditary element, the most rampant democracy. The tribes, and towns composing them, are divided into families, grouped around a patriarch or chief. This chief, usually the oldest and most influential man in the family, keeps the general funds, from which he pays all fines imposed, and supplies wives to the young men. The oldest men or patriarchs form a sort of advisory court, which proposes all measures of importance affecting the interests of the community. Besides these patriarchs, there is an hereditary Woraba, (town father,) Bodia, (high priest,) Tibawa, chairman of the free citizens in peace, and an important officer in war, and Yibadia, the leader of the military in war. These officers, except the Tibawa, belong to the council of patriarchs. But the Sedibo, or body of free citizens, composed of all men who have paid the sum of about ten dollars into the treasury, are really the ruling power. They meet together in a body, discuss and decide all matters of litigation and whatever affects the interest of the community; and the patriarchs, and no other, venture much to oppose the popular will, when clearly expressed. The government is almost an unmitigated democracy; swayed by the impulses of malice, revenge, or covetousness according to circumstances; under such conditions, it were superfluous to add, there is little security for life and still less for the accumulation or preservation of property. It were useless to name kings or princes where they must be enumerated by scores and hundreds.

ORIGINAL RELIGION OF THE TRIBES.—The religion of all these



Boy's School House and part of the Church of the Epiphany, Cavalla.
(The Church is the Stone Edifice.)

tribes is substantially the same, and I would add, very much like that of the heathen in all ages. In its essential features it is the worship of ancestors or deceased relatives. In this respect injustice is done to the African when they are represented as worshippers of the devil. Their kwi, or objects of worship, just as amongst the Greeks, Romans, and Chinese, are the spirits of the dead, occupying the same relative position in the spirit world as when living. Thus, the spirit of the successful trader is worshipped as the trade-ku (or demon;) that of the warrior as the war-ku, etc. Again, their *deya-bo* or demon men are the priests or false prophets of the pagan of all ages. The theory about them is that they are possessed by demons, and under the inspiration of these demons make responses to those who consult them. The greegrees, fetishes or charms of wood, stone, iron, etc., worn or used by the people, derive their efficacy from the sacred character of the *deya* who prepares them.

In the office of the Bodia or high priest among the Greboes and neighboring tribes, there are many traces of the Jewish high priesthood. Thus, he is set apart to his office by anointing and sacrifice; he continues in his anointing three days; the blood of the sacrifice is put upon his ears and upon the posts of his house, and the idols in it. His house is called Takai, the anointed house. In it is kept burning a perpetual fire. He may not weep, may not touch a dead body; when a death occurs, he may not eat in town until the deceased is buried. On going to his farm he may not drink water except in the public highway. Before he dies, the ring of office worn upon his ankle must be transferred to another member of his family, so that there must be a living succession. If he dies by gidu, the test of witchcraft, he must be buried under a stream of running water, as if to wash away his pollution. When he dies a natural death, he is buried in a sacred island in the sea.

I do not discover any clear notion of sacrifice for sins amongst the people of this region. Their offerings are all made as food to the departed; and the occasion of making the offerings is when there is some distress, and the people are told by their *deya-bo* or oracles that the kwi are angry on account of some misconduct of the people, or on account of not being fed, and require food in order to appease them.

The popular ideas on the condition of the departed are very vague and contradictory. Theoretically they hold, as has been stated, that the departed occupy the same rank in the other world which they have occupied in this. This leads to giving the deceased as expensive a funeral as possible, with the view of securing his honorable admission into the society of the spirit world. And subsequently, offerings are made in the grave of the deceased for a longer or shorter time, according to his standing in society. According to the accounts given by the old, every one after his death has to pass a place called Meruke, where he must narrate the

events of his life before going on to his ultimate destination. If he has not an honorable burial, he may be long detained in the marshes on this side of Meruke, and possibly never get beyond.

But in remarkable inconsistency with all this, they hold that the spirits of the departed reappear in the bodies of new-born infants. And when a child is born, it is taken or else the father resorts to a heathen priest to learn what person has reappeared on the earth, and the *deya* names the child accordingly. Sometimes the same person makes his appearance in three or four different infants about the same time, all of whom receive his name, and become his representatives; or, rather, they are all the spirit of the one deceased man. This absurdity, however, seems to be gradually passing away, and those who go to the place of departed spirits, are expected to remain there.

OUTLINES OF THE DIVINE REVELATION.—In the system of religion amongst the pagan Africans of the Grain Coast, as stated by the more intelligent classes, there are the distinct outlines of the Divine revelation. According to this, God once lived amongst men. They were then perfectly happy. There was no sin, no suffering, no death. After a time, however, *Nyesoa* (God: *Nye, man; soa, abiding*, very like *Jehovah*) let fall *we*—witchcraft, poison, the cause of all disease and death. A woman got possession of it. Very soon there was a death. Men went to enquire of *Nyesoa* the cause of this strange thing. They were informed that a woman had got possession of *we*, and that she had caused the death. They were then directed to a test by which guilt in this or similar cases might be detected. This was *gidu*: the tree known as *sassa-wood* (red wood), used nearly all over Africa as a test of witchcraft. An infusion of the bark of this tree was given to the woman, and she died; thus manifesting her guilt. But before doing so, she managed to convey this mysterious *we* to her children. Sin, sickness and death now prevailed. Men soon became so wicked that *Nyesoa* said he could no longer live amongst them. He would, however, always feel an interest in their affairs, and would leave a class of men through whom they could communicate with him. These are the *deya-bo* or demon-men, who, as stated above, are supposed to utter responses under the influence of possessing demons.

I have thus given the outlines of the religion of the pagan Africans of the Grain Coast. Among the *Vyes*, about Cape Mount, and east and north of them, Mahometanism prevails.

PAST HISTORY. PRESENT POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION

—The numerous tribes of this region, excepting the *Vyes*, belong to one great family, as is proved by similarity of appearance, language and customs. Their emigration from the north or interior is a matter of fresh tradition, the people generally being able to relate where each family to which they belong first came to the coast. This fact in connection with their freedom from the customs and doctrines of the Mahomedans, would seem to indicate that at no remote period

they have been driven by that persecuting and conquering community south of the mountain chain which seems to separate them from the superior races of the interior. In proof of the comparatively recent settlement of the Greboes in this region, they relate that when they first landed at Cape Palmas they found a foreign house (*kobokai*) there. It was no doubt a Portuguese or Dutch slave factory. The political condition of these tribes, as respects Government has been stated. It may be added, that elsewhere they are subdivided in tribes not averaging twenty-five thousand, and these again are broken up into corporations or towns, to a great extent independent of and involved in constant quarrels and wars with each other. These wars indeed are not very destructive, the loss of twenty or thirty in a battle being considered an extraordinary disaster: still their effect is to produce distrust, isolation, stagnation of trade, insecurity of life and property, tending to prevent the accumulation of property and the comforts of life.

Their comforts in the view of Christian civilization are meagre enough. The great object of life seems to be to obtain as many wives (*nyeno*; women) as possible. For one of these are given bullocks and other things to the amount of twenty dollars, at native valuation. For each of these wives a hut is built of circular form and conical roof, varying from six to thirty feet in diameter. The roof is of thatch, the sides of boards, and the floor of earth. The dark attic in the roof is the storeroom, everything in it being kept dry by the fire below. Around the inner sides of the house are suspended wash bowls, mugs, pitchers (articles of traffic,) and wooden bowls. Beneath these are arranged the boxes or chests containing cloths or clothes worn, with beads, rings, and everything known as money or ornaments. Somewhere near the centre of the hut the fire is kindled, and the cooking done. The pyro-lignius acid deposited from the smoke gives to the timber supporting the roof the appearance of polished ebony. Low chairs of native manufacture, short pieces of wood, flat on the lower side, and more generally mats are used for sitting and sleeping.

The universal belief in witchcraft, and that death in every case is caused by this influence, makes life fearful and death horrible; for every one is more or less apprehensive of injury, since every offence is avenged in some way; and whenever a death occurs, some one is believed to have caused it, and must be sought out and punished. Yet these Africans are outwardly a light-hearted people, and when they have finished their farming operations, which occupy usually about six months, and house building, which takes two more, most of the remainder of their time is passed in dancing. In common intercourse, too, they are polite, and much given to flattery. Every man has a complimentary title or name, and sometimes several, by which he is ordinarily addressed. But all this, alas! may co-exist with dislike, habitual malice, and determined purpose of revenge. And both individually and as communities they seem capable of ad-

journing difficulties to a favorable time for settlement. Yet they are not much given to single combats, and an open murder scarcely ever occurs. But as the principle of revenge undoubtedly prevails, this can only be accounted for by the prevalence of the belief in, and the practice of witchcraft, and the best means of accomplishing their objects.

THREE OF THE LANGUAGES REDUCED TO WRITING.—Three of the native languages have been reduced to writing; and providentially these seem to embrace the *three families* from which the numerous sub-divisions have proceeded.

(a.) The Vye language was reduced to writing by one of the people of that country. The remarkable manner in which this was done, the extent to which it was used, and the language itself were all examined and communicated to the Church Missionary Society in London several years ago by Rev. Mr. Koelle. I need not therefore refer more particularly to the subject.

(b.) The Bassa language was reduced to writing in 1836–40 by Rev. Messrs. Crocker and Clark, missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union. They both died not long afterwards; and there is, at present, no foreign missionary in that part of the country. Two native ministers, Rev. J. Von Brun and Rev. L. Crocker, however, remain, occupying two stations. The former was taken by the German missionaries (who visited that part of the country before the colony was planted) to Sierra Leone, and there educated in the mission. I have not studied the Bassa further than to ascertain its resemblance to others in its neighborhood and the Babo and other dialects spoken east of the Cavalla and along the river to the first Falls.

(c.) The Grebo I have studied since 1837, and been making translations in it. The work was begun by Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, of the A. B. C. F. Missions of the United States, who was at Cape Palmas some two years before me. He translated portions of the Scriptures, prepared a partial vocabulary and grammar, and several other works of less importance. Since he left (some four years after) I have prepared a larger dictionary and grammar, primer, Bible history, translations of Genesis, Matthew, John, Romans, collections of hymns, history of the Greboes, baptismal, confirmation, and communion services, with other portions of the Prayer Book.

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From the Canandaigua, (N. Y.) Messenger.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA.

MONROVIA, Republic of Liberia, January 30, 1866.

FRIEND MATTISON:—The mail that arrived here on Saturday, the 21st instant, brought to my family glad and welcome news from friends and relatives at home. It arrived at Monrovia about four o'clock in the afternoon. I saw it go into the Post Office, but, notwithstanding my great anxiety to hear once more from

"native land," I was obliged to postpone my visit to the office for several hours. I was then engaged in arguing a very important "*habeas corpus*" case. My partner and myself having succeeded in getting the prisoner free, and the Court having adjourned, Judge, Clients, and Counsel, all made a grand rush for, and charge upon the Post Office. When we arrived we found the position already taken, and well fortified. If you wish to know what chance we had to get our mail, just imagine a person, having no box, coming late into the Canandaigua Post Office after the arrival of an important mail! Having been engaged all day in Court, without any adjournment for dinner, we were compelled to back out, and go home to get something to refresh the inner man. Through the kindness of one of the clerks in the office, my letters and papers were sent to me.

I promised, in my next communication, to give you a true account of the nature and character of the Government of Liberia—its present condition—future prospects, &c. The Government of Liberia is founded very much on the plan of the United States of America. Its Constitution is very much like the United States and other American Constitutions. Its laws are similar to the English Common Law and the general system of laws in the United States, so far as they are suitable to the condition of the people, and adapted to the circumstances. There are two very important exceptions; *First*, The people vote directly for the President and Vice-President. *Secondly*, The Territory is divided into Counties instead of States. The jurisdiction of the Government extends between six and seven hundred miles along the coast, and to undefined limits in the interior. The population consists of about thirty thousand civilized people, and three hundred thousand natives, who acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Government, and many of whom daily seek to have their wrongs redressed in its Courts of Justice. Many of these are friends in peace, and allies in war.

The Government is divided into three distinct departments: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. The Executive department consists of a President, Vice-President, and Cabinet. The Legislative, of a Senate and House of Representatives. It is called "The Legislature." The Judicial department consists of a Supreme Court, which is composed of a Chief Justice and two Judges of the Court of Quarterly Sessions and Common Pleas, who sit with the Chief Justice alternately. This Court is held once a year. It meets in January. It has original jurisdiction in only a few cases, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases brought up on appeal from the next highest court below. Of Courts of Quarterly Sessions and Common Pleas, held in each of the four Counties, and possessing such powers as are exercised by the Supreme Court of the State of New York. It holds four terms a year, and consists of a single Judge. A Court of Monthly Sessions, com-

posed of one Chairman and two Justices of the Peace of the County, who sit alternately. This Court sits every month, and is very much like the County Courts in your State. There are, also, Justices and Police Courts, similar to those in New York. The Judges hold offices during good behavior. They are not elected, but appointed by the Executive. I forgot to say, that the President, Vice-President and members of the House are elected every two years, and the Senators every four years.

As the great problem—whether the black man has capacity for self-government—is now being solved on the soil of Africa, I suppose you, and your readers, are anxious to know how and with what ability these different departments of government are filled by colored men. I will proceed to state the “truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,” founded upon facts witnessed and seen with my own eyes. This I will do with candor, and without fear or favor. In the first place, *they act exactly like white men, and fill their various offices with as much ability as white men do, when placed in similar circumstances—when founding a new Government in the midst of an unbroken wilderness, surrounded with wild and hostile tribes, and with limited means at their disposal to administer the affairs of government.* I have the most unbounded admiration for President Warner. He has talents of a high order; is a statesman of broad, liberal, and comprehensive views, and is fully competent to administer the affairs of government if he could only obtain the co-operation of both branches of the Legislature. Unfortunately for him, the opposition have had the majority in both Houses during the whole of his administration. He was re-elected last May, by a small majority, (only about fifty,) and was inaugurated with much pomp and ceremony, a few weeks since. It was a grand and imposing spectacle. *His inaugural address would have done honor to any of the statesmen of Europe or America!* E. W. Blyden, the Secretary of State, is a man of the highest mental culture and intellectual refinement. I doubt if any white man in America, of his age, is more highly educated than Mr. Blyden. The people of America have a very imperfect idea of the intellectual calibre of the colored men of Liberia. Many of the young men possess high mental endowments, and have been educated in some of the best schools of Europe. Many of them have been educated in the United States. Besides they have had some fine schools here. I suppose you have some curiosity to know the color of the Government officers. *They are pure specimens of the race. Not one will ever be mistaken for a white man! No obliquity of vision can ever mistake them for anything but black men!*

The Legislature met in December. I confess I had some curiosity to see a Legislative body of colored men. It was at first a novel spectacle to me. True, I had seen, and been a member of many Conventions of colored men in the United States, I had often

admired the talents—been convinced by the logic, and entranced by the eloquence of a Douglass, Garnett, Ward, Langston, Remond, Day, Downing, Smith, and other colored men of genius and talents in America. There is no question about the transcendent genius and great mental abilities of these men. They can hold and conduct Conventions with the same order and decorum as white men. But the great question still remains to be settled:—*Are they Statesmen? practical Statesmen?* All must admit that the practical statesmanship cannot be learned by simply studying the theory of government. *It must be learned by practice!* The history of all the great Statesmen of both Europe and America, proves this to be an incontrovertible fact. Walpole, Chatham, Mansfield, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Peel, Palmerston, and other great men who have shed lustre and renown upon the British Parliament, although they had studied the theory of government, actually knew but little about practical statesmanship, until they had become members of the Legislative body.

This is also true in reference to the great Statesmen of America. It requires experience and practice to make a good Legislator. Do black men form an exception to the general rule? Liberia has existed for over forty years: it has been an independent Republic about twenty years. For this reason the great men of Liberia are practical Statesmen. Last fall, a year ago, while in the Capitol of the State of Vermont, I visited both branches of the Legislature; witnessed their proceedings, and listened to their debate. It was on the eve of the Presidential election—during the excitement that grew out of the St. Albans raid—notwithstanding all the stupendous questions growing out of the war; *yet, at no time did I witness such a display of talents, and such an exhibition of statesmanlike qualities, as I daily witnessed during the late session of the Liberia Legislature!*

The first and greatest debate I heard in the Senate, grew out of a contested seat between the Hon. J. H. Paxton and Hon. H. W. Dennis. The returns from one of the election districts were rejected by the Canvassers, on account of some irregularities. The question was carried to the Court—as our laws direct—and the returns were declared illegal. Besides, the election of Vice-President depended upon the result of that poll. If the result in that district were allowed, it would re-elect the present Vice-President by two votes; if the votes were thrown out, it would elect the opposition candidate by *one vote!* The opposition had a majority in both Houses, and therefore, if it became a party question, could do as they pleased. This seemed to be a new question in Liberia. The most intense excitement prevailed throughout the whole Republic. The House, which under our Constitution, is made the final judge of the election returns for the Executive officers, had already settled the question by throwing out these returns, upon the ground that they were bound to follow the strict letter of the law, and could not go behind the

record to examine into the equities of the case. By this vote the opposition members of the House, who constituted a majority, defeated their own candidate for Vice-President. But they acted according to their convictions of duty, and thus showed they were honest men. Many considered the question now settled, and the precedent, for the future, fully established. All eyes were now turned toward the Senate. The Constitution gives to each House, in express terms, "the right to judge of the election returns and the qualification of its own members." Hence, the Senate was not bound by the action of the House. The opinion of all the members of the Bar was obtained—including your humble correspondent. They gave a unanimous opinion that the Courts, and they, as members of the legal profession, in this case, must follow the strict letter of the law. The Senate appointed a special committee to consider the question. The majority reported to receive the returns, and by this means give the seat to Senator Paxton. This was in opposition to the action of the House.

I heard the debate on this question. It was opened by Senator Jones, a lawyer from one of the Leeward counties. It was a masterly effort. Although Paxton was his political and personal friend, he opposed his right to the seat because he believed it to be unsafe to depart from the strict letter of the law. He was followed by Senator Marshall in a speech which, for lofty patriotism, broad, comprehensive and statesmanlike views, profound logic and sublime eloquence, is seldom equalled, and rarely excelled! He took the ground that, although Courts, in this case, must be bound by the strict letter of the law, yet, as Senators, as Legislators, they were confined within no such narrow limits; that the great constitutional right of a majority to determine who should be their Representatives, must not be destroyed by mistakes made by the Clerks of the Board of Canvassers, whether made through ignorance or malice; that inasmuch as the people had not been accused of fraud, they should not be punished for the mistakes of others, etc. Senator Russell took the same ground in a speech of great force and power. The whole Senate took part in the debate. It was a battle of the giants. At the close of the debate the vote was taken, and the report was adopted by one majority!

The leading members of the House are H. W. Johnson, formerly of your State, a lawyer and also a farmer, Roberts and Lynch. The Hon. Augustus Washington, a graduate of one of the New England Colleges, was chosen Speaker. He is also a fine debator. He owns one thousand acres of land on the St. Paul's River, and is one of the most extensive Sugar planters in Liberia. I will write you again.

Your old friend,

H. W. JOHNSON, JR.

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RUSSIA AND LIBERIA.

A little more than a year ago we had the pleasure of seeing, for the first time, in our harbor a Swedish vessel of war. The visit

of the Swedish Corvette "Gefle," Commander Alexis Petterson, was attended with so many interesting incidents that it will be long ere the recollection of it shall fade from the memories of our people.

On the 14th of January, 1866, the Russian steam frigate "Dmitry Donskoy," carrying 60 guns, Baron Maydell, Commanding, entered our roadstead, and produced no little excitement in our quiet community, as the Russian flag had never before floated in our harbor.

As soon as the frigate was fairly at anchor the Commander communicated with the shore, inquiring at what hour it would please the authorities to return a salute. At half past eight o'clock, on the morning of the 15th, the frigate and Fort Norris exchanged salutes of twenty-four guns.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., Commander Maydell and his suite landed, and were received at the place of debarkation by Colonel B. P. Yates, at the head of the "Newport Volunteers," and escorted to the President's Mansion, where they were warmly welcomed by the President and his Cabinet, and a number of distinguished citizens who had been invited to participate in the reception of the Northern strangers.

After an interview with the President, of about an hour, the interesting strangers were conducted around a few squares of the city, and, having been kindly entertained at the residences of Ex-Mayor McGill, and Ex-President Roberts, they returned to the President's Mansion, where they partook of a sumptuous luncheon; after which they were entertained by the U. S. Vice Consul-General, and Chief Justice Royce, at their respective residences. They returned at a late hour in the afternoon to their ship, apparently well pleased with their first visit to a Liberian community.

On the 16th inst. the President and his Cabinet, the Chief Justice, the U. S. Vice Consul-General, and other prominent citizens of Monrovia, went on board the "Dmitry Donskoy." Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of the reception given to the Chief Magistrate of Liberia and his officers. The polite and unremitting attention paid by the commander and his officers is beyond all praise.

Although the visit continued until after sunset, so that there could be no firing in honor of the President, yet when his boat left the ship the officers and sailors crowded the deck and rigging and uttered most vociferous cheers, which were warmly acknowledged by the company in the boat.

On the afternoon of the 17th, by invitation of the Commander, about two dozen of the principal ladies of Monrovia visited the frigate. They were splendidly entertained with music and dancing and feasting. The enjoyment produced was doubtless reciprocal. Some of the ladies showed themselves skilled in the "light, fantastic art," to the great surprise and evident enjoyment of the officers.

On the same day several of the officers were invited by some of our young men to visit the St. Paul's river, and see the farming operations of Liberia. We learn that they expressed themselves as being most agreeably surprised at the signs of thrift and industry which they witnessed in that region.

On the morning of the 18th the "Dmitry Donskoy" sailed for Rio Janeiro. The regret at the early departure of the magnificent ship was universal among the citizens, all being anxious to furnish her gallant officers with more general entertainments on shore. Their visit will be long remembered by us, not only as a delightful parenthesis in our social life, but as a permanent and significant page in Liberian history; and it is the prayer of all that the "Dmitry Donskoy" may have favoring breezes during her voyage and a safe return to her Russian home.

The people of Liberia feel certainly gratified that their little State, begun in such weakness and perpetuated under such disadvantages, is attracting the notice of the great Powers. The visit of the "Dmitry Donskoy" is undoubtedly an event in our history. And it is earnestly to be hoped that the acquaintance which we have thus formed with a nation of such traditional glories, and whose present Chief has shown himself so liberal and benevolent, may grow into ardent friendship to be indefinitely increased and perpetuated; that we may frequently receive visits from the subjects and servants of Alexander II., whose many liberal acts during his reign have made him the greatest benefactor of his country, won the admiration of the world, and almost eclipsed the glory of Peter the Great, and whose countenance and encouragement extended to the infant State of Liberia will add, we may venture to say, to the many and imperishable titles by which he has deserved well of mankind.—*Liberia Herald*.

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THE AMERICAN COLORED POPULATION.

COMMUNICATION FROM PRESIDENT WARNER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, MONROVIA, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—In reading over newspaper articles, so far as they have come to hand, on the present situation and prospects of the colored population of the United States of America; and thinking upon the now agitated question in that country, as to whether the blacks in it will be allowed a voice in the selection of those who are to represent them in the American Congress, my former convictions that the people ought to come out of "the house of bondage" have become stronger. But so much has been said and written on this subject, both by colonizationists themselves, and by some of your ablest statesmen, that no new thought on it will be attempted in this letter.

Yet, enlarging the sphere of our thoughts on the subject of the sojourn in

America of the colored people, remembering the cause of their being there and how they have lived in it; and taking into the account the length of time that the Anglo-Saxon-American has been educated and accustomed to regard the negro as a separate, distinct and inferior being—his unwillingness that the two peoples should amalgamate—and the broad, loud and repeated assertion, spoken, written and sung throughout the length and breadth of America, that the two races *cannot* live together on social equality, the conclusion might be ventured, that it would be truly an act of humanity in the United States to colonize their colored people. Being somewhat relieved of former distresses, they are now quite impatient of any restraint; and nothing less than an unqualified citizenship in the United States will keep them quiet there, and fill up the measure of their expectations of reward for what they have suffered as slaves, and what they have endured as soldiers. For no lower price than that for which the Americans themselves serve America will the negro be willing to serve it.

It may not be forcing a parallel where none exists, to say, I think the Scriptures present us, in the case of the Egyptians and the Jews, with a fair and reliable example of what the case is now, and what it will be in future, between the United States and the colored population in them. The Jews, although severely afflicted in Egypt, even after they had acquired such numerical strength as to render the monarch of that country fearful for the safety of his kingdom, made no effort, as we learn, to possess themselves of it. There may be assigned, however, several reasons why they did not make the effort, which we will not discuss at present. But the Egyptians themselves, as probably the European-Americans are now, being apprehensive that a people so dissimilar in manners to themselves as were the Jews, and who were suffering such cruel hardships and injustice at their hands, might, in a spirit of desperation, rise up and avenge themselves for the wrongs done them, resolved upon, and ordered put in execution, a most dreadful expedient to quiet their apprehensions, and to keep themselves numerically superior to their Jewish bondsmen. But we think there was no necessity for taking this step against the Jews; for, being constantly persuaded that their bondage should soon terminate, and that a better country, and a free one, was in sacred reservation for them and that they should soon possess it, their hearts *burned* in them to leave Egypt and go into Canaan.

But with the colored population of America, the case is somewhat different. All they desire is *to be free* in the country where they are, and to have accorded to them the same measure of *social privileges, and political rights and immunities* enjoyed by all other citizens of the country. These are being asked for now. Will they be given? If not, what does past history tell us is likely to be the consequence? That the two races will ever live together in America peaceably—except on the principle of reciprocity *in all things* pertaining to the body politic of that country—we should, I think, cherish no hope.

It is simply worse than a waste of breath to speak about a free and unprejudiced amalgamation taking place between the two races—for, a spon-

taneous amalgamation being that which would properly unite them, is also the very condition of unity to which the American people, as a nation, will never consent and cannot be made to submit.

As a solution, then, to the recurring question, "What shall we do with our colored population?" and to relieve the United States of a people who are now or soon will be as much a question of angry debate among them as they were before the war, let the plan, again and again proposed, of colonizing them in Africa, be vigorously and at once put in execution. Let the United States Government take the matter in hand and energetically prosecute it.

What that Government seconded in behalf of the Colonization Society, during the Administration of President Monroe, has not failed. It has gone on to increase; and, in the words of Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore, "There it stands"—the Republic of Liberia—the offspring of the United States, the foster-child of the American Colonization Society, the grateful object of Christian benevolence, unfeigned good-will, and disinterested philanthropy of men of every quarter of the globe. The Gallinas territory, first and at once, should be settled; then the River Cavalla, just below Cape Palmas, and thirdly, a strong city somewhere in our interior, should be founded and built up—connecting it with the sea-board by a railroad—throwing in occasionally a few hundreds of emigrants into Bassa and Sinoe counties. All this could be done in comparatively a short space of time; and I venture the assertion that, from such an enterprise—especially the interior city and railroad—the United States would in a very few years realize, in consequence of the wonderful development of resources it would involve, full and satisfactory remuneration for all their disbursements in effecting so desirable an object. With this opening in the country, and an already civilized and well trained working population, such as the people sent out would be, to sustain it, capitalists from all countries, desiring to do so, could operate in the country to the mutual interest of the country and themselves. In constructing the railroad, thousands of the Aborigines could be utilized at exceedingly low wages for their services. A second good, viz, the putting a stop to the numerous petty wars in the country, would be accomplished by furnishing lucrative employment for the belligerent spirits, who now give vent to their pent up energies by fomenting discord.

The people should be sent out in such numbers, that in founding settlements, they would be sufficiently strong to repel any attack the Aborigines might make upon them. We want a population sufficient to absorb the semi-civilized among and the Aborigines immediately in proximity to us, and in this manner, force a civilization upon them. The tardy process of civilizing the natives, hitherto brought to bear upon them, will require, according to human calculation, generations to make much of an impression upon the great body of people around us.

The country is so vast that they can play at too great a distance from the influences attempted to be exerted upon them. The natives must be ap-

proached in their mountain fastnesses, decoyed from their impenetrable jungles and inaccessible swamps, and provoked by the sight of civilized modes of husbandry and manufacture, and improved methods of transportation, before they will renounce their rude and barbarous practices, hoary with years innumerable, and acknowledge the superiority of civilization.

Even should the colored population of America be admitted to the full enjoyment of the elective franchise of that country, there will still remain between them and the white population some things unequal that will render unhappy the former, and vex and irritate the latter, and that will always be a source of annoyance to the Republic generally.

It would be much better, therefore, for the United States Government to aid in colonizing the people now, than to be under the necessity, at some subsequent period, first, of employing a military force against them, and then thrusting them out of the country in a far more inhuman manner than they were carried into it. Let us have the interior, Liberian Timbuctoo, and the rail road, and these will lead to results the most happy for America, the most satisfactory to Africa, the most beneficial to the world.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. B. WARNER.

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LEAF FROM "REMINISCENCES OF LIBERIA."

NO. VII.

LANDING THROUGH THE SURF.

Whoever makes up his mind to go to Africa as a missionary, must be willing to take his life in his hand, and lay it down at any moment. It is admitted that any where, and at all times "in the midst of life we are in death," but more emphatically is this true in a country where the arts of civilization, the means of sustaining life, of avoiding danger, and preserving health, are so few and precarious.

This is especially applicable when duty necessitates travel on the part of the missionary. He must go, whatever be the season, the mode of conveyance, the "war or the path," or the dangers in the jungle; and after all the prudence and forethought he can bring to bear in the case, he goes feeling that death awaits him at every step. Travelling on the coast in Liberia is of this character, and was remarkably so twenty years ago.

In the prosecution of the writer's work as Superintendent of the Liberia Mission of the Methodist E. Church, he had to visit and hold quarterly meetings at the settlements coast-wise, in the interior, everywhere, besides forming new appointments and opening up mission stations. Among the places to be visited quarterly, was Grand Bassa, about seventy miles from Monrovia, its chief town be-

ing Edina, so highly spoken of in the last number of the Repository. To go to Bassa, the writer had tried various modes of travelling. He had gone down in a square-rigged vessel with good accommodations. He had been carried on land in a palanquin. He had ridden a pony or donkey along the beach, but neither of these could be had now, and yet he must go. So a small Liberian craft of only sixteen tons burden was chartered for the occasion. The crew consisted of the captain, a native man, and a boy. One of the missionary corps at the time was Mr. Walter P. Jayne, of New York. This brother had gone out as printer, to establish our press, start our "Africa's Luminary," teach his art to others, and then return. As there was no pressing work in the office, and a little sea-trip might recruit his impaired health, he was invited to accompany the Superintendent and visit Bassa, thus affording the former his companionship, and enjoy himself the religious services of the occasion. A very fine young lad, apprentice in the office, Beverly A. Payne, afterwards a flourishing merchant at Sinoe, was allowed to join the party.

It was a memorable occasion. The weather was dry, sultry, hot. To lie in the little box, called cabin, under the deck, was to be smothered or melted. To lie on deck was dangerous exposure to the night air. But where to spread our pallet was the question! The reader would never guess, so we might as well tell him. We resorted to the canoe, a small scooped out shell, not over fourteen feet long and two wide, of semicircular shape, and in form like the moon when three days old. Here, feet to feet, with heads at either end, bodies bent, we stuffed ourselves and blankets, and as turning laterally was out of the question, and the extreme points of our bunk very sharp, we had like all good companions in tribulation to take turns in straightening out, and alternately submitting to be pushed end foremost and cramped till our knees formed an angle of forty-five degrees. But the trip down was soon made. The current was with us, we had a plenty of good fare, thanks to the provident lady in charge at the Mission House at Monrovia, and after one night out we arrived at Bassa.

The Quarterly Meeting was an excellent one. The Rev. Amos Herring, now in Monrovia, was the preacher in charge at Edina, and entertained us well. Refreshed every way, we took leave of our hospitable friends on Monday and spread sail for Monrovia.

Now came the tug of war. The current was against us and rapid,

the wind light and contrary. We had to beat up, and what we gained on one tack of twelve hours out to sea, we lost when standing in shore. We tacked oftener, we anchored in the intervals between the sea and land breezes, but all in vain. Three wearisome days of hot sun by day and unhealthy, noxious dews at night were becoming oppressive. Add to this, our provisions failed. We had eaten up everything save one last little ginger cake of a supply brought from home! The alternative stared us in the face. Stay and starve on board, or attempt a landing in that egg-shell of a canoe in the midst of a roaring, angry, furious surf, far from any native town or settlement. We chose the latter. But the canoe could hold only one besides the man and boy who must go to paddle it to the beach. Who will be the first to risk his life, for it was at the peril of one's life, to land through that surf? Beverly Payne, noble boy, volunteered to go first. If he were upset and drowned, we would remain on board. If he landed safely, he would wave a white handkerchief and hurry on foot to Monrovia, seventeen miles off, with a note to the writer's family to send a large boat, well manned, and food for all hands on board. The canoe started. With intense anxiety we watched her. Now up, now down, then on the top of a wave, then in the trough of the sea. At last entirely hidden in the boiling cauldron of waters, as the surf appeared to engulf her, we gave up all as lost. But in a moment more, the faithful boy was seen on the beach waving his handkerchief! He was safe!

The canoe returned. Who next? Brother Jayne most generously offered to try it, but the writer insisted it was his duty next to encounter the risk. We started. It was a most fearful time. A pound's weight preponderating on either side, and the canoe must surely upset. Breathless—save in a whispered prayer, we awaited the result. The man and boy were both natives. The former commanded, the latter obeyed. Now they paddled, then poised on the crest of a wave waited "a good chance." At last, as we drew near the shore, "Barree! Barree!" vociferated the man, and with the speed of electricity, the little frail bark was precipitated on the crest of a furious breaker away up on the beach. In a moment, the usual sign was given, the canoe went back for Mr. Jayne, and all were safely—after a long walk—at the Mission House that evening. "Fear not—when thou passest through the waters I will be with thee."

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 5, 1866.

S.

INCREASE OF TRADE.

During the session of the Legislature of Liberia, which adjourned on the 9th of January last, several proposals from English capitalists to lease and improve lands and to invest money in the country, were considered, but none approved. The new law confining foreign trading to the regularly declared ports of entry of the Republic is reported to be producing very favorable results, in stimulating the building of vessels and other enterprizes inseparable from a coasting trade. The mail steamer Calabar shipped at Cape Palmas, for Liverpool, on the 14th of January, two hundred and fifty-one butts of palm oil, the largest shipment ever made at one time. In a private letter just received in New York from a citizen of Liberia, it is stated :—

“A good house or firm started here, with a regular supply of provisions, would do well. Say flour in barrels and half barrels; mackerel, Nos. 2 and 3; herring, salted and scaled; beef; pork, prime and mess; hams, shoulders and sides; cheese, dried apples, can fruits and meats (not too many;) boots, Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8; as also shoes, 1, 2, 3's to 5's, would sell well; tobacco leaf, in bales of 100 lbs., hogsheads of from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs.; kerosene oil, turpentine, paints and oils, would sell and realize a fair profit, if palm oil, ivory, good bills of exchange, sugar, coffee and cocoa were taken. A schooner of from 120 to 160 tons could be loaded in say four weeks from her arrival on the coast. Send one to me, and I guess the owners would continue to do so. The business is a cash one.”

Extract of a letter from Rev. Alexander Crummell, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the Liberia College :—“Monrovia, January 29, 1866. We arrived here safe on the 30th December. The voyage was stormy off the American coast, but at length bright skies, a balmy atmosphere and smooth waters revived and cheered our spirits. I find an unusual activity in trade, and extensive building of small vessels for the coastwise trade. I hear of no less than sixteen now on the stocks in different parts of the country. So great is the demand for goods at the different factories, the Liberians are full of activity.”

President Warner wrote, under date of “Executive Mansion, Monrovia, January 29, 1866,” as follows :—“Our foreign relations are yearly increasing and are of a very satisfactory character. We

have the promise of commercial intercourse with foreign countries to an extent exceeding anything in our past history. Trade on the coast is now brisk and promises much for our business men."

It is announced that "The Company of African Merchants," London, encouraged by the success of their trading steamers on the Niger, expect to send out a new steamer of three hundred tons, now nearly complete, to make monthly trips from Sierra Leone to Sherbro and along the Liberian Coast.

We are nearer to Liberia than the merchants and manufacturers of England, and ought to render so rich and great a market a most important addition to our commerce. A steady stream of emigration thither from this country, and a line of steamships direct for its accommodation and that of the business of West Africa, would exert a powerful and speedy influence on that valuable region and on the United States.

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DOMESTIC PROGRESS IN LIBERIA.

With the increased growth and shipment of palm oil, sugar and coffee, it is to be hoped the Liberians will not neglect or set an insufficient estimate on the production of other articles which contribute not less to their material strength than to their comfort and enjoyment. We refer to the general cultivation of the soil—the basis of all national wealth. Having a large native population whose labor can be had at cheap rates, it seems pre-eminently to the interest of every resident of Liberia to be a producer—not only to own a farm or plantation, but to have it properly cultivated. Instead of the report of a scarcity of breadstuffs or that they are depending upon traders or merchants for commodities which they could readily raise from their own luxuriant soil or make among themselves, we ought to hear of the greatest abundance of the countless varieties of products peculiar to that fertile region, and the preparation of numerous articles for domestic use. The more independent of others and the greater her contribution to the world's commerce, the richer and more powerful will Liberia be, and respect and regard will follow in proportion.

Such has been the uniform counsel of her best friends. Few, however, have had the opportunity of saying so in person to her citizens, as did our valued friend, Edward S. Morris, Esq., of Phila-

delphia, who spent the winter of 1862-63, in meeting and addressing the people of the different settlements. And his time, and labor and means have been freely devoted in direct efforts to stimulate the cultivation of the soil and the industrial strength of the Republic. By the introduction of improved machinery for the hulling of the superior coffee of Liberia, and for the manufacturing of indigo and of palm soap, and for other purposes, this gentleman has given an earnest of his desire to promote her best interests, and thus enable her to become rich and powerful, and consequently more attractive than ever to the exiled children of Africa. And that his plans and labors to this end are beginning to bear fruit, may be learned by the following extract which we venture to make from a recent communication to this office:—

LETTER FROM EDWARD S. MORRIS, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR:—You will be pleased to learn that the Liberians no longer need to send abroad for Soap, but instead thereof for Caustic Soda or lye. They are now making their own soap—a better and cheaper article than can be sent them. In my several addresses in their country, I held in one hand cakes of palm soap, made in my own kitchen, and in the other a small jar of lye—with which it was made. It was with great pleasure that I noticed that they took hold of the subject in real earnest. Now, as to the result. I have lately sent to Monrovia, the frame work, large kettles, thermometers, hydrometers, stamps, and every requisite for two men to make and shape three hundred pounds of soap per day. Doubtless, you are aware that palm oil, when fresh, has the sweet and delicate odor of violets:—when it reaches this country or England, it is rancid. If made into soap in Liberia, the violet odor is retained, and an article produced which will command, I am confident, the highest price in the markets of the world. What is to prevent Liberia from becoming an exporter of the purest, best, and the finest flavored soap to be found?

You will remember that I took with me to Africa a complete working loom, capable of weaving cloth one yard in width:—one object being to induce the natives to bring their cotton from the interior, and to be enabled to return with it made into cloth. In a letter received from Mr. John O. Hines, he says:—“Your loom, I am happy to inform you, is at last in full operation, and I am now producing drillings, plain stripes, plaids or checks, and in fact could have woven any kind of cotton goods I wish. I will send you patterns of the cloth by the first opportunity. The Indigo vats are not yet completed.”

All this is truly encouraging to

Your earnest friend, EDWARD S. MORRIS.

In this connection, we quote the following brief and gratifying

paragraph from a private letter received in New York from a citizen of Liberia, under date of January 29 :

"Some fifteen pieces of cotton goods have been made here lately, a sample of three of which I send you. The beauty of the thing is, that the cotton, loom and dyes are all made here; in fine, everything, cards excepted. During your war sewing cotton was made here."

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THE LATE DR. THOMAS HODGKIN.

The death of any man who has devoted himself with unwearied zeal to works of practical beneficence, who has employed all his powers of heart and intellect in the service of mankind, and especially of one who in addition to his more public work exhibited personal virtues which made him an example and a blessing to his fellow men—the passing to the tomb of such a man is nothing short of a public calamity.

Dr. Thomas Hodgkin was born on the 17th August, 1798, at Pentonville, then a village near London, though now a part of it. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, of which he remained through life an earnest and consistent member. After completing his classical and mathematical education, he studied chemistry, under William Allen, the well-known philanthropist and natural philosopher. He afterwards studied anatomy, surgery, and medicine, firstly at Guy's Hospital, London, secondly at the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards at the medical schools of Paris, Rome, and Vienna. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1823, and having completed his foreign medical studies, commenced practice in London in or about 1824.

Whilst his private practice was forming, Dr. Hodgkin connected himself with the clinical courses of Guy's Hospital, and with its museum of the Pathological department, of which he may be considered as virtually the founder. He was appointed official curator of this museum, and demonstrator of morbid anatomy. Whilst holding these offices he delivered a course of lectures on "Morbid Anatomy," which he afterwards published. Various original discoveries of his own marked this period of his labor, and he was the chief auxiliary of Dr. Bright in those researches which resulted in the discovery of the disease which is generally known as the *Morbus Brightii*.

Dr. Hodgkin's early taste for medicine was connected with the qualifications which it confers upon the traveller in foreign lands. But this very interest in foreign travel sprang originally out of the desire to afford aid, as well as sympathy to the uncivilized races of his fellow men. He joined with Sir T. F. Buxton in forming the Aborigines Protection Society, in 1838. His labor was ceaseless in attending its committees and general meetings—in keeping up a world-wide correspondence, in the preparation of memorials to the British and other Governments on their behalf—in personal interviews with the Colonial Secretary of Great Britain for the time-being, and the various officials of his department, and with Governors going to colonies including or bordering on Aboriginal tribes. Nor must his connection with the Royal University of London, the Geographical and Ethnological Societies be forgotten.

He undertook two journeys to the Holy Land with Sir Moses Montefiore, with a view of assisting in various schemes of benevolence, more especially designed for the benefit of the Jewish people. He also repeatedly accompanied that philanthropic Israelite in other journeys, including an arduous one to Morocco in 1864, for the purpose of an interview with the Emperor, which was crowned with remarkable success, in procuring the rescue of several Jewish prisoners, and establishing liberty of conscience both for the Jews, and indirectly for Gentiles also in that Mahomedan Empire. It was on the second of the above-mentioned journeys to the Holy Land that his lamented decease took place. He died at Jaffa, on the evening of April 4, 1866.

Dr. Hodgkin was a warm friend of our country and its citizens, and he shared the regard of our philanthropists and Christians not only in the red but the black population. He was hearty in his co-operation in the work of the Freedmen's Aid Associations on both sides of the Atlantic. Indeed the earliest meetings of the English Freedmen's Aid Society were held in his house, and that important movement may be said to have been founded under his roof. He was from the very beginning untiring in his efforts in behalf of the interests of the Republic of Liberia. In the winter of 1817-18, he readily and essentially aided Messrs. Mills and Burgess, the first Agents of the Society, then in London, on their way to the Western coast of Africa, to select a

site for the projected Colony of American people of color. In 1833, he prepared and published at his own expense an 8vo. (pp. 62) pamphlet, entitled "An enquiry into the merits of the American Coloization Society ; and a reply to the charges brought against it,"—a work exhibiting much industry and research, and a deep and true philosophy, resulting in as might be expected from so enlightened an enquirer, a judgment highly favorable to the Society and to the great cause of African Colonization. In 1848, he received President Roberts and greatly promoted the success of his mission to London, Paris, and on the Continent, in securing the recognition of the Independence of Liberia.

It is with very deep regret, that we record the unexpected death of so zealous a friend of the African race, and enlightened a Vice President of the American Colonization Society. Thoroughly unselfish and single-minded, Dr. Hodgkin's whole heart and sympathies were enlisted for the benefit of the weak of mankind ; and his loss will be deplored by a very wide circle of personal as well as of philanthropic and scientific admirers.

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FOURTH OF JULY.

The Anniversary of Liberty to the citizens of this country, fraught with fruits of security, peace and prosperity, again approaches. The patriot, philanthropist and Christian, while filled with gratitude for the high privileges they enjoy, should feel that an appropriate manifestation of the value they attach to them can scarce be more appropriately exhibited than by efforts to sustain and extend a Christian Republic on the shores of Africa.

A brighter day for that dark continent is surely near at hand. Her sons, exiled for a time, are beckoned to return, that her millions may be raised to the platform of civil and religious freedom.

Why should not every church of every name make a public collection, on the Sabbath preceding or succeeding the FOURTH OF JULY, to aid in paying our great debt to Africa and to the African race ?

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

WHO WILL THUS HELP LIBERIA.—An English gentleman has just given the English Church Missionary Society \$10,000, to found an institution in Sierra Leone, for the benefit of the female portion of its population.

AMERICAN LAW IN LIBERIA.—The Courts of Monrovia, says a recent letter from one of its residents, are getting interesting—nothing strange to hear Purdon's, Harrison's and Peter's Digests quoted, as also any number of Reports. Judge Sharkwood's "Blackstone" has found its way here, as also his "Real Property."

CORISCO TO BE ABANDONED.—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions (O. S.) have four prosperous stations on the important Island of Corisco, Equatorial Africa. The Spanish Government to whom the Island belongs, has ordered them to leave within five years, and they are therefore planting stations along the coast of the mainland.

NATIVE MEMBERS.—The *Missionary Advocate*, of the Methodist Board, says respecting the mission in Liberia, the brethren are everywhere prosecuting their work with commendable zeal, and with good success in several places. At Carysburg, an interior station among the natives, there prevailed quite an awakening among the people, and some were converted and added to the church. . . . The church at Mount Olive is composed of about forty-five native members, and has been gathered about two years. These natives are said to maintain their Christian profession well, and their influence on the surrounding heathen is very obvious. . . . Upon the whole, we judge our Liberia Mission is operating more efficiently among the natives than ever heretofore. . . . *The Home and Foreign Record* (Presbyterian) gives the following: Rev. H. W. Erskine, of Kentucky, Liberia, was invited to visit the church at Marshall, now without a pastor. He thus speaks of the encouraging state of things there: I had heard there was an interesting work of grace in progress in that place; but what was my surprise to learn on my arrival that this work of grace was extending itself to the recaptives and surrounding tribes, many of whom gave evidence of having experienced a change of heart. Oh, it was a blessed time in the meeting of the session of the Church, to hear the civilized American, the Congo, the Ebo, the Bassa, and the Junk-man, all speak of the goodness of God as displayed in man's redemption. We received four Americo-Liberians and eighteen recaptives, and other natives living in the families of the settlers, twenty or thirty of whom were baptized and all admitted to communion. For this great display of His distinguished grace, I humbly thank and adore my Lord, and pray that His kingdom may come and spread itself over all the earth. And may Africa my father-land, soon be regenerated, Christianized, and civilized!

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of April, to the 20th of May, 1866.

VERMONT.		CONNECTICUT.	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$40.)		By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$281.95.)	
<i>Windsor</i> —A friend to Missions		<i>Norwich</i> —J. L. Hubbard.....	40 00
in Africa, \$30. Friends in		<i>Mystic</i> —C. Mallory, G. W. Mal-	
small sums, \$10.....	40 00	lory, Mrs. C. H. Mallory, ea.	

	\$5. C. O. Cottrell, \$2. A. C. Tift, \$1. Cash, \$1. Cash, 45 cents.....	
	<i>Old Lyme</i> —C. C. Griswold, \$4. Judge McCurdy, \$2. Friend, \$1.....	
	<i>Meriden</i> —Charles Parker, \$20. John Parker, \$10—to const. Rev. F. P. Tower & L. M. Dea. W. Booth, \$3.....	
	<i>Farmington</i> —Miss Sarah Porter, Cash, ea. \$5. H. Mygatt, E. L. Hart, ea. \$3. Julius Gay, \$2. Rev. Dr. Porter, Rev. L. L. Paine, A. Bidwell, Wm. Gay, Mrs. J. H. McCorkle, Mrs. T. L. Porter, Mrs. R. D. Cowles, ea. \$1.....	
	<i>Bristol</i> —N. L. Birge, \$4. Noah Pomeroy, \$3. S. E. Root, \$2. W. H. Nettleton, Dea. Wm. Day, Dea. A. Norton, Cash, Mrs. S. Peck, A. L. Atwood, B. B. Lewis, D. Beckwith, Wallace Barnes, Henry Beckwith, ea. \$1. Cash, 50 cents.....	19 45
	<i>Collinsville</i> —S. W. Collins, \$10. A. O. Mills, \$5. S. P. Norton, R. O. Humphrey, ea. \$3. Mrs. E. Mills, Dea. H. N. Goodwin, J. P. Harrington, Albert Williams, G. H. Nearing, H. E. Harrington, A. D. Andrews, S. Bishop, J. L. Sanborn, J. R. Andrews, L. Colton, L. Hough, J. Grow, Dr. R. H. Tiphany, B. F. Sears, A. T. Farwell, Levi Tucker, ea. \$1.....	7 00
	<i>Waterbury</i> —Dea. A. Benedict, S. M. Buckingham, ea. \$10. Mrs. S. A. Scovill, S. J. Holmes, C. C. Post, Cash, Mrs. E. S. Clark, Miss Susan Bronson, R. E. Hitchcock, Mrs. J. P. Elton, John Buckingham, Wm. Brown, Mrs. W. H. Ives, Hon. Green Kendrick, C. B. Merriman, ea. \$5. W. Spencer, \$3. Rev. J. L. Clark, D. D., \$2. Dr. C. J. Carrington, Cash, Friend, ea. \$1. J. S. Elton, \$5. Cash, \$2.....	33 00
		25 00
		19 50
		38 00
		100 00
		281 95

NEW JERSEY.

	By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$95.)	
19 45	<i>Woodbridge</i> —T. H. Morris, Peter Meleck, J. M. Meleck, John Lorch, J. M. Brown, W. H. Berry, Hampton Cutter, E. J. Thompson, Chas. M. Dally, ea. \$5. Simeon Phillips, J. D. Drake, D. N. Demerest, ea. \$3. Jacob Freeman and wife, \$5.50. T. Allward, \$2. S. Barron, S. Dally, A. Brown, A. A. Edgar, Jas. Coddington, W. H. Brown, Ezra Brewster, Miss A. Alvord, ea. \$1. D. W. Brown, 50 cts.....	70 00
	<i>Freehold</i> —Mrs. Gov. Parker, Andrew Perrine, ea. \$5. Mrs. Judge Vredenburg, Miss Brinkerhoff, J. W. Bartleson, E. B. Bedle, Wm. Statesir, ea. \$2. Maj. Yard, D. D. Denise, John Roth, G. W. Shinn, Mrs. J. S. Lawrence, ea. \$1.....	25 00
		95 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Nockristown—G. R. Fox..... 10 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—Miscellaneous... 1452 02

OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$21.50.)

	<i>Thompson, Geauga Co.</i> , M. E. Ch: \$7.50. Mrs. Laura Carpenter, \$5. T. H. Sayle, \$2. Dr. Keeler, Mr. Routy, Mrs. Corning, David Reed, ea. \$1.....	18 50
	<i>Bainbridge</i> —Friends by Rev. Mr. Wilkeson.....	3 00
		21 50

FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT—*Hartland*, E. Bartlett, to June 1, 1866..... 3 00

Repository	3 00
Donations	448 45
Miscellaneous.....	1452 02

Total.....\$1952 47

[CORRECTION.—The receipt of \$178.22 from New Jersey, published in the March Repository, should have been acknowledged as reaching our treasury through the Rev. Dr. Orcutt: and \$30 reported in the May Repository as from Allentown, Conn., was from Allentown, New Jersey.]

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XLII.] WASHINGTON, JULY, 1866. [No. 7.

LIVINGSTONE'S ZAMBESI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.*

THE MOSIOATUNYA FALLS.

The Nineteenth century will be long memorable in the annals of African discovery. The mystery which for ages had hung over the interior of the vast continent has been in a measure dispersed. Equatorial Africa especially no longer appears as a blank on our maps. Many of its countries and political divisions have been laid down with tolerable certainty, and the positions of some of its rivers and mountains partially defined; but the great lake discoveries more than any other have excited the wonder and admiration of the civilized world. All our preconceived ideas of the interior of the great continent have been reversed, for regions which were supposed to be a scene of everlasting drought, under the perpetual, unclouded blaze of a vertical sun, have been found to be refreshed with constant showers, irrigated by perennial streams, and teeming with inhabitants.

The many who have read Dr. Livingstone's former volume will bear in mind that, after eight or ten years of missionary life in Southern Africa, he set out on an exploring journey northward into the interior, touching the then newly discovered Lake Ngami, midway between the eastern and western shores; and turning westward he reached the coast; then, retracing his steps to the region of Lake Ngami, he kept on until he came to the eastern coast, discovering on his way the Falls of Mosioatunya—"Sounding Smoke"—in many respects the most remarkable cataract on the globe.

* Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries, and of the Discovery of the Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa, 1858-64. By David and Charles Livingstone. With Map and Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. 638 pp. 8vo.

So general was the interest excited by the publication of Dr. Livingstone's first book, that the British Government fitted out an expedition under his direction, appointing him also Consul General for Southwestern Africa; thus giving to his second expedition the prestige of a national enterprise. The principal members of this party were Dr. Livingstone himself; his nephew, Mr. Charles Livingstone; and Dr. Kirk. Its principal objects, as set forth in his instructions, were to extend the knowledge already attained of the geography and the mineral and agricultural resources of Eastern and Central Africa; to improve his acquaintance with the inhabitants; and to encourage them to apply themselves to industrial pursuits and the cultivation of their land, with a view to the production of raw material which might be exported to England in return for British manufactures; and it was hoped that an important step might thus be made towards the extinction of the slave trade, which had been found to be one of the greatest obstacles to improvement.

Although the results of this expedition have not been in all respects commensurate with the sanguine hopes that had been formed of it, it has been the means of extending our geographical knowledge by several important discoveries; and Dr. Livingstone and his fellow-travellers have collected much information on the geology, botany, ornithology, and zoology of the districts which they have leisurely surveyed: they have thrown much light on the hydrography of the south eastern part of Africa, and obtained a far more complete knowledge of the native tribes, their languages, habits, state of civilization and religion, than was possible in the former expedition.*

The primary object having been to explore the Zambesi and its tributaries, with a view of ascertaining their capabilities for commerce, Dr. Livingstone was furnished with a small steam launch, the 'Ma Robert,' which was sent out from England in sections, and put together at the mouth of the Zambesi, but which proved by the imperfection of its construction, to be rather an impediment than an assistance to his progress up the river.

The delta of the Zambesi seems to mark it as one of the most important rivers in Africa. The whole range of coast, from the Luaba channel to Quilimane, must be considered as belonging to that river, for the Quilimane is in fact only a branch of the Zambesi, which takes a direction due east about sixteen degrees south

* Dr. Kirk "collected above four thousand species of plants, specimens of most of the valuable woods, of the different native manufactures, of the articles of food, and different kinds of cotton from every spot we visited, and a great variety of birds and insects, besides making meteorological observations." Charles Livingstone was occupied "in encouraging the culture of cotton, in making many magnetic and meteorological observations, in photographing so long as the materials would serve, and in collecting a large number of birds, insects, and other objects of interest. The collections, being government property, have been forwarded to the British Museum and to the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew."

latitude. Between the westerly entrance to the Zambesi and Quilimane, not less than seven subsidiary streams pour their waters into the Indian Ocean. This vast delta far surpasses in its dimensions even that of the Nile. The Zambesi itself almost rivals in magnitude the great river of Egypt, and in some respects considerably resembles it. Like the Nile, it has its great annual flood, inundating and fertilizing the surrounding country. It has also its falls, cataracts, and shallows, which present obstacles to continuous navigation. The perpendicular rise of the Zambesi, in a portion of its course where it is compressed between lofty hills, is eighty feet. In the dry season there are portions of its course where it has only eighteen inches of water; and Dr. Livingstone's party was repeatedly obliged to drag the small steamer over the shallows. A vessel of less than eighteen inches draught, therefore, would be required to navigate the Zambesi throughout the year, although steamers of considerable burden could ply in it when in flood as far as the Mosioatunya Falls, most of the intervening cataracts being obliterated by the great rise of the waters; but a high amount of steam-power would be necessary to steam the rapid current when the river is in flood.

The delta extends from eighty to a hundred miles inland, and the soil is so wonderfully rich that cotton might be raised in any quantity, and an area of eighty miles in length and fifty in breadth, could, Dr. Livingstone says, if properly cultivated, supply all Europe with sugar. Progress up the river was impeded less by sandbanks and rapids, than by the miserable performance of the engines of the little steamer. The furnaces consumed an enormous amount of fuel, consisting of blocks of the finest ebony and *lignum vitæ*, notwithstanding which, even the heavy-laden native canoes gained upon the asthmatic little craft, which puffed and panted after them in vain.

On the banks of the lower course of the river, as is the case in all deltas, the scenery is uninteresting—a dreary uninhabited expanse of grassy plains—the round green tops of the stately palm-trees looking at a distance as if suspended in the air.

The broad river has many low islands, on which are seen various kinds of waterfowl, such as geese, spoonbills, herons, flamingoes, repulsive crocodiles, as with open jaws they sleep and bask in the sun on the low banks, soon catch the sound of the revolving paddles and glide quietly into the stream. The hippopotamus, having selected some still reach of the river to spend the day, rises from the bottom, where he has been enjoying his morning bath after the labors of the night on shore, blows a puff of spray out of his nostrils, shakes the water out of his ears, puts his enormous snout strait and yawns, sounding an alarm to the rest of the herd, with notes as from a monster bassoon.

The aspect of nature in Southern Africa, presents a striking contrast to European scenery. The trees and the plants are new;

birds, and insects are strange; the sky itself has a different color, and the heavens at night glitter with novel constellations.

The upper course of the Zambesi, when the hill regions are reached, possesses scenery of a very striking character, made still more so by the variety and beauty of the birds :—

‘The birds from the novelty of their notes and plumage, arrest the attention of the traveller perhaps more than the peculiarities of the scenery. The dark woods resound with the lively and exultant song of the kinghunter (*Halcyon striolata*), as he sits perched on high among the trees. As the steamer moves on through the winding channel, a pretty little heron or bright kingfisher darts out in alarm from the edge of the bank, flies on ahead a short distance, and settles quietly down to be again frightened off in a few seconds as we approach. The magnificent fishhawk (*Haliaetus vocifer*) sits on the top of a mangrove tree, digesting his morning meal, and is clearly unwilling to stir until the imminence of the danger compels him at last to spread his great wings for flight. The glossy ibis, acute of ear to a remarkable degree, hears from afar the unwonted sound of the paddles, and springing from the mud where his family has been quietly feasting, is off screaming his loud, harsh, and defiant ha ! ha ! long before the danger is near.

The winter birds of passage, such as the yellow wagtail and blue arongo shrikes, have all gone, and other kinds have come; the brown kite with his piping like a boatswain’s whistle, the spotted cuckoo with a call like “pula,” and the roller and hornbill with their loud high notes are occasionally distinctly heard, though generally this harsher music is half drowned in the volume of sweet sounds poured forth from many a throbbing throat, which makes an African Christmas seem like an English May. Some birds of the weaver kind have laid aside their winter garments of a sober brown, and appear in gay summer dress of scarlet and jet black : others have passed from green to bright yellow, with patches like black velvet. The brisk little cock whydah-bird with a pink bill, after assuming his summer garb of black and white, has graceful plumes attached to his new coat ; his finery, as some believe, is to please at least seven hen birds with which he is said to live. Birds of song are not entirely confined to villages ; but they have in Africa so often been observed to congregate around villages, as to produce the impression that song and beauty may have been intended to please the ear and eye of man, for it is only when we approach the haunts of men that we know that the time of the singing of birds is come. A red-throated black weaver bird comes in flocks a little later, wearing a long train of magnificent plumes, which seem to be greatly in his way when working for his dinner among the long grass. A goatsucker or night jar, (*Cometornis vexillarius*), only ten inches long from head to tail, also attracts the eye in November by a couple of feathers twenty-six inches long in the middle of each wing, the ninth and tenth from the outside. They give a slow, wavy

motion to the wings, and evidently retard his flight, for at other times he flies so quick that no boy could hit him with a stone. The natives can kill a hare by throwing a club, and make good running shots, but no one ever struck a night jar in common dress, though in the evening twilight they settle close to one's feet. What may be the object of the flight of the male bird being retarded we cannot tell. The males alone possess these feathers, and only for a time."

On his way Dr. Livingstone made a thorough examination of the extraordinary falls of Mosioatunya, which he had discovered five years before. He had struck the river some miles above the falls, and the party went down in canoes belonging to a Makololo named Tuba Mokoro, "The Smasher of Canoes," the only man who has the "medicine" which secures one against wreck in descending the rapids. Even with the "medicine" the voyage is not without peril; but it was accomplished, and the party landed on Garden Island, situated on the lip of the chasm, nearly in the middle of the river.

The description of this magnificent cascade, so unique in its character, will be read with interest:

"It is rather a hopeless task to endeavor to convey an idea of it in words, since, as was remarked on the spot, an accomplished painter, even by a number of views, could but impart a faint impression of the glorious scene. The probable mode of its formation may perhaps help to the conception of its peculiar shape. Niagara has been formed by a wearing back of the rock over which the river falls; and, during a long course of ages, it has gradually receded, and left a broad, deep, and pretty straight trough in front. It goes on wearing back daily, and may yet discharge the lakes from which its river flows. But the Victoria Falls have been formed by a crack right across the river, in the hard, black, basaltic rock which there formed the bed of the Zambesi. The lips of the crack are still quite sharp, save about three feet of the edge over which the river rolls. The walls go sheer down from the lips without any projecting crag, or symptom of stratification or dislocation. When the mighty rift occurred, no change of level took place in the two parts of the bed of the river thus rent asunder; consequently, in coming down the river to Garden Island, the water suddenly disappears, and we see the opposite side of the cleft, with grass and trees growing where once the river ran, on the same level as that part of its bed on which we sail. The first crack is, in length, a few yards more than the breadth of the Zambesi, which by measurement we found to be a little over 1,860 yards, but this number we resolved to retain as indicating the year in which the fall was for the first time carefully examined. The main stream here runs nearly north and south, and the cleft across it nearly east and west. The depth of the rift was measured by lowering a line, to the end of which a few bullets and a foot of white cotton cloth were tied. One of us lay with his head over a projecting crag and watched the calico, till, after his companions

had paid out 310 feet, the weight rested on a sloping projection, probably 50 feet from the water below, the actual bottom being still farther down. The white cloth now appeared the size of a crown-piece. On measuring the width of this deep cleft by sextant, it was found at Garden Island, its narrowest part, to be eighty yards, and at its broadest somewhat more. Into this chasm, of twice the depth of Niagara Falls, the river, a full mile wide, rolls with a deafening roar; and this is Mosi-oa-tunya, or the Victoria Falls.

"Looking from Garden Island down to the bottom of the abyss, nearly half a mile of water, which has fallen over that portion of the falls to our right, or west of our point of view, is seen collected in a narrow channel twenty or thirty yards wide, and flowing at exactly right angles to its previous course, to our left; while the other half, or that which fell over the eastern portion of the falls, is seen in the left of the narrow channel below, coming toward our right. Both waters unite midway in a fearful boiling whirlpool, and find an outlet by a crack situated at right angles to the fissure of the falls. This outlet is about 1,170 yards from the western end of the chasm, and some 600 from its eastern end; the whirlpool is at its commencement. The Zambesi, now apparently not more than twenty or thirty yards wide, rushes and surges south through the narrow escape channel for 130 yards; then enters a second chasm somewhat deeper, and nearly parallel with the first. Abandoning the bottom of the eastern half of this second chasm to the growth of large trees, it turns sharply off to the west and forms a promontory, with the escape channel at its point, of 1,170 yards long, and 416 yards broad at the base. After reaching this base the river runs abruptly round the head of another promontory, and flows away to the east, in a third chasm; then glides round a third promontory, much narrower than the rest, and away back to the west, in a fourth chasm; and we could see in the distance that it appeared to round still another promontory, and bend once more in another chasm toward the east. In this gigantic, zigzag, yet narrow trough, the rocks are all so sharply cut and angular that the idea at once arises that the hard basaltic trap must have been riven into its present shape by a force acting from beneath, and that this probably took place when the ancient inland seas were let off by similar fissures nearer the ocean.

"The land beyond, or on the south of the falls, retains, as already remarked, the same level as before the rent was made. It is as if the trough below Niagara were bent right and left several times before it reached the railway bridge. The land in the supposed bends, being of the same height as that above the fall, would give standing-places, or points of view, of the same nature as that from the railway bridge; but the nearest would be only eighty yards, instead of two miles, (the distance to the bridge,) from the face of the cascade. The tops of the promontories are in general flat, smooth, and studded with trees. The first, with its base on the east, is at one place so narrow that it would be dangerous to walk to its

extremity. On the second, however, we found a broad rhinoceros path and a hut; but, unless the builder were a hermit, with a pet rhinoceros, we cannot conceive what beast or man ever went there for. On reaching the apex of this second eastern promontory we saw the great river, of a deep sea-green color, now sorely compressed, gliding away at least 400 feet below us.

"Garden Island, when the river is low, commands the best view of the Great Fall chasm, as also of the promontory opposite, with its grove of large evergreen trees, and brilliant rainbows of three-quarters of a circle, two, three, and sometimes even four in number, resting on the face of the vast perpendicular rock, down which tiny streams are always running, to be swept again back by the upward rushing vapor. But as at Niagara one has to go over to the Canadian shore to see the chief wonder—the great Horse shoe Fall—so here we have to cross over to Moselekatse's side, to the promontory of evergreens, for the best view of the principal Falls of Mosi-oa-tunya. Beginning, therefore, at the base of this promontory, and facing the cataract, at the west end of the chasm there is, first, a fall of thirty-six yards in breadth, and of course, as they all are, upward of 310 feet in depth. Then Boaruka, a small island, intervenes, and next comes a great fall, with a breadth of 573 yards; a projecting rock separates this from a second grand fall of 325 yards broad; in all upward of 900 yards of perennial falls. Farther east stands Garden Island; then, as the river was at its lowest, came a good deal of the bare rock of its bed, with a score of narrow falls, which, at the time of flood, constitute one enormous cascade of nearly another half mile. Near the east end of the chasm are two larger falls, but they are nothing at low-water compared to those between the islands.

"The whole body of water rolls clear over, quite unbroken; but, after a descent of ten or more feet, the entire mass suddenly becomes like a huge sheet of driven snow. Pieces of water leap off it in the form of comets with tails streaming behind, till the whole snowy sheet becomes myriads of rushing, leaping, aqueous comets. This peculiarity was not observed by Charles Livingstone at Niagara, and here it happens, possibly from the dryness of the atmosphere, or whatever the case may be which makes every drop of Zambesi water appear to possess a sort of individuality. It runs off the ends of the paddles, and glides in beads along the smooth surface, like drops of quicksilver on a table. Here we see them in a conglomeration, each with a train of pure white vapor, racing down till lost in clouds of spray. A stone dropped in became less and less to the eye, and at last disappeared in the dense mist below.

"Charles Livingstone had seen Niagara, and gave Mosi-oa-tunya the palm, though now at the end of a draught, and the river at its very lowest. Many feel a disappointment on first seeing the great American Falls, but Mosi-oa-tunya is so strange it must ever cause wonder. In the amount of water Niagara probably excels, though

not during the months when the Zambesi is in flood.* The vast body of water, separating in the comet-like forms described, necessarily incloses in its descent a large volume of air, which, forced into the cleft to an unknown depth, rebounds, and rushes up loaded with vapor, to form the three or even six columns, as if of steam, visible at the Batoka village Moachemba, twenty-one miles distant. On attaining a height of 200, or at most 300 feet from the level of the river above the cascade, this vapor becomes condensed into a perpetual shower of fine rain. Much of the spray, rising to the west of Garden Island, falls on the grove of evergreen trees opposite; and from their leaves heavy drops are forever falling, to form sundry little rills, which, in running down the steep face of rock, are blown off and turned back, or licked off their perpendicular bed up into the column from which they have just descended."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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THE LIBERIA EPISCOPAL MISSION.

The very interesting and important paper prepared by Bishop Payne, which we presented in the last Repository, concluded by giving the statistics from the several missionary stations under his jurisdiction in that Republic. We now publish these—thus completing this valuable communication.

STATISTICS FURNISHED BY BISHOP PAYNE.

"I now give the statistics from all the stations, having been familiar with them from their origin, and had all under my Episcopal jurisdiction since 1851.

The Missionary District which we seek to occupy has been already indicated in the account given of towns and settlements extending from Cape Mount to Taboo, along three hundred miles of coast. At the first named place we have as yet had no missionary. The other places it will be remarked are partly Liberian (civilized) and partly heathen and native.

(a.) *Monrovia*. (Liberian civilized,) Trinity Church—fine brick building; congregation organized in 1854; minister, Rev. G. W. Gibson, (Liberian;) teacher and candidate for orders, (Liberian,) Mr. William H. White. The minister reports number of baptisms, 2; confirmed, 3; burials, 3; marriages, 4; communicants, 44. In the day-school, under Mr. White, are forty children. Attendance in the Sunday-school fifty to sixty. This chiefly Liberian proper, with some recaptive Africans.

(b.) *Clay-Ashland*. Congregation organized 1854; minister, Rev. A. F. Russell, (Liberian;) Grace Church—brick building; communicants, including some attending St. Peter's Chapel, thirty;

* Mosioatunya is more than a mile broad, and falls 400 feet—more than twice the descent of Niagara. The channel of escape is more tortuous.

attendance on public worship, fifty to one hundred; in the Sunday-school, thirty to forty. Mrs. Russell, wife of the minister, has under instruction in a day-school fifteen to twenty recaptured Africans, of whom there are several hundred in the neighborhood.

(c.) *Bassa District.* St. Andrew's Church, (Liberian.) This parish, organized by Rev. J. Rambo, (foreign,) is at present without a minister. Rev. T. J. Thompson, late incumbent, reported: Communicants, twenty-eight; Sunday-school scholars, thirty-five; day-scholars, twenty to twenty-five, (Liberian.)

(d.) *Sinoe, Greenville.* St. Paul's Church, organized by Rev. H. Greene, 1854. Rev. J. K. Wilcot, (Liberian,) minister; Mr. James Monger, teacher of Parish school and candidate for orders; communicants, fourteen; Sunday-school scholars, thirty; day-scholars, twenty to twenty-five. Mr. Wilcot preaches to the natives around. In one of the towns he has a small Sunday-school.

(e.) *Fishtown*, (native,) ten miles above Cape Palmas; population, in six villages, thirty-five thousand; minister, Rev. Thomas Toomey, (foreign;) teacher, Mr. Samuel Boyd, (native;) Church not organized. Opened by the Rev. Doctor Wilson, of the A. B. C. F. Missions, in 1840. Transferred to the Protestant Episcopal Mission in 1843. Many changes in ministers and teachers have sadly retarded the growth of this station. At present, communicants, including those at Rocktown, fourteen; confirmations, two; boarding scholars, eleven; day, five; Sunday-school scholars, one hundred.

Rocktown, (native,) five miles above Cape Palmas; population, in five villages, about thirty-five thousand; St. Paul's Church—wooden building; catechist, Mr. G. T. Bedell; teacher, Mr. David Taylor, (native;) station opened by Rev. E. W. Hening; previously occupied by a teacher of the A. B. C. F. M., and transferred to our Mission in 1850. Statistics, communicants, &c., as above.

St. Mark's Church, Harper, Cape Palmas, (Liberian)—stone building; congregation organized by Rev. J. Payne, 1848; minister, Rev. C. C. Hoffman; * assistant, Rev. J. W. C. Duerr, (foreign;) communicants, (Liberian,) sixty-eight; baptisms, (Liberian,) adults, two; infants, two; natives, five; infants, two; marriages, (Liberian,) three; deaths, (Liberian,) adults, two; infants, one; Sunday-school scholars, (Liberian,) one hundred and fifty-seven; native, one hundred and twenty-five; total, one hundred and eighty-two.

Parish School. Teacher, Miss E. Norris; scholars, thirty-five.

Training School for Teachers and Ministers. Rev. J. W. C. Duerr; students, six.

St. James' Church, Hoffman Station, (native,) one mile from St. Mark's; population, (heathen,) three thousand; Christian village, families fifteen; children, twenty-nine; population village, eighty-three; catechist and candidate for orders, Samuel Seaton; teacher, A. Potter; communicants, forty-three; beneficiaries, fifteen; day-scholars, fifteen; total, thirty; Sunday-school scholars, seventy.

Frey School, (native,) Hoffman Station ; teacher, Mrs. N. S. Harris ; six boarding, four day-scholars ; total, ten.

Mt. Vaughan High School. At Mt. Vaughan, our mission was formally opened on Christmas-day, 1836, by Rev. Thomas Savage, M. D., and has subsequently extended to other stations named. Teacher (Liberian) and candidate for orders, Mr. S. D. Ferguson ; beneficiaries, eight ; day-scholars, twenty-five ; total, thirty-three.

Orphan Asylum, Harper, Cape Palmas, stone and wooden building, (Liberian,) opened by Rev. H. R. Scott, April, 1855 ; beneficiaries, fourteen ; day-scholars, nine ; total, twenty-three ; superintendent, Rev. C. C. Hoffman ; * teachers, Mrs. C. C. Hoffman and Miss Sarah L. Davis ; assistant teacher, Mrs. E. Noel ; infant school connected with the Asylum, teacher, Miss F. Wells ; number of scholars, twenty.

St. Mark's Hospital—stone building, near Orphan Asylum. This not connected with the mission, but the work of Rev. C. C. Hoffman, and, under his superintendence, opened 1863. Matron, Mrs. M. Cassell. The institution affords comfortable accommodation for sick natives, Liberians, and seamen of all nations visiting the port of Harper.

Green Hill, Half Grahway, (native station,) five miles east of Cape Palmas. Native population, in three villages, near one thousand ; catechist and teacher, John Farr ; communicants two ; boarding scholars, five.

Hanhte Lu, Grahway, eight miles east of Cape Palmas ; native population, in three towns, twenty-five hundred ; teacher, James Bayard ; communicants, three ; boarding scholars, five.

Cavalla Station, ten miles east of Cape Palmas, opened by a Liberian teacher in 1835. Rev. J. Payne took charge in 1839. Superintendent and pastor, Bishop John Payne ; assistant ministers, Rev. B. Hartley, (foreign,) Rev. C. F. Jones, (native deacon ;) teachers, Mr. Charles Morgan, (native,) Miss E. E. Griswold, Miss M. Scott ; (foreign,) Mrs. E. Gillett ; (native,) printers, George S. Woods, (Liberian,) Edward W. Appleton, R. Lulin, (natives ;) Christian village, twelve families ; population, fifty ; native population in eight heathen towns, thirty-five hundred ; boarding scholars—boys, twenty-five ; girls, twenty-nine ; day-scholars—girls, twelve ; boys, four ; total, seventy ; Sunday-school scholars and day, (in part irregular,) one hundred and fifty ; baptisms—adults, fourteen ; infants, thirteen ; total, twenty-seven ; confirmations, adults, four ; communicants—foreign, four ; Liberian, two ; native, eighty-four ; total, ninety. Missionary contributions, \$124.86 ; alms, \$43.82 ; total, \$168.16.

A mission paper, "*The Cavalla Messenger and West African Recorder*," has been published at this station since 1850.

River Cavalla, five miles below Cavalla, near the mouth of the Cavalla River, includes three villages, with a population of fifteen

hundred. Owing to hostilities between that place and Cavalla, little is accomplished at the station now. J. D. George, native catechist, resides in the largest town, and holds religious services amongst the people.

Rockbookah, in the Babo Tribe, on the coast, three miles from the mouth of the Cavalla River, is occupied by two native catechists, Russell Leacock and E. W. Hening. There are along the coast, within the distance of eight miles from the Cavalla River, ten heathen villages, with an aggregate population of five thousand. In these the catechists hold religious services usually every week. Owing to the want of means and suitable teachers, we have not at present, as formerly, any school at this station. So long ago as 1842 this station was opened by Mr. M. Appleby, catechist; but owing to frequent changes in missionaries and teachers but little fruit as yet appears.

Taboo, thirty miles east of Cape Palmas, in the Plabo Tribe, having a population of about ten thousand in ten towns and villages. The station was opened by Rev. L. B. Minor, in 1840. Teacher, E. P. Messenger, (native;) boarding scholars, Liberian and native, six; communicants, four.

Hening Station, Babo Tribe, on the Cavalla River, eight miles above Cavalla. Catechist, J. W. Hutchins, (native,) who also first occupied the Station in 1855. Mr. Hutchins holds religious services in four towns near the station, having an aggregate population of three thousand

Gitetabo, fifteen miles above Cavalla on the river, in the Nyambo Tribe, distributed in twenty-five to thirty villages, and an aggregate population of thirty thousand, opened in 1857 by John A. Vaughan, catechist, and William Hodge, (natives.) Present catechist and teacher, Francis Allison, (native;) boarding scholars, eight. The catechist holds religious services in several villages around the station.

Tebo Station, forty-five miles above Cavalla on the river, in the Tebo Tribe, extending one hundred and fifty miles from the coast to the *Panh* country. It has probably a population of thirty-five thousand. This station was opened in the latter part of 1857, by Mr. William H. Kinkle, under the direction of Bishop Payne. William H. Kinkle, catechist, and Francis Hoskins, teacher, have charge of the station. Communicants, five; boarding scholars, eight. Mr. Kinkle holds services in the numerous towns of this unusually large tribe.

Bohlen Station, seventy miles above Cavalla, in the Webó Tribe, having a population of twelve thousand. It is beautifully situated near the first falls of the Cavalla, and among the mountains. It was opened, under Bishop Payne's superintendence, by T. C. Brownell, native catechist and teacher, in 1857. Present Superintendent, Rev. C. C. Hoffman,* residing at Cape Palmas; teacher, Mr. Edward Neufville, resident; Liberian Superintendent, Mr.

Lewis Thornton; boarding scholars, eight; communicants, eight. The station is beautifully located on a hill three hundred feet above the general level of the country, itself diversified with hills and mountains in every direction. *Nitie Lu*, the principal town, is near the mission station on a sugar-loaf like mountain five hundred feet above the country round.

GENERAL STATISTICS.—Missionaries:—Bishop John Payne, Rev. C. C. Hoffman,* Rev. Thomas Toomey, Rev. Benjamin Hartley, Rev. J. W. C. Duerr, Rev. J. G. Auer, absent in the United States, (foreign,) Rev. G. W. Gibson, Rev. J. K. Wilcox, (Liberian,) Rev. A. Crummell, Rev. E. W. Stokes, Rev. A. F. Russell, (Liberians,) residing in the Missionary District, but not at present connected with the mission, Rev. C. F. Jones, native deacon. Female Missionaries:—Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Hoffman, Miss E. E. Griswold, Miss M. Scott, Miss L. S. Davis, (foreign.) Teachers:—Mr. W. White, Mr. James Monger, Mr. Samuel Ferguson, (Liberian.) Native catechists and teachers, twenty. Communicants, (Liberian,) one hundred and eighty-eight; native, one hundred and sixty-one; total, three hundred and forty-nine. Whole number of Communicants from the beginning of the mission, about six hundred. Sunday-school scholars, (Liberian,) two hundred and twelve; native, four hundred and forty-five; total, six hundred and fifty-seven. Day-scholars, (Liberian,) one hundred and forty-five; native, seventy-three; total, two hundred and eighteen. Boarding scholars—Liberians, twenty-four; native, one hundred and eight; total, one hundred and thirty-two.

Contributions of St. Mark's Church, (returns imperfect;) missionary contributions, \$65.34; Sunday-school, \$84.84; for church expenses, \$95.24; alms, \$69.48; total, \$314.90. Cavalla missionary contributions, \$424; alms, \$43.82; total, \$468.16. Add contributions from St. Mark's, \$783.06. (Contributions in other churches and stations not reported.)

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WARNER.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—I congratulate you on the signal favor of a kind Providence which has permitted you to come together to day. I am happy to meet you. For what I shall express to you at this time, I ask your candid consideration, connected with your own experience, our present circumstances, and the peculiarities of the country. Another short period in the annals of our nation is finished, we are now upon the threshold of another period which is to extend forward two years from this day. Whatever may be the fortune that shall fall to us during its course, it should be received or met in a spirit corresponding to its nature. If it should be good, we should receive it with emotions of gratitude; if adverse to our expectations and desires, we should meet it with stout and resolute hearts to endure it.

* Since deceased.

Brief indeed is the space between the beginning and end of this new Presidential term: and yet within it, there may occur events such as for their importance to and effect upon the whole inhabited world, have never been experienced in the history of man. But whether there be any such events or not, until some occurrence takes place to prevent us, we should continue with unabated energy and moral courage, to prosecute the mission upon which we are in this country.

THE MOTIVE TO PROGRESS.—The progress which we have thus far made in opening up the country, and introducing and disseminating civilization among the aboriginal tribes in contact with us; in instructing them in the christian religion, and teaching them the art of husbanding their time and expending their energies to a greater profit—should be regarded by us, not as great and brilliant achievements, but only so many initiatory steps in the great enterprise before us. This progress should be continued; every step we take in it should be onward and upward: the object aimed at should be the elevation of the negro race to its highest attainable point of improvement and excellence. Although we are feeble, we have fully succeeded in suppressing along five hundred miles of our coast, the nefarious slave-trade. Places once depopulated by this traffic, are now thronged with happy men, women, and children, engaged in the peaceful pursuits of husbandry, and aspiring to a knowledge of the living and true God.

Having so very recently, in my annual message to the Legislature now in session in this city, made a statement of the condition of the country, embodying also a few suggestions for its present and future welfare,—and having on a former occasion like this, indicated to you the policy by which I intended to be guided in my administration of the affairs of the country, it is unnecessary for me to say much to you on those subjects at this time.

EXPERIENCE AS PRESIDENT.—I will however state briefly some of my experience in our affairs the two years I have been in office.

In entering upon my official duties two years ago, I found the finances of the country in a very depressed and still declining condition. There had been an immoderate expansion of paper currency notes, which had resulted in a severe monetary distress upon the whole country. The Treasury was embarrassed for funds to meet the numerous drafts made upon it. The Secretary of the Treasury, in order to arrive at a satisfactory understanding of the accounts in the office, was under the necessity of opening a set of new books in the department. As perplexing and discouraging as these things were to the new government, I cherished the hope that in twelve months the new Secretary of the Treasury would be able so to arrange everything as to produce harmony in the various monetary departments, liquidate the greater portion of the claims against the government, and confine, in the future, the disbursements within the receipts of the Treasury from all sources. But in this my hope was not realized; and in my annual message for December, 1864, I urged upon the Legislature the necessity there was for vigorous retrenchment in every department of the government, informing them at the same

time that the financial ability of the country was inadequate to the various enterprises in which it was engaged. By the appropriations of money for various purposes being considerably greater than the means at command, and the Treasury, notwithstanding being regularly and persistently drafted on for the appropriations—without sufficient money to meet the drafts, the government experienced a money pressure which was exceedingly embarrassing, and which affected its credit very unfavorably. At present, however, the tone of the Treasury is a little more healthy, and by judicious management on the part of the chief of the financial department and patience on your part, fellow citizens, the former easy circumstances of the Treasury may soon be restored.

But as a necessary measure to bring about these easy circumstances to the Treasury, there is required to be enacted and rigidly enforced, an Excise Tax Law. There are numerous sources in the country whence internal revenue could be derived through the operations of such a law. Every establishment, whatever may be its character carrying on a business for profit or gain, should pay a regular tax. It should be the same with regard to all persons quarrying stone on, as well as to those cutting timber from the public lands.

We must be willing, fellow-citizens, to contribute something ourselves to support the government, and not rely for that support wholly upon the revenue derived from importations from abroad. These are too uncertain; and if they were otherwise, we should nevertheless educate ourselves to the habit of regarding ourselves as the only legitimate source, to which we should look for relief in times of our distresses in a pecuniary point of view. And that we may better succeed in this respect, we should not only study and speak about Political Economy, but we should adopt its principles and practice them in our lives.

During the two years past, my mind has undergone no change in reference to the several subjects which, at the beginning of that time, I presented to you as entitled to, and demanding the attention of the government and people of the Republic. Those subjects were, Internal Improvements, Education, and the Native Tribes—subjects which are ever before my mind, and which shall continue to have my practical attention so long and so far as it shall be in my power to give it.

PEACE WITH THE NATIVES.—While we cannot felicitate ourselves on the erection in our Republic of any of those stupendous piles of masonry,—the pride and idol of the countries in which they do exist, nor any of those imposing edifices of architectural carpentry, striking their beholders with breathless admiration and wonder; while there careers not through any part of this vast country, the railroad car, nor flying on the wings of lightning, the telegraphic dispatch, still to the candid and unprejudiced observer, having a knowledge of our history, very many other encouraging indications of prosperity and an ultimate and glorious success for Liberia are seen in every county and settlement of the Republic. I am gratified in stating to you that, within the last

six months the Government has received from many of the once disaffected chiefs along the coast, and in the interior, the strongest written expressions of friendship and unreserved loyalty to the Republic. From the most turbulent and defiant of them, Prince Boyer, of Tradetown, the Government received a communication a week since, in which he expresses a deep regret for his past bad conduct, and asks to be forgiven. The petty wars carried on among themselves will cease, so soon as we shall be able to afford them sufficient remunerative employment, to divert their attention from those ruinous and bloody struggles for ascendancy.

EDUCATION.—The Educational interest of the country is receiving a greater share of public concern than at any time before. To all human enterprises, there is a beginning. This, in some cases may comprehend but a day; in others a year or a score of years, just in proportion as the thing engaged in is small or great, and in exact ratio to the means employed, and the effectiveness of those means.

CAUSES FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.—We are, although of forty years' existence, but beginning—only laying the foundation of empire. We should therefore exert ourselves, and faithfully improve every opportunity afforded us for doing this. As a substitute for our repinings at the tardy progress of our work, and the despondent feelings which the occasional difficulties we encounter produce in us, we should paint upon our hearts, the brightest prospects of future benefits as accruing to us from present labor and self-denial. This will lighten our toil, and soften the rigors of our labor. It will endue us with patience, and inspire a resolution to contend with difficulties until they are either removed or overcome. But our hardest labor and severest toil must signally fail to secure to us the advantages aimed at, if they be not regulated by just rules.

FOREIGN AID.—That selfishness shall not be one of the great drawbacks to our prosperity and growth, we should, upon such conditions as will not destroy our national identity or our independence, invite into the country foreign capital and skill, and thereby secure to ourselves such appliances and facilities as are required for the developement of our exhaustless resources.

OPPORTUNITIES AND DESTINY.—If, fellow citizens, we will but compel ourselves to an honest and grateful consideration of the golden advantages lying before and around us; duly prize the many blessings, religious, political and social, within our reach, the signal favors we have already enjoyed in having been permitted by a kind Providence to persevere through our colonial days, and to progress thus far in a national career, amidst a hostile heathen population, and in spite of numerous annoyances experienced occasionally from the slave-trader, and from others of high pretensions,—we shall not fail to see in all this, a hand Divine, tracing out for us a happy destiny. Having no reason to doubt the righteousness of the work in which we are engaged, and being fully persuaded that we are here to fulfil a most noble

and gracious purpose, with diligent hands let us perform that work and honorably fulfil that purpose, with resolute hearts and willing feet, let us go up and possess the goodly land before us.

But we should remember that these choice blessings will not be continued to us, unless there should be on our part a proper appreciation both of the source whence they emanate, and the medium through which they come to us. You have a government—a government founded, I trust, in righteousness, the only safety valve which any government desiring permanency and great duration can have; for it secures to it the enjoyment of political and religious liberties in a more eminent degree, than any thing of man's invention. It is your duty, therefore, to uphold and strengthen that government, and practice that righteousness. You should use your best endeavors to have your government held in honorable estimation by the good and great men of every other government.

LEGAL RESTRAINT.—Were we not a very young as well as a feeble people, destitute of many of the advantages enjoyed by older countries—our government yet wanting that settledness and regularity acquired only by protracted existence and practical experience, this somewhat patriarchal address would be inappropriate to the occasion and out of place as a national public document.

The oldest and best regulated governments cannot without detriment to their tranquility and even endangering their existence, slacken those restraints so necessary to their well-being, and which hold in abeyance those malignant and perverse propensities of man, which are ever in opposition to religion, morality and truth. And every government should promptly censure or punish every public delinquency or offense of its citizens that has a deleterious or dangerous bearing upon the morals, liberties and lives of the community; and not suffer to exist and propagate any of those elements of discord and disorder which, not having been timely checked, have grown into rank rebellion and rent asunder some of the most compact governments that have ever existed.

PARTY SPIRIT REBUKED.—We should see to it, fellow citizens, that jealousies and party strife, which are now becoming, I fear, too rampant among ourselves do not produce in the body politic a dangerous gangrene which will vitiate and destroy all those healthy properties upon which depend so especially the harmony and well being of all its parts.

Party spirit, when controlled by reason and confined within proper bounds, and is liberal, is no hindrance to our national growth and political improvement, but is rather promotive of them. It renders us more vigilant and reflective, stimulates us to a virtuous emulation, and inspires each party with an ardent desire to arrive at the best method for securing "the greatest good to the greatest number." Improperly conducted, it tends to social disintegration, and disunion in sentiment and action on the very subjects upon which we should be most united. It deprives the

government, through the false representations of its votaries, of the good counsel of many of its wise and eminent citizens.

FOREIGN TRADE.—I come now to make an observation respecting the traffic between this and other countries. Its operations are against us. The balance of power in this particular interest of the country is in the hands of foreigners. This must necessarily and unalterably remain so, so long as we remain non-producing people of such articles of trade as we could produce, and as other countries would receive from us in exchange for their commodities; and so long also as we allow ourselves to be bound by an imaginary necessity of procuring our commonest supplies from those other countries. I must insist that, if there were a proper division of labor among us, and that labor regularly and systematically performed, there would be a happy thrift in our communities and greater contentment among the people.

IMMIGRATION.—The tide of immigration, for some time at rest, has again commenced to set in upon our shores. As it flows in and spreads itself, there should be a deposition by it, in our forests, of seeds of good active husbandry, that will produce in the proper time a rich and abundant harvest.

EVENTS OF DEEP SIGNIFICANCE.—In connection with this, I cannot well forbear observing that, doubtless, to all of us there seems still to remain attached to the founding of the American Colonization Society, a significance which we may not hope fully to comprehend until there shall have been a complete consummation of all human enterprises, plans and schemes.

It is seen partly in the almost miraculous escape, from those sad and distressing disasters at sea, which have overtaken and hurried to

“The dark unfathomed caves of Ocean,”

hundreds of ships and their despairing crews, of the one hundred and twenty-five or thirty vessels returning to these shores from the “house of bondage,” thousands of the exiled children of Africa through the long and weary course of forty-five years. It is seen partly in the reported speeches of many in foreign countries, asserting that Liberia is now, more than ever, being looked to both by white and black men, once among the most virulent opposers to African Colonization, as the place above all others the most favorable to the development of the negro character, and to testing his susceptibility of acquiring and exhibiting all those virtues and qualities which compose the ornaments of highly intelligent and enlightened man, and which render him capable of enjoying, in the highest sense, the end of his creation. There is a significance also in our tardy growth, as a nation; in the difficulties we encounter; in the jealousies we experience from without, and the spirited political debates carried on by and among ourselves, all pointing, though not clearly seen by us, to a future good and an ultimate, glorious success to Liberia.

ENLARGED EXERTIONS URGED.—Neither we ourselves, then, nor the skeptical among our friends, nor the traducers both of ourselves and our novel enterprise, should in consequence of our seemingly unfavorable circumstances

and our present pecuniary embarrassed condition, too hastily predict for Liberia a signal and disgraceful failure. Unless a word has gone forth from the Great Arbiter of nations setting narrower bounds to the mental and physical condition of the negro race, than to the mental and physical abilities of all other races—or unless, having these abilities, we wilfully refuse to improve and employ them, and criminally choose to remain in a state of inactivity and morbid indifference to the part we should play in the great drama of life, we have no right to conclude that, as a race, we are inferior to all the other races, and that therefore, we may not hope, our greatest endeavors to that end notwithstanding, to be any better or higher either politically, religiously, or nationally than we are. Many of the circumstances, once forming formidable barriers to our progress and improvement, are now fast giving away, and we have encouragement to cherish the hope that soon the last one shall be removed, and leave us free to exert ourselves to the full measure of our powers. The country requires a higher order of inventive skill, a more ardent spirit of research, a love of vigorous investigation of those higher subjects, a knowledge of whose principles have wrought such wonderful improvements in the social, moral, religious and political condition of man, whenever it has had full play. These qualities are not peculiar to any one people, but are attainments common to all. If there be a will to do, the means are easy of access. Our present exceptional condition should be regarded as only temporary. We have it in our power to render it so. We can terminate it almost at pleasure. We can effect much more than we have done in making ourselves both less dependent on foreign aid in securing many of the commoner necessities of life, and in attaining a higher point of civilization and social enjoyment. But then we must lay stress on the trafficking, and more on the moral interest of the country; the discordant spirit of politics, must be changed into that of peaceful and moralizing husbandry.

It may be that we are expecting to fare better than others, and possibly we may be correct in our expectations; but are we adopting the proper means to realize our expectations? It is almost universally conceded that the country we possess is as profuse and prolific in its natural resources as any other country, and that its soil is as productive and will admit of as high a state of artificial improvement.

We should then, repudiate most seriously and religiously the erroneous opinions of some, that unaided from abroad, it would be impossible for us to sustain ourselves here. The extraneous assistance the country receives through the commercial intercourse it has with foreign countries, and the traffic it has with its aboriginies, should be an auxiliary, and not the prime motive power in our national operations; so that if either one or the other, or both, should be interrupted, such interruption should neither terminate our existence, nor place a very serious check upon our progress. To place our prosperity and ultimate success beyond failure from ordinary causes, it requires that we should carefully husband our time and judiciously expend

our energies. We should confidently and perseveringly believe that the decree, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," has gone forth against every man, irrespective of his work or station, and is both peremptory and irrevocable, and that none can escape its conditions, or pass beyond its authority.

It only requires persevering industry on our part, properly directed, to remove many of the inconveniences under which we are laboring and raise ourselves to a state of comfort and competency. Each month, week—nay, each day of our time should produce and add something to the material wealth of the country. As the agriculturalist fells the forest to make way for the introduction of his bread seed, the mechanic following in his wake, should wrest the devoted timber from the devouring flame or destructive rot, and convert it into ships and other appliances and facilities for upbuilding and improving the country.

THE COAST TRADE.—Having recently succeeded in securing to ourselves advantages—the coast trade—which, until very lately, and for many years had been almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners, the demand for coasting vessels is immediate and urgent, and will continue so for several years hence. Shall we import these vessels from abroad and allow our own ship building timber to remain as it is, a dense forest, subserving no other purpose than as a covert for wild beasts, or, when used, only serving as fuel to kindle bonfires?

SHIP BUILDING.—Rude, indeed, the ships built here may be, but the building of them will be of two-fold advantage at least to the country. First the advantage of having the timber of the country utilised and made a profitable species of private and national wealth, and secondly, that of having the mechanical art of the country improved, and a knowledge of its principles and practices imparted to such of the youth of the country as should have a knowledge of these. If by having been trained to habits of industry and the civilized mode of *living and working*, we have not had inflicted upon us an injury, we should continue in those habits and pursue that mode, and use our best endeavors to achieve for ourselves a reputation and a name that shall be associated with most, if not all, of those good qualities for which the best and wealthiest governments stand renowned. The experiment we are now making concerns the entire negro race, and its success or failure will insure their success or their failure. The constant and friendly intercourse we have with foreign countries through various mediums, is favorable to the experiment, and should be allowed to produce its effects to their full measure. It should animate and encourage us to imitate those countries in undertaking and energetically prosecuting the boldest enterprises.

TAUNTS NOT TO BE HEEDED.—The uncharitable expressions uttered by those who take no interest in the negro race—that the race is incapable of self-government, that it possesses no inventive genius, and that it has not yet, and possibly never will achieve any thing great—should not in the least discourage or divert us from our purpose. The conclusion of such arguments

is simply this, viz: that the more light is thrown into a given space, the darker that space becomes. Let our motto be onward.

SUPPORT SOLICITED.—And now, fellow-citizens, I throw myself for a second time upon your friendly and patriotic support. This you promised me by your abundant, and by me, much appreciated suffrage of May last.

How far I shall be able to fulfill my solemn pledge to you, this day, to administer faithfully the laws of the Republic, and to observe with fidelity the high trust committed to my hands, I leave you to determine in the future. I feel, however, and past experience impels me to say, that after I shall have used my utmost endeavors to promote the various interests of the Republic, I shall neither escape the censure of some, nor come up fully to the high expectations of others.

In either case I shall be thought delinquent in some matter. Nevertheless these considerations shall have no effect in deterring me from using my greatest endeavors for the benefit of all. Owing to the sad imperfection of human knowledge and human judgment in this world of mutations and adventures, the actions of our fellow men are rigidly construed by us into what we suppose to be their intentions, however widely the two may really differ. This not unfrequently brings about results the most unhappy, as well as quite foreign to the expectations of either. I now, for a second time, ask your advice and sincere and candid counsel in all matters pertaining to the general welfare of our common country, when it shall appear to you that my own judgment and conduct with respect to these tend in a wrong direction.

PROMISE OF BEST EFFORTS.—And be assured, fellow-citizens, that, if in the course of these remarks I have been somewhat pointed in reference to our supineness, it has been done from the kindest and purest motives, and with a legitimate reference to the future; and so far as it shall be in my power, through the aid of such means as may be placed at my command, I will use my best efforts to promote both your prosperity and your happiness.

In conclusion, I thank you for the estimation you place upon my limited abilities, and the confidence you repose in me. These you have made known to me through the House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, and demonstrated the same to the world by your direct act of May last.

May a kind Providence control and direct all our affairs, private and public, to His own glory and to the lasting good of this infant Republic!

January 1, 1866.

D. B. WARNER.

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From the *Cumandagua*, (N. Y.) Messenger.

VOYAGE TO LIBERIA.

We have just received an interesting letter from our old friend and former fellow-citizen, Henry W. Johnson, Esq., now of Monrovia, Republic of Liberia, Africa. His old neighbors and friends will be gratified to learn that Mr. Johnson and family are well and

highly pleased in their new home. He has entered into co-partnership with a Mr. Hilton, a leading lawyer of that city, for the practice of his profession, and we are glad to chronicle the fact that, so far as we are able to judge, his prospects for usefulness and eminence are very flattering. Mr. Johnson possesses qualifications that fit him for almost any position, and we shall be disappointed if his countrymen in Liberia don't call them into requisition at no distant day. He writes an excellent letter, and it will be read with much interest in this section, where he is well known :

LETTER FROM MR. H. W. JOHNSON, JR.

MONROVIA, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, August 2nd, 1865.

J. J. MATTISON, Esq :—

*Dear Sir :—*Availing myself of your kind invitation to write to you occasionally, concerning the government and people of Liberia, their progress and present state, and future prospects, &c., I embrace this opportunity to send you a few lines upon this subject.

We left our dear old home, in Canandaigua, on Friday morning, May 26th, for the city of New York, from which place we expected to sail in a few days for Africa. It was a beautiful morning, the air was soft and balmy, and not a cloud was seen in the heavens. After an all-day's ride, we reached the city of New York, about eleven o'clock P. M. without any serious accident. Saturday, June 3rd.—Accompanied by many old friends and new acquaintances, we left our boarding house, No. 41 Broome Street, for Pier No. 26 East River, to embark for Liberia. There were twenty-three persons on board, including captain and crew ; among whom were Rev. J. W. C. Duerr, wife and two little children, bound for Cape Palmas ; Miss Alice Douglas, connected with some of the *first families* of Monrovia, who had been visiting her old friends in America ; Mr. Walker, a young man from Pennsylvania, and my own family, consisting of my wife, four daughters and myself. Among the crew were three native Africans from Liberia, who accompanied the captain home to America, on his last voyage from Africa. Towed by a steam tug, we left the wharf about 11 o'clock A. M., and moved gracefully down East River, toward the blue waters of the broad Atlantic.

Nothing of much importance happened during our voyage. Of course all were sea-sick. This being over, we were quite well the remainder of the journey. We saw about all the interesting sights usually witnessed at sea. A magnificent sun-rise, beautiful and glowing sun-sets, moonlight nights, starry heavens, scenes beautiful beyond all description, and which no length of time will cause to fade from my mind. We also saw the whale, black fish, and other monsters that infest "the deep." The first twelve days

we averaged about two hundred and twenty miles per day. After this we had a calm for about one week. One day (twenty-four hours) we only made fourteen miles! We had no very rough weather—only three stormy days and nights during the whole journey. We had preaching every Sunday by the Rev. J. W. C. Duerr.

Sunday, the 9th of July, "Fore Top" was sent aloft to look out for land. About two o'clock P. M., all were electrified with the stentorian voice of "Fore Top" crying out, "Land! Ho, Land!!" Every one sprang as if lifted up by some unseen hand! All rushed upon deck. It was a moment of the most intense excitement. It was our first sight of Africa. It was Cape Mount, the highest point of land on the Liberian Coast, and at the rate we were going about two hours sail from Monrovia. The day was very squally, as is usually the case on this coast at this season of the year. Onward however, the vessel went with lightning speed toward its place of destination. About four o'clock P. M. we saw little specks upon the sea, and skipping over the waves, which some of us mistook for some of the monsters that infest "the sea," but soon we discovered they were the long, sharp canoes of the Kroomen, hastening from the shore to offer their services to those on board the ship. The race between them was the most exciting scene I ever witnessed. It was a tremendous struggle; although our vessel was going at the rate of twelve knots an hour, they jumped out of their canoes and ran up the sides of the ship like squirrels up a tree! It is really astonishing the dexterity of these men in their little boats, and in the water; two canoes were upset and four men were precipitated into the sea. Two sprang from the water and caught the ropes of the ship and lifted themselves upon the deck. The other two clung to their boats, turned them right side up, jumped in and acted as if nothing had happened to them.

Monday, July 10th, Hon. H. W. Dennis, having sent boats for my family and their baggage and freight, we bade adieu to the "Thomas Pope," and landed with safety upon the shores of "*ill-fated Africa*," after a pleasant voyage of thirty-six days. The day was bright and beautiful. So far Heaven has favored us. We have been treated with great kindness and hospitality by every one.

Every day I am more favorably impressed with Africa. This is the winter season of this climate. What must summer be? Most all their choicest fruit trees bear twice a year. This is not the fruit season, but here we are surrounded with oranges, pine-apples, limes, lemons, plantains, &c., green corn, cabbages, and sweet potatoes, and many other vegetables indigenous to this climate. And yet this is winter. The great fruit season will begin again in September, when their choicest fruits and vegetables will be ripe again; such as the guavas, bananas, citrons, mango plums, pears, tamarinds, &c.; fruits far more delicious than the orange and

pine apple. From September to December, Africa is said to be in bloom. Ex-President Roberts, who has travelled extensively in Europe, America, and the West Indies, says he has never seen any country that can compare with Africa.

Monrovia is beautifully situated on Cape Mesurado, and reminds one of Staten Island. It is just three miles square—the streets all wide and straight, and running at right angles. Those running from east to west, extend from Mesurado Bay to the Mesurado River. Those running north and south, extend from the Bay to the Ocean. The air is cool and salubrious. The temperature very even. The coolest weather has been 66, the warmest 80. The days and nights are of equal length. The sun rises and sets here at six o'clock. I am informed that it varies but little during the whole year. The most beautiful flowers are in full bloom here during the whole year. Oh, what a glorious country is Africa! "*A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty here, is worth a whole eternity of bondage in America!*"

With a kind regard for, and heartfelt gratitude to all my old friends in Canandaigua, I remain, yours truly,

H. W. JOHNSON, JR.

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THE ASHMUN INSTITUTE.

The applications for admission, and the necessity for larger accommodations in every feature of the work of educating colored men as teachers and preachers, have so pressed themselves upon the Trustees of the Ashmun Instituté, at Oxford, Chester Co., Penn., that they felt constrained to make provision for the enlarged sphere that has opened before them. Trusting in the Divine hand, they have erected a commodious building of brick, sixty feet square, and four stories high, which, it is hoped, will be completed in time to be occupied the 1st of September, 1866.

The enterprise has assumed much greater importance and larger proportions than were originally contemplated, and therefore it was felt desirable that the management of the Institution should devolve upon a greater number. In order to meet this, and to give an unquestioned catholicity to the character of the enterprise, an amendment has been secured to the original charter, by which the Legislature of Pennsylvania authorizes the accumulation of an endowment, the change of the title to THE LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, the power to confer literary degrees, and the increase of the trusteeship from nine to twenty-one. Forty students are now in actual attendance.

LEAF FROM "REMINISCENCES OF LIBERIA."

NO. VIII.

GOTORAH—THE CANNIBAL CHIEF.

The people of Liberia well deserve their noble inheritance. "They fought to win the prize." It cannot be said of them that they entered into other men's labors, or that they came into possession of the rich and beautiful country which is emphatically their own, without hard and fearful contests, cruel and bloody wars. From the days and scenes of Sherbro, the terrible conflict on Mesurado heights, when the immortal ASHMUN repulsed hundreds of savages with a handfull of iron-hearted pioneers, down to the frightful massacres at Sinoe in 1856, the Liberians have had to fight their way through.

It was in the year 1839, when the colony was as yet but feeble, and the last white Governor was presiding—the late THOMAS BUCHANAN—that rumors of wars with the natives began again to sound in our ears. Repeated trespasses had been committed by portions of the Dey tribe on the people of Liberia, settled sparsedly as they were, on the banks of the St. Paul river. The Governor had examined into all these, held "palavers," settled difficulties, awarded justice, and hoped that a permanent peace would yet be established between his people and their Aboriginal neighbors. But not so.

The Chief who was the main instigator of these encroachments on the Liberians was *Gaatoombah*, a noted war-man and consummate hypocrite, who could kiss and stab at the same time. He was determined to perpetrate a destructive *raid*, as it would be called in this country and in these latter days, upon his civilized brethren in the colony. But the old fellow had no idea of going to war himself, in his own person, but hiring a notable Cannibal, the terror of the whole country, to "carry the war" for him. This man, no mean representative of the genus *Anthropophagi*, was a member of the Boozee tribe from the far interior. He was as hideous a looking specimen of our common humanity as mortal eyes ever beheld, and it was impossible to look on his countenance without feeling that it seemed to say "I want to eat you."

Gotorah had been to Monrovia with a small retinue of his followers in times of peace, and an incident is said to have occurred quite in keeping with his beastly propensity. Its truthfulness how-

ever, the writer does not vouch for, not being an eye or ear witness. The cannibal Chief had called on Governor Buchanan—been received kindly—talked over some “palavers”—made great profession of friendship for the “Merica people”—and then closing the interview—said he was hungry, and coolly asked which of the young people, the boys or girls in the multitude before the Government house, Mr. Buchanan would order to be killed for his dinner!

Indications of hostilities continued, and it was proposed to send in Commissioners to treat with the native chiefs and head men. A fine young man, named John Wilson, eldest son of the late Rev. B. R. Wilson, was selected as interpreter and went with the party. The commissioners drew near the town—strongly barricaded as it was, and Wilson with a flag of truce approached to hold converse. They basely fired on the party, and killed, and it may be ate, the body of that promising youth. He was never seen—never heard from, and a widowed and aged mother mourns to this day the loss of her first born.

This emboldened the natives, and not knowing how to discriminate between the Missionaries and their Societies, and the Government and people of Liberia, an attack was planned on Heddington, our native Station. Despite their efforts to conceal their design, it leaked out, and the colored missionary and two or three men on the place procured arms and ammunition for self-defense.

Gotorah at the head of several hundred savages, with some women to wait on him and *cook the Missionary*, for which purpose a large iron pot was carried, made the attack at midnight on the little mission family at Heddington. A colonist, one ZION HARRIS, a brave and noble man employed as our carpenter, took charge of the two or three native Christians who helped to fight. The slugs and balls flew thick and fast against the mission house—but did little execution. The boys of the school would load the muskets, and Harris and his men fire from an upper window in rapid succession upon the host below, every shot telling most fearfully. The fight was a terrible one, but a crisis at last arrived. The infuriated natives broke down the picket fence, surrounding the house and garden and rushed into the very door yard. Harris had expended all his ammunition. Not a cartridge was left. He ran down stairs and stood at the door, crying out “give me an axe, boys; give me an axe.”

But something better was at hand. A native brother, Charles Baker, had been mortally wounded, had left his loaded gun by the door and gone up to die. Harris seized that gun, and just then the cannibal Chief, yelling to his men to follow and enter the house, received its contents in his breast and fell. This decided the day. The foe became panic struck, and fled in the utmost confusion, and Harris to make sure worke of his conquest and as a terror to the natives all around, like David of old, cut off the head of *Gotorah*, the cannibal Chief.

The natives were soon severely chastised. Governor Buchanan leading himself a noble little regiment of Liberians, attacked Gaat-oombah's town, burned it to ashes, and put the inhabitants to flight. In all subsequent attempts of a hostile nature, the natives have learned that the people of Liberia are fully able to keep possession of their well-earned inheritance.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 5, 1866.

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LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

The trader Thomas Pope arrived at New York, June 1, after a passage of forty-one days from Monrovia, laden with Liberia coffee, sugar, &c., and the following named passengers:—Rt. Rev. John Payne, D. D., Mrs. Martha Payne, Miss Grace Hoffman, Rev. John W. Roberts, Mr. B. V. R. James, Mr. Colson M. Waring, Mrs. Martha Waring, Mrs. A. Williams, Clarence Howard, Mr. Jesse Sharp, and Mr. F. W. Nelson.

Hon. Abraham Hanson, Commissioner and Consul General from the Government of the United States to Liberia, arrived at Monrovia, via England, April 21.

The intelligence received, is in general, highly encouraging. We have room only to present letters from two of the "freedmen" who removed last fall from Lynchburg, Va. These convey the sad particulars of the death, produced by over exertion and anxiety for the benefit and comfort of others, of the originator and leader of the party, Mr. John McNuckles: one of the most intelligent, capable and worthy men that ever landed in Liberia, an honor to any race or nation.

FROM MR. WOODSON McNUCKLES.

CARYSBURG, LIBERIA, April 21, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—I regret that in this my first letter to you, I should have to communicate the death of my dear brother, John McNuckles, the leader in this emigration. He was taken sick on the 9th, and died on the 18th inst., with lung fever. His death is deeply lamented by the whole Company—for he was much attached to all of them: and he had their confidence and sympathy. During his illness every attention was paid to him. His bed-side was watched day and night—but the disease baffled all skill and attention.

My brother had already made choice of the site of our settlement well pleasing to the entire Company. Some were building and others preparing to build: some planting and others making ready to plant, and in the very midst of his labors he was cut off. A gloom seemed to overspread us, and how could it be otherwise? But we are getting straight again, and the work going on. Don't let his death slacken your exertions for another emigration from our district. If our folks in America had a correct idea of this country and the advantages that would in time accrue to them by coming, nothing would stop them from emigrating here. It is true we are poor; we came to the country poor, but by labor and perseverance we can soon better our condition. Our settlement occupies a beautiful locality, and I pray you use your efforts to have it built up. Connected with it is every advantage for building purposes: timber plentiful: fine saw mill seats, &c. One of brother's purposes, had he been spared to go back, was to get a saw and fixtures. He had made arrangements to return with Capt. Alexander, but ere the time arrived for him to sail, he was no more.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WOODSON McNUCKLES.

FROM MR. WILLIAM BANKS.

CARYSBURG, LIBERIA, April 22, 1866.

DEAR SIR :—It affords me pleasure to inform you of our safe arrival in Liberia and location at Carysburg. I am much pleased with the country, and as far as I have been able to observe, consider it a delightful place. It is true, things are not altogether as they are at home, or as I would like to see them. But a stranger oftentimes looks for and expects to find things in a strange land that he would not and could not find at his own home. Enough to say I am pleased with the country and desire you to use your best efforts to encourage emigration from our district. Some of our number have died, and I cannot altogether attribute their deaths to the climate. Among these is John McNuckles. He died on the 18th inst., after a short illness, of lung fever. He was a good, an industrious and enterprising man, a fine leader and worthy citizen and gentleman. His death is a great loss to our Company. We expected much from him, and had he lived, we would not have been disappointed. But God disposes all things and what He does is right.

He was preparing to leave for America to get up another emigration and attend to matters for the benefit of the present Company, and ere the time arrived he was no more. The Lord's will be done.

The site our leader made choice of for our settlement is on Zedah's Creek, a mile or two from Carysburg. I think it cannot be surpassed for beauty—fine timber, best of soil, and mill seat unsurpassed—a thing we did not expect to find here. The Company are anxious to erect a mill. The woodwork can be done here, but we want a saw and saw-mill fixtures. There are five mechanics of us, viz: William Banks, Woodson McNuckles, Bucyrus Copeland, Addison Banks and George Wheaton. We would be glad if you would supply us with the fixtures of the mill we want to erect. The saw must be an up and down one, and we need six bars of iron each an inch thick. And allow us such time as you think to pay for it. We are planting and some building—some six or seven houses are up—some eating potatoes they planted since they have been here. In fine, our people are doing all they can.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

WILLIAM BANKS.

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MONROVIA MADE A STOPPING PLACE.

A change has been made in the arrangements of the African Steam Ship Company, which has long been sought for by influential parties, and which cannot but prove of great convenience to the authorities and people of Monrovia. Under the new contract of the Company with the British Government, which commences in October next, the former are to land the mails at Monrovia, the capital of Liberia.

This change is likely, for a time at least, to direct more Liberian commerce to England. But if our merchants cannot or will not enter this open door by some combined effort, let us rejoice that the motives to industry are to be supplied. The United States is the natural channel for the trade of Western Africa. What is needed to retain and develop it is a regular, reliable and expeditious medium of communication and transportation of goods and passengers, independent of any other nation.

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DEATH OF TWO VICE PRESIDENTS.

The earthly career of **LIEUT. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT** was closed by death on the morning of Tuesday, May 29. Born near Petersburg, Virginia, June 13, 1786, he spent some time at William and Mary

College, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. Entering the army in 1808, as captain of artillery, fifty-eight years of his eventful life were spent in the service of his country. His biography is a history of the nation he loved and served during its period of greatest glory. In this national bereavement the American Colonization Society has cause for grief. He was long an honored Vice President and decided friend.

WILLIAM WINSTON SEATON, Esq., for about half a century one of the editors of the *National Intelligencer*, died at his residence in Washington, D. C., June 16. Born in King William County, Virginia, January 11, 1785, and receiving a liberal education, he embarked, at the age of eighteen, in journalism. His name will always be associated with the early days and eminent men of the Republic. His personal appearance, the geniality and warmth of his disposition, his unceasing kindness of heart, all that goes to make up a good and lovely man, were not only characteristics, but were speaking and visible features of his entire life. For many years a member of the Executive Committee, and more recently a Vice President of the American Colonization Society, it ever enjoyed his confidence and regard, and received the powerful patronage of his brilliant pen and influential journal.

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THE WORK AND THE COST.

We present, in another column, tables showing the number of emigrants sent to Liberia by the Colonization Society, and the annual receipts during the forty-nine years of its existence. The latter fully explains itself; to the former much might be added in elucidation of the results. It is proper to remark in general that six hundred miles of coast have been purchased and rescued from the ravages of the slave-trade, with all its terrors and abominations; there has been laid the foundations of Christian empire in benighted Africa, and the habitations of cruelty and wretchedness are being transformed into the abodes of peace, joy and happiness.

The gratitude of a thousand families saved from slavery, and five thousand victims snatched from the horrors of the "middle passage," and made happy and comfortable; are singing the praises of its beneficence to the world.

Table of Emigrants settled in Liberia by the American Colonization Society.

CONTINUED FROM THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, PAGE 115, (APRIL,) 1860.

No.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Texas.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Ind.	Ill.	Mo.	Iowa.	Wis.	Ind. T.	Barbados.	Total.	Years.
	Brought forward,	Apr. '60	54	36	46	246	35	218	5	554	104	3518	1354	432	1061	105	536	309	16	718	638	55	81	38	83	3	...	8	...	8	10,276
126	Mendi	May, '60	1	...	...	1	...	39	...	4	1	42	...	26	81	...	15	...	...	8	1	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	228	...
127	M. C. Stevens...	Nov. '60	...	...	5	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	17	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	11	...	...	...	7	...	80	316
129	Edward	Apr. '61	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
130	Teresa Bandell.	July '61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
131	Justice Story...	Aug '61	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
132	John H. Jones...	Nov. '61	...	...	1	1	6	12	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
133	Greyhound	Dec. '61	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
134	Justina	Jan. '62	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	55
135	M. C. Stevens...	Nov. '62	1	...	2	11	15	5	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	65
136	M. C. Stevens...	May, '63	...	...	...	...	4	18	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26
137	Thomas Pope...	Jan. '64	2	...	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
138	Thomas Pope...	Sept. '64	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	23
139	Greyhound	Jan. '65	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
140	M. A. Benson...	Feb. '65	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
141	Cora	Apr. '65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	...
142	Thomas Pope...	Jul'e, '65	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
143	H. P. Russell...	Nov. '65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	527
Totals		.....	60	36	55	295	77	319	9	580	109	3732	1371	460	1147	105	551	309	16	726	675	56	83	65	83	5	7	8	346	11,288	

RECAPITULATION.

New Hampshire.....	1
Massachusetts.....	60
Rhode Island.....	36
Connecticut.....	55
New York.....	295
New Jersey.....	77
Pennsylvania.....	319
Delaware.....	9
Maryland.....	580
District of Columbia	109
Virginia.....	3732
North Carolina.....	1371
South Carolina.....	460
Georgia.....	1147
Alabama.....	105
Mississippi.....	551
Louisiana.....	309
Texas.....	16
Tennessee.....	726
Kentucky.....	675
Ohio.....	56
Indiana.....	93
Illinois.....	65
Michigan.....	1
Missouri.....	23
Iowa.....	5
Wisconsin.....	7
California.....	1
Indian Territory.....	2
Barbados.....	344
Total.....	11,252

Number born free.....	454
Purchased their freedom.....	244
Emancipated by govt.....	507
From Barbados.....	344
Unknown.....	48
Total.....	1,597

Number of Liberated Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States—see statement in the foregoing table—177

Note.—The foregoing does not include the emigrants (about 1,000) who have been sent to Liberia in the Maryland State Colonization Society.

COST OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following table will show the annual receipts of the American Colonization Society from its organization to the present time:

Years.	Receipts.
1817-0.....	\$14,031 60
1820-2.....	5,027 66
1823.....	4,768 22
1824.....	4,370 89
1825.....	10,125 85
1826.....	14,779 24
1827.....	13,294 04
1828.....	13,458 17
1829.....	20,295 61
1830.....	26,683 41
1831.....	32,101 58
1832.....	43,065 08
1833.....	37,242 46
1834.....	22,944 30
1835.....	36,661 49
1836.....	33,656 88
1837.....	25,558 14
1838.....	19,947 41
1839.....	51,478 36
1840.....	56,485 62
1841.....	42,443 68
1842.....	32,298 82
1843.....	36,172 94
1844.....	31,551 39
1845.....	34,552 61
1846.....	34,448 45
1847.....	24,572 24
1848.....	65,255 32
1849.....	52,552 26
1850.....	65,572 71
1851.....	47,566 71
1852.....	28,772 54
1853.....	42,658 56
1854.....	31,552 86
1855.....	55,273 20
1856.....	2,166 6
1857.....	47,508 26
1858.....	3,808 78
1859.....	22,255 66
1860.....	1,568 86
1861.....	51,773 55
1862.....	97,272 64
1863.....	26,000 04
1864.....	1,500 00
1865.....	2,000 00

Total.....

The Maryland State Colonization Society has been organized in 1832, and has been assisting the American Colonization Society in its operations. The Maryland State Colonization Society has been assisting the American Colonization Society in its operations. The Maryland State Colonization Society has been assisting the American Colonization Society in its operations.

Total..... 2930 31

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XLII.] WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1866. [No. 8.

LIVINGSTONE'S ZAMBESI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 200.)

LAKE NYASSA AND RIVER SHIRE.*

The Rovuma, a river some leagues to the north of the Zambesi, it was thought might afford an easier access to the district of the Nyassa than the Zambesi and the Shire, and conduct to a healthier region. Dr. Livingstone, accordingly entered the Rovuma in 1861, with the "Pioneer," which drawing nearly five feet of water, proved too deep for its continued navigation. The river was ascended for five days, when the water began to shallow, the navigation intricate and unsafe, and the expedition was obliged to return to avoid the risk of being cut off from communication with the sea. The valley of the Rovuma seems to resemble that of the Zambesi, but is on a smaller scale. The result of the exploration was that the river was found to be unfit for navigation during four months in the year, but like the Zambesi it might be available for commerce for the other eight months. This river possesses little interest in its lower course, where it is a mile wide and from five to six fathoms in depth. The natives asserted that the Rovuma issued from Lake Nyassa, but none had ascended the stream high enough to prove it. The hopes founded on the appearance of the mouth of the Rovuma, which is without a bar, were thus disappointed.

Drs. Livingstone and Kirk, with a party of natives, proceeded on foot to the Lake Shirwa, which they found to be a considerable body of bitter and brackish water, abounding in fish, crocodiles, and Hippopotami. This lake, surrounded by lofty mountains, has no outlet, although thirty miles in breadth and sixty in length. Its elevation above the sea was found to be about eighteen hundred

* Pronounced Shirrey.

feet. It is separated from the great Nyassa by a spit of land, over which it is probable that the surplus water of the Shirwa runs during floods.

The discovery of the great Lake Nyassa, September 16, 1859, would alone place Dr. Livingstone high in the rank of African explorers. The journey to the Nyassa was effected by an overland march of twenty days from the Shire. The southern end of the Nyassa extends to $14^{\circ} 25'$ South latitude. The stay made at the lake on the first visit of the travellers was short, as it was found to be in the very centre of a district which supplies the markets of the coast with slaves. A second visit to the lake was made in the following year. The length of the Nyassa was found to be two hundred miles and its breadth about fifty. It is liable to sudden and violent storms, in one of which the travellers were nearly shipwrecked. The difference of its level throughout the year is only three feet, although it receives the waters of five rivers on its Western side. The principal affluent is believed to be at its Northern extremity.

Never before in Africa had the travellers seen anything like the dense population on the shores of the Nyassa. Towards the Southern end there was observed an almost unbroken chain of villages, crowds assembled to gaze at the novel spectacle of a boat under sail, and whenever the party landed they were immediately surrounded by men, women, and children, all anxious to see the "chirombo," or wild animals, feed; the arrival of white men in one of the villages of the Nyassa exciting much the same kind of interest as that occasioned by the presence of the hippopotamus on the banks of the Thames or the Hudson. The people were, however, on the whole inoffensive, only lifting slyly the edges of the tent, as boys do the curtains of a travelling-menagerie at home, and exclaiming "chirombo! chirombo!" i. e. wild beasts fit to be eaten.

The care bestowed on the graves of the dead in the villages on the Nyassa indicates an amount of sentiment scarcely to be expected in regions so remote from civilization. The burying-grounds were found well arranged and protected; wide and neat paths were made through them, and grand old fig-trees threw their wide-spreading branches over the last resting place of the dead. The graves of the sexes were distinguished by the various implements or utensils which their occupants had used in their different employments during life; but they were all broken. A piece of fishing-net or a broken paddle told that a fisherman slept beneath. The graves of women were marked by the wooden mortar and heavy pestle used in pounding corn, or by the basket in which the meal is sifted, and all had placed over them, fractured calabashes and pots signifying that the need of daily food was at an end forever.

The manufacture of iron tools is the staple industry of the highlands of the Nyassa. Every village had its smelting-house, charcoal-burners, and blacksmiths, who made the bracelets and anklets

in general use. British iron is pronounced "rotten." Samples of hoes from the Nyassa district, have been pronounced in Birmingham, to be nearly equal to the best Swedish iron, and the metal was found to be of so high a quality that an Enfield rifle was made from it. In the village around the lakes Shirwa and Nyassa, and in other places, pottery is manufactured.

The most interesting portion of this narrative is the account of the explorations of the River Shire—the great Northern tributary of the Zambesi—its valley, and the region bordering on Lake Nyassa. The Shire is narrower than the Zambesi, but its channel is deeper, having for two hundred miles a depth at lowest water of nowhere less than five feet. Then occurs a long reach of rapids, where in a distance of forty miles the river falls 1200 feet; then for a hundred miles more to the lake navigation is unobstructed. The river drains an exceedingly fertile valley, and its banks and the shores of the lake were, on the first visit, crowded with a dense and industrious population. Maize, various species of millet, rice, yams, and sweet-potatoes were the staples of food. As a rule, the population was remarkably industrious. The land was cultivated entirely by the hoe; men, women and children sharing in the labor. The grinding of the corn seems to involve more labor than its cultivation. Cotton was found everywhere in quantities amply sufficient for clothing; this was woven in looms not ruder than those of India.

"The fertility of the soil has been amply proved by its productions. Indigo has been found growing wild over large tracts of country, and often attains the height of a man. The cotton collected from a great many districts of the country was found to be of very superior quality. Large spaces are so much impregnated with salt that an efflorescence of it appears all over the surface. In these spaces superior cotton flourishes with very little care. We saw some men who had been employed to take canoes down to the Coast sitting on the bank, on soil like this, cleaning and spinning the cotton. When we returned twelve months afterward the seeds thrown away had germinated, flourished, and yielded cotton wool, which, when sent to Manchester, was pronounced to be two-pence per pound better in quality than common New Orleans; and not only is the cotton produced of good quality, but it is persistent in the soil to an extent quite unknown in America. We have observed cotton-bushes yielding vigorously in parts where they had not only to struggle for existence against grass towering over their heads, but had for at least ten years to bear up against the fires which annually burned down them and the grass together. In fact, the region indicated is pre-eminently a *cotton-field*, crops never run any danger of being cut off by frost. The natives have paid a good deal of attention to the cultivation of the plant, and find that the best requires renewal only once in three years.

"We find that not only was the plant well known to the people of the interior, but that a variety not met with on either Coast was un-

der cultivation inland. Thus for instance, the Bazizulu, living near the Kafue, had a variety yielding cotton of very fine quality and long staple, which can only be described as of the Pernambuco kind: and at Sesheke the stem of a tree of this species had attained a diameter of eight inches, and was so tall that Dr. Kirk had to climb up it for specimens as one would go up an apple-tree. Two other varieties were found cultivated over large tracts of country. The indigenous kind had nearly been superseded by a very superior sort called foreign cotton. This had been introduced by the natives themselves; and the district included in the Shire Valley and shores adjacent to Lake Nyassa, in which it abounds, is about four hundred miles in length, and may confidently be stated as one of the finest cotton-fields in the world. Cotton already cultivated there is superior to common American, and nearly equal to Egyptian.

"In further illustration of the fertility of the soil, we found that those plants which require much care in the cultivation in other countries grow wild here as well as cotton. Tobacco, though a delicate plant, was frequently found growing self-sown. The Castor-oil plant was met with everywhere under similar circumstances. In some parts Indigo is known by the name of "occupier of deserted gardens," from its habit of springing up wherever it has a chance. Sugar cane is not a self-planter, but it blossoms, and, when cultivated in rich loam, grows, without manure, as large as that which can only be reared by the help of guano in the Mauritius and Bourbon; and, from crystals at once appearing on the cut surfaces, seem to contain much sugar.

"In addition to these evidences of the richness of the soil, we have the face of the country in the low lands covered with gigantic grasses: they tower over men's heads, and render hunting quite impossible. In fact, the only fault that can be found with the soil is over-luxuriance. On the islands in the Shire crops are raised continuously, without any regard to the season, and, by irrigation, wheat during the four colder months. Europeans can always secure one crop of European grain and two or three of maize annually. On the highlands the natural grasses are less luxuriant, but the average crop is as heavy as could be obtained from rich meadow-land in England. This self-sown pasturage, which extends over hundreds of miles of grassy valley and open woodland, is the best in Africa. This was shown by the cattle, which were left almost in a wild state, becoming so fat and lazy that bulls allowed the boys to play with them and to jump on their backs. We have seen cows feeding on grass alone become as heavy as prize beasts.

"It would not be fair, while giving the results of our inquiries, to keep out of view one serious drawback, which we believe is characteristic of every part of Central Africa. Periodical droughts must be expected. If a rainy zone exists under the equator, that is the only exception known. These droughts are always partial, but may prevail over areas of from one to three hundred miles in extent.

Our inquiries led us to believe that from 10° to 15° South they may be looked for once every ten or fifteen years, and from 15° to 20° South once in every five years. What the cause of them may be we cannot tell; but lack of vegetation cannot be assigned as any reason either for their occurrence, or greater frequency now than at any former period. The hills are covered with trees and grass to their summits. The valleys are often encumbered with profuse and rank vegetation; but suddenly, and without any warning, the years of plenty are succeeded by one in which there is neither earing nor harvest. A shower has fallen on one spot a mile square; there the grass has sprung up, but has died off again. The rest of the country is parched and burned; the grass of the preceding year, which may have escaped the annual fires, is discolored, and crumbles into powder in the hand; and the leaves of the trees, though alive, look withered. One who had seen the landscape in all its glorious freshness and verdure after rains, could scarcely believe that the brown and dusty world before him was ever green."

The religion of the Zambesi and Nyassa tribes is that of simple monotheism, combined with a belief in spirits who are supposed to be influenced by incantations to act as mediators. There appears to be a firm belief in the immortality of the soul. Their ideas of moral evil, Dr. Livingstone says, differ in no respect from ours; but they consider themselves responsible to inferior beings instead of to the Supreme. Evil speaking, lying, hatred, and disobedience to, and neglect of parents, are said to have been recognized as sins, as well as theft, murder, and adultery, from the earliest times. The only addition which could be made by a missionary to their moral code is the rejection of polygamy. There is a general belief in a future life. "All the Africans," say the travellers, "that we have met were as firmly persuaded of their future existence as of their present; but it does not appear that they entertain a belief in any future state of rewards and punishments."

Their superstitions are rather childish than degrading. The belief in magic is so inherent in humanity that it would be strange if it did not prevail in countries where the human intellect may be said to be in an almost infantine state. There are traces of serpent worship, and little images are suspended as charms in the huts of the sick and dying. When a man has his hair cut he is careful to burn it, or bury it secretly, lest falling into the hands of one who has an evil eye, it should be used as a charm to afflict him with headache. There is a singular superstition that if a man plants coffee he will never be happy again, and no native can be induced to plant a mango from a belief that if he did he would speedily die. Rain-doctors are common. The travelling party more than once got into trouble by putting up their rain-gauge which was thought to frighten away the clouds.

That reckless disregard of human life, of which so many revolt-

ing incidents are recorded by Captain Speke in his account of Uganda, is unknown in this portion of Africa, nor does the rule of the native chiefs, however despotic, appear to be cruel. A chief has a great deal to attend to in guiding the affairs of his people. He is consulted on all occasions and gives his advice in a stream of words, which show a very intimate acquaintance with the topography of his district; he knows every rood cultivated, every weir put in the river, every hunting-net, loom, gorge, and every child of his tribe. Any addition made to the latter is notified to him, and he sends thanks and compliments to parents.

The fate of African empire from time immemorial is thus described:—

“A chief of more than ordinary ability arises, and, subduing all his less powerful neighbors, founds a kingdom, which he governs more or less wisely till he dies. His successor, not having the talents of the conqueror, cannot retain the dominion, and some of the abler underchiefs set up for themselves, and, in a few years, the remembrance only of the empire remains. This, which may be considered as the normal state of African society, gives rise to frequent and desolating wars, and the people long in vain for a power able to make all dwell in peace.”

There is probably no part of the world in which game of all descriptions is so abundant as in the region of the Upper Zambesi and of the Shire, the banks of which absolutely swarm with antelopes, waterbucks, elephants, buffaloes, rhinoceroses, wild pigs, elands, and zebras; the woods are full of guinea fowl, and the river abounds in hippopotami. Much destruction is occasioned by elephants tearing down trees with their trunks in the wantonness of their strength and for mere amusement. A considerable difference is observed between African and Asiatic elephants. Of the latter, only the males have tusks, and this not invariably; while in the former, they are found both in males and females. The African male elephant, moreover, is distinguished by the convex shape of his forehead, and the enormous size of his ears, resembling those found upon Roman coins. Another very remarkable peculiarity is, that in the part of the jaw corresponding with the place in which the wisdom tooth appears in man, there is a succession of new teeth, each of which, as it comes up, pushes “the others along, and out at the front end of the jaws, thus keeping the molars sound by renewal, till the animal attains a very great age.” Locality, it appears, very much affects the character of the tusks; those of animals from marshy districts being the largest, and those from dry districts the densest and heaviest. In the great marshes on the Shire, near the Ruu, there is one called the Elephant Marsh, in which a vast number of these animals are found; eight hundred were counted in one herd.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

CAPE COAST.

Cape Coast we enumerate amongst the West African settlements, though not with strict propriety, since it has never been colonized. The territory on the Gold Coast, now recognized as British, consists of a number of forts, many of them abandoned or in ruins. These have come into the possession of the English either by capture or purchase during the past two hundred years.

The slave trade, which dates back to the year 1503, when the Portuguese sent a few slaves from their settlements in Africa to the Spanish colonies in America, led to the establishment of forts on this Coast. And as the leading nations of Europe participated for many years in this traffic, the Danes, Dutch, and Spaniards built, and for a long time maintained fortifications. In process of time all the important ones fell into the hands of the English except Elmina, a short distance from Cape Coast Castle, which is still held by the Dutch. Connected with this they have several ports on the same line of coast.

The portions actually under occupation at present, are the Fort of Dixcove, in the Abanta country; Cape Coast Castle and the Anamaboe Forts off Fantee Winnebah, in the Agoonah country; and Acra, in the district of the same name. Quittah Fort, on the River Volta, has not been occupied since 1856.

Immediately in the rear of the three hundred miles occupied by these ports, and extending to the distance of eighty miles inland, is a country inhabited by a number of tribes, the principal of which are the Wassaws, Denkras, Akims, Assins, and Fantees. The whole of those residing immediately in the rear of some of the Dutch forts, are included in what is called the British Protectorate. To the east of these places, is the powerful kingdom of Dahomy. And to the north the Protectorate extends to the border of the formidable kingdom of Ashantee. Thus these protected tribes form a barrier between Cape Coast Castle and the two last named warlike and barbarous neighbors.

The relations between the Ashantees and the British Protectorate have frequently involved the latter in trouble and sometimes peril. It was about the beginning of the last Century that the Ashantees, moved as is supposed by pressure from the interior, advanced South and subdued some of the Northern tribes now forming the Protectorate. In 1760, they had extended their conquests so far South as to excite the apprehension of the British, and in 1800, they had conquered the whole country from the seaboard of the Assimee River on the West, to the Volta, on the East, excepting only a small crescent embracing the Fantees, and a few other small tribes in their neighborhood. Emboldened by this success, and hoping to obtain the advantages of closer intercourse with Europeans, they attacked the Fantees and other small tribes. And having

overcome these, they even attacked and took one of the English forts. They came into contact soon with the English, and though repulsed, were only prevented from further aggressions by an engagement on the part of the authorities not to assist the Fantees. This state of things continued until 1817, and in the meantime not only were the Fantees grievously oppressed, but Cape Coast itself was threatened, and its safety only secured by unworthy concessions. It was then determined by the authorities at the Fort to attempt to negotiate a treaty, and a Commission was sent to Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, for this purpose.

The result of this mission was the conclusion of a treaty by which the Fantees, now reduced to the condition of tributaries to Ashantee, were placed under a sort of Protectorate of the English; it being stipulated that the king of Ashantee should not engage in war against them without previous reference to the Governor of Cape Coast. This treaty however did no good, but rather increased the slave-trade and induced a state of lawlessness throughout the country.

A new treaty was made, which however was disavowed by the local authorities; and, in 1822, the Imperial Government having assumed the control of the forts and settlements, placed them under the jurisdiction of Sierra Leone.

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From the African Times.

THREE CHRISTIAN NATIVE KINGS.

The Wesleyan annual public Missionary meeting in aid of the Winnebah station, was held on the evening of Monday, Dec. 11, 1865. King Henry Acquah, presided. The Chairman opened the business, and in addressing the meeting said, "I am not worthy to sit in such a holy place as this; but as both good and evil will meet before God at the last day, I am permitted to preside." Several native friends, some from Cape Coast, Anamaboe, Munford, and Winnebah, respectively addressed the meeting.

During the same week the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Society, at Anamaboe, was held. C. A. Amoanoo, a new Christian king, presided. This new king was crowned on the 5th December, 1865. A Holy Bible was handed over to him publicly, as a spiritual sword. Now, we have in the Gold Coast three Christian kings. First, Henry Acquah, King of Winnebah; second, John Aggery, King of Cape Coast; third, Charles Amaquoo Amoanoo, King of Anamaboe. These kings are residing at the sea-ports.

On the 27th November, 1865, the annual Wesleyan Missionary meeting at Domonasie, was held. All the speakers were Africans. The collection amounted to over £50.

THE WONDERFUL RIVER.

Mr. R. Dunn, correspondent of the London *Morning Star*, in a letter from Suez, under date of February 21, speaks thus of that most wonderful river in the world—the Nile :—“ The great natural peculiarity of Egypt, and that which not only distinguishes it from all other countries, but is the cause of all its other peculiarities, is the wonderful Nile. The immense quantity of water necessary to cause the continued rise of a river with a good strong current from June to October, until its channel, ordinarily from a half to one and a half miles wide, is widened to from five to fifty miles in width, is astonishing, and almost sufficient to stimulate the belief that some Divine agency, rather than the rains of Abyssinia, must be the cause. And this appears still more strange, when it is remembered that not a single spring or branch of any kind enters it within a thousand miles of its mouth. It is strange indeed, that in so hot a climate and so vast an extent, the volume of water is not diminished by absorption and evaporation; and perhaps the fact that the waters seem to extend through the entire valley upon the same level with the Nile, can alone explain this continued fullness. The sands from the deserts, which bound this valley upon either side, seem to be constantly crowding fertile soil, while the deposits from the river, which have raised its bed about fifteen feet within the past three thousand six hundred years, are crowding in upon the deserts, and thus, as elsewhere in nature, antagonism maintains the equilibrium.”

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THE PRESENT EXTENT OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The London Reporter for May, contains a summary of the contents of the last official papers in regard to the Foreign Slave Trade, annually presented to Parliament, and recently published. These returns prove that there has been a very great decrease in this barbarous traffic, and that the prospect of its proximate extinction is encouraging. The following are the principal facts thus developed :—

The Annual Report of Mr. Burch, the British Commissary-Judge at Havana, records but one landing of slaves for the year ending 30th September, 1865. The cargo consisted of one hundred and forty-five, of whom one hundred and forty-three were recaptured by the Spanish authorities, on information procured by themselves. This intelligence is most startling, the number landed to the same date in 1864, being 5105, of whom 2980, were recaptured. It will thus be seen, that within the last period, the African slave-trade to Cuba may be said to have almost ceased. While we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude at this fact, we

feel it would not be wise to indulge in any very sanguine expectation that the trade has really entirely ceased ; indeed, this is so far from being the case, that, on the 5th of March last, the Spanish steamer *Neptune* entered the harbor of Havana, towing a schooner having two hundred and sixty-eight negroes on board, which she had captured off Cape San Antonio. The vigilance of the local authorities having prevented the schooner from landing her cargo on the spot where she first touched, led to her capture ; not however before eighty-seven of the unfortunate negroes had died of hunger and thirst, the schooner having been short of provisions. The same steamer had previously captured the schooner *Matilde*, with one hundred negroes on board, who were found provided with passes, signed by D. Francisco Marty y Torrens, as though they were merely *in transitu* from a neighboring plantation. But the palpable diminution of the African slave-traffic to Cuba, for a period of eighteen months, must be accepted as satisfactory evidence that Captain-General Dulce, has been most earnest and successful in his attempts to bring it to an end. It also affords a further proof, were any wanting, that this officer possesses all the needful powers utterly to extirpate this abominable trade ; and in order to accomplish this desirable object, it is less new legislation that is needed, than a continuation of honest Governors.

The British Commissioner at Cape Town, reports on the continued activity of the slave-dealers, whose principal field of operations appears to be confined to the Portuguese possessions on the East coast of the African continent. The chief export of slaves from these possessions is for the supply of Arab trade to the northward, and to Madagascar, though to a less extent, for the French settlements at Mayota, and Nos-beh. North of Cape Delgado, large numbers of slaves continue to be carried between places within the dominion of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The number of slaves shipped away from the coast, is said far to exceed what is required for the latter place. The greater portion, if not re-shipped there, find their way to other ports in small dhows, whence they are taken off to the Persian Gulf.

We would observe on the subject of the slave-trade from this quarter of the globe, that as there is a great demand for slaves in Arabia and Persia, and the prices run high, the briskness of the traffic is easily accounted for. There appears to be little doubt that the slave-trade, which is carried on in dhows from the neighborhood of Mozambique to Madagascar, has greatly increased during the last two years. Its continued existence is attributed to the commercial restrictions which Portugal has established, and which have stopped the trade of the whole coast, leaving the native chiefs and her own subjects nothing but the slave-trade to fall back upon. It may not be generally known that Portugal sets up a claim of sovereignty, of a line of coast extending from Delegoa Bay South, to Cape Delgado North, some fifteen hundred miles in

extent, on which she actually does not possess any territory, except the island of Mozambique. All the northern slave-trade comes from the back of the Portuguese territory, finding its way to the sea through Quiloa, North of which no slaves appear to be exported.

The dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, are the chief seat of the slave-trade on the East coast. The Sultan himself is said to be desirous of preventing the export of slaves to Asia, but receives no support from his subjects.

The foreign slave-trade from the Portuguese possessions on the West coast, does not appear to have revived, although the authorities at Loanda are alleged to have connived at the shipment of a large cargo of slaves from a neighboring port. The British Commissioner, however, complains of the very large export of *libertos* which takes place to the adjacent island of St. Thomas, where, he says, they are really reduced back to the condition of slaves. These victims are all furnished with apparently legal passes, and the Portuguese authorities assert that the transfer is strictly legal. As a proof of the extinction of the foreign slave-trade from the Portuguese possessions, we may quote with reference to the one shipment said to have been made from a port adjacent to Loanda, that the cargo consisted of six hundred slaves, had been collected at the port in question, Mangua Grande, for three years; but the slave-dealer had no opportunity of sending them off. Last August, these slaves had become so terrible a burden to the dealer, that he could not afford to keep them any longer. It happened that a brigantine appeared at this critical moment, and the slaves were shipped. The brigantine got safely off, but did not succeed in landing her cargo in Cuba, having been captured off the island at the end of September.

Mr. Baker, the celebrated Nile traveller, reported to Colonel Stan-ton, who communicated the fact to Earl Russell on the 26th September last, that in consequence of the energetic measures adopted by the Egyptian Government, consequent upon the representations made by the British Government, no slaves had been brought down to Khartoum during the twelve months then expired. Mr. Baker attributes the trade entirely to the ivory dealers, who are, he says, either openly slave-dealers, or allow the men employed in their service to collect slaves on their own account. The Egyptian Government have so far interfered with this inhuman traffic as to prevent the passage of slaves down the river; and a hope is expressed that this step, in connexion with others which have been taken by the British Government to stop the issues to the Red Sea, will finally end the slave-trade from these parts.

The reports from the various Consuls in Brazil are conclusive as to the non-resumption of the African slave-trade to that country.

BISHOP JOHN WRIGHT ROBERTS.

BY G. F. DISORWAY.

In the year 1829, my business transactions made me well acquainted with Petersburg, and its inhabitants. Many of them favored African Colonization, when a Society was formed to promote the cause, with Chief Justice Marshall as President. The Methodist Church at the time was the largest in Petersburg, and its side galleries filled with colored people. Among them was most punctually seen an old bright colored woman with three sons, one a young man and the other two boys. She was familiarly called "Aunt Roberts," a widow, who had been very careful in the education of her children, sending them to school and training them up in the fear of the Lord. We became well acquainted. The future prospects of her boys were the subject of her conversation and constant prayer. Often asked, I advised her to emigrate to Liberia, as there a field would open worthy the ambition of her sons, and where there was no prejudice of color or position; and added, "If I were a colored man there I would go." And so I think still; and as long as the pious old lady lived she thanked me for the good advice. That colony is now eleven thousand strong of emigrants and their children from this country, with some five hundred thousand of the neighboring population, under its wholesome religious influences.

Then, thirty seven years ago, it required great moral courage and faith to select Africa as a home, a distant, benighted waste, with all the dangers of such a voyage and colony. But an expedition was arranged in Petersburg for Africa, and a number of the very best colored population among its emigrants. The funds were collected (the writer being treasurer) and a vessel chartered, and the colonists embarked at City Point. Thus far we accompanied them, and uniting in prayer for their safety and prosperity, they sailed for the distant shore. Mrs. Roberts and boys, with a number of Methodists, were among the colonists.

Reaching Liberia, the eldest, Joseph J. Roberts, soon became a leading merchant, and established a first rate credit in New York and England. White governors of the colony went from the United States, its founders always intending that one of the colonists, when qualified, should be the Governor. In 1841, this Mr. Roberts was appointed Governor, and continued until 1847; when the Liberians resolved to become a REPUBLIC, of which Governor Roberts was elected President for two years, and was re-elected three times.

The next brother, now about fifty, became an early travelling preacher in the Liberia Conference, where he has faithfully labored for many years. The youngest a few years ago came to New York for admittance to the Medical College, but not being of the right color, could not matriculate. We advised him to go "down

East," and he graduated in Maine, and with his parchment of M. D. returned to practice in Liberia. A very excellent and educated physician, he finished a useful life there in the faithful discharge of his professional duties.

Now comes the strangest part of this reminiscence. A few days ago the Rev. John W. Roberts arrived from Liberia, and last night I saw him ordained *bishop* for Africa, by Bishops Scott and Janes, aided by Drs. Carlton, Porter, Holdich, Harris, and the venerable Henry Boehm. What a sight to me! If any one had told me and "Aunt Roberts" thirty-seven years ago that her *first* son would become Governor and President of Liberia, and President of a College; and the *second* a travelling preacher in Africa, and the *third* an educated doctor there, we should have imagined the declaration very poetical. But stranger still would have been the declaration that one of them would be consecrated a *BISHOP* for the African M. E. Church. And yet, blessed be the Lord! we have seen this become no fiction, but an historical truth. Long neglected, degraded Africa, once had her bishops and churches in her brighter days! The Sun of Righteousness, now arising over her distant mountains and her sunny plains, is again blessing her benighted sons and daughters with the sounds of salvation and the messengers of peace.

The ordination of Rev. J. W. Roberts, of the Liberia Annual Conference to the office and work of Missionary bishop for the M. E. Church in Africa, took place in St. Paul's Church, N. Y., on the evening of June 20. The order of the services was as follows: Opening hymn read by Rev. C. D. Foss, pastor of the church; opening prayer by Rev. Henry Boehm; first lesson read by Rev. W. Tunnison, of St. Paul's Church, Jersey City; second lesson read by Rev. Dr. Porter; Episcopal address by Bishop Scott; presentation of the candidate by Drs. Carlton and Harris; ordination prayer and examination by Bishop Janes; ordination by Bishops Janes and Scott, assisted by Dr. Holdich and other elders present; doxology; benediction by Pastor Hedstrom of the Bethel ship. The services were interesting and impressive.

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INFORMATION ABOUT GOING TO LIBERIA.

We are constantly receiving letters in which the following questions are, in substance, asked. We have, therefore, condensed the facts into the following form:

Question 1. At what season of the year is it best to embark for Liberia?

Answer 1. The spring or fall is the time the vessels of the Colonization Society usually leave this country. There is very little, if

any, choice between these two seasons of the year, as a time to leave for Liberia.

Q. 2. How long is the voyage, and is there much danger that we shall be lost on the way?

A. 2. The length of the voyage is from thirty to fifty days. The average is about forty days. The Society has never lost a vessel with emigrants on board! The emigrants ought to be at the port of embarkation one or two days before the vessel is to sail.

Q. 3. What ought we to take with us, both for use on the voyage and after we get there?

A. 3. Every emigrant ought to be well supplied with clothing, both for summer and winter, similar to what he wears in this country. There is no winter in Liberia, but during the rainy season, health is greatly promoted by wearing flannel, or warm clothing. He ought also to have a good mattress and bed clothes. If he is a mechanic, he ought to have the tools of his trade. If he is a farmer, he ought to be well supplied with axes, hoes, spades, saws, augers, &c. And as every family is expected to keep house and live by themselves, they ought to have a good supply of table furniture and cooking utensils. It is not possible for them to take *chairs, tables, bedsteads*, and other large articles of furniture with them, as they occupy too much room in the ship. But whatever is convenient and necessary in housekeeping and of small compass, they ought to take. A keg of nails, a bale or two of domestics, and some *money*—\$5 gold pieces are the most serviceable—would be of use to them, in erecting their houses, and paying for any labor they might need, during the first few months of their residence in Liberia.

Q. 4. How much land is given to each emigrant?

A. 4. By the laws of Liberia, each emigrant on his arrival is given a town lot, or *five* acres of land. If he is the head of a family, the quantity of land is increased according to the number of his family, not exceeding ten acres. This allowance may seem small, but it is abundantly sufficient for all his necessities until he is able to buy more for himself, which he can do for \$1 an acre.

Q. 5. Can I educate my children there, and what will it cost?

A. 5. By a law of Liberia, all parents are required to send their children to school. In some of the settlements the schools are very good. A College, which cost \$20,000 to build, is in successful operation at Monrovia. All the Professors are colored men. A parent who wants to educate his children can do it better in Liberia than in any other place.

Q. 6. Will the Colonization Society pay my expenses in getting there?

A. 6. The Colonization Society will give a free passage to all who are unable to pay for themselves, and will support them during the

first six months after they arrive, by furnishing them with provisions and medicines and medical attendance when they are sick, and by providing them a house to live in. During these six months they can become acclimated, raise a crop for themselves, build a house on their own land, open and plant a piece of land, and have everything in readiness to live comfortably thereafter.

Q. 7. How can we make a living in Liberia?

A. 7. In the same way that you would make one any where else; that is, by industry and *economy*. Those who are competent to teach school, can get from three to four hundred dollars for teaching. Good accountants can get from four to eight hundred dollars as clerks in stores and mercantile houses. Tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, brickmakers, cabinet makers, shipwrights, &c. &c., can always find employment at good wages. The *farmer* need fear no want. This question has been answered by the *Editor* of the *Liberia Herald*, who has lived there many years, and we cannot do better than to give his own words, viz:

"For the information of our friends, who are incorrectly asserting in America, that 'Liberians have not any thing else to eat but roots and wild animals,' we have thought proper to give a list of such animals, fruits, and edibles as are in general use with us in their appropriate season.

Animals.—Domesticated.—Cows, bullocks, swine, sheep, goats, ducks, fowls, pigeons, turkeys. *Wild.*—Deer of different kinds in abundance; partridge, pigeons, goats, cows, doves, red squirrels, summer ducks, rice birds, ground doves, &c.

Fruit.—Water melon, musk melon, mango plums, orange, rose apples, sour sop, guava, tamarind, plantain, bananas, grammadilla, limes, lemons.

Fish, scaled and shelled.—Mullet, whiting, perch, bream, pike, baracouta, mackerel, cursalli, herring, drum, catfish, grippers, oysters, crabs, carp, sun.

Edibles.—Sweet potatoes, arrow root, turnips, carrots, shilote, cymblain, chio'a, paupau, lima beans, ochra, peas, radishes, beets, cabbages, snaps, cucumbers, greens, salads, cassavas, yams, corn.

Besides the foregoing, there are many others, which we have neither time nor room to arrange here."

The Rev. A. F. Russell, of Clay-Ashland, Liberia, another citizen who has been there for years, writes on the same subject thus, (in speaking of what should be said to persons in the United States, who think of going to Liberia,) viz:

"If they be farmers, point them to the soil, the fertility of which cannot be exaggerated, producing every thing a tropical clime can produce in ample abundance, yet 'by the sweat of the brow.' The arm answering, though not necessarily in all cases, the place of the ox: (oxen can be bought at any time, thank God, for the money, and broke and worked too by those who choose it, and it has been done;) the hoe answering for the plough, if we prefer, and in our light soil, does almost as well, perhaps. Labor and patience, two-thirds of the labor, too, that it would take to support a man in the United States, will reward the workmen, thirty, sixty, a hundred fold—the profits will sweeten the toil.

A coffee tree once planted and reared (which takes four years) will yield its increase two crops a year, year after year, bringing its reward with it—a hundred, a thousand, and tens of thousands, will do the very same, and certainly the scions, or the seed, are to be bought in sufficient quantities in

Liberia. Arrow root, ginger, pinders, and pepper, grow with almost half trouble, yielding in full abundance if half planted. Indigo grows luxuriantly beyond all possible expectation; and as for fruits, the orange, lime, lemon, sour sop, guava, mango, &c. &c., we place Liberia against any country in the world, and with what a fraction of labor, compared with the benefits they yield. Vegetables—the yam, potatoes, cassada, plantains, Indian corn, beans, peas, &c. &c., useless to mention, time would fail us to tell. Put them in the earth, and they are as sure to produce as the God of nature is to bring about the seasons. Still the idle will not have them. The lazy man has no part in this lot of good things. The word *labor* frightens the lazy man, and he will not curse us with his presence and example. The industrious love that word, or the thing it means, will come determined to do, and coming will conquer and be rewarded.”

Q. 8. Can I be as healthy in Liberia as I am in the United States.

A. 8. Some constitutions may be more healthy there than here. For old settlers, Liberia is doubtless more healthy than many parts of the United States. The deaths there, among such, for several years past, have not been more than three per cent.

We would here make this general remark, in connection with the last two questions. The great advantages, which the colored man gets by going to Liberia, are *not* as to his *eating* or *drinking*, or *making money*, but in his *social, political, and moral* condition. He becomes a *man*. He is no longer despised as of another race, but is treated as an equal and a brother, and secures immense privileges for his children. Those who can and do appreciate these, and go to Liberia, will never regret it. Of such emigrants, Mr. Russell, whose language we have before quoted, makes the following remarks:

“They not only see that all their labor is their own, every improvement belongs to themselves and children, good sound sense and industry tells them to go forward, and they obey, looking upon Liberia as theirs, and the home of their children; its strength their safety; its wealth their property, and its prosperity their glory, and the salvation from degradation of their children. Such men as these, though they cannot read a word, and never thought of writing, and, perhaps, spent much of their time in slavery, are an honor to any country, that would allow them equality. There are some of this stamp in Liberia, men ‘worth their weight in gold.’ They are industrious men, who look forward, who love their children. Such are not only good but patriotic citizens. One thousand of them would make the soil of Liberia independent *without a human declaration*. As the hope of Liberia’s glory, present as well as future, rising before such men, it beckons them onward. They enjoy ‘freedom’ in every true sense of that word. They love our laws, because they are wholesome, they are ours made by legislators of our choice. They love liberty for what it is in and of itself.”

In conclusion we have a particular request to make, viz: *That all persons intending to emigrate to Liberia, will give us early notice when they will be ready.* It requires considerable time to arrange necessary preliminaries, and make indispensable preparations: so that it not unfrequently happens that persons almost ready when the vessel sails, are compelled to wait for six months

or a year, for the want of a few more days in which to get ready. We trust that this request will be duly regarded.

We are expecting to send out a large number of the more enterprising and educated class. The independent position of Liberia renders this very desirable. They have the entire responsibility of their own government, and need all the talent, wisdom and energy they can summon to their aid. We should think that the very intelligent and wealthy colored people in this country would have some ambition to share in the splendid results, soon to be achieved through the agency of her citizens, for Liberia. Surely, to aid in laying the foundation for a nation, in maturing institutions and laws for the government of a great people, and in redeeming an immense continent from Pagan darkness and barbarity, is a work infinitely more sublime and glorious than can possibly be performed by any of the colored people in *this country*, however favored may be their position, enlarged their opportunities, and determined their energy and perseverance! When the historian comes to write up the labors of their race, who will stand far above all comparison, if not the bold and prosperous pioneers in the only successful effort ever made for their social, civil, and religious redemption?

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From the *Liberia Herald*.

LIBERIA COFFEE AND COCOA.

Now that ONWARD seems to be the course that our enterprising citizens are pursuing, anything that has a tendency in the same direction will be read with interest by those who love to see Liberia prosper. I made a shipment of coffee last May, which was dried and put up with care, and the following is an extract from a letter received from the merchant to whom it was sent:

No 10 OLD SLIP,
New York, September 5th, 1865.

Mr. JOHN H. LYNCH:

DEAR SIR: I can compliment you on the appearance of the coffee, which was uncommonly bright and handsome, and in consequence brought a good price, 36 cents, rather more than prime Java is selling for in this market. The bags also were good. I hope you will keep up to this *standard* in shipping. But remember in this connection what I said long ago, that 25 cents is a high price for the coffee in Liberia, (or for any coffee, at the place of growth,) and that cannot be realized here for it, not when our currency returns to par. Java coffee is now selling for 25 cents in gold, and 5 cents per lb. duty and other expenses has to come out of this. But when your trees are bearing I judge that you will find that 25 cents a pound would pay you well for raising it. I am glad that you continue to set them out, and should like much to see your plantation.

The cocoa was not so good, being, to some extent, worm eaten and dusty, but nevertheless sold tolerably well. It will probably always realize you your valuation of 12½ cents per lb., and for a larger quantity of select beans in stout bags, I could probably do much better. It is a saleable article to which you may profitably give your attention.

Very truly, &c.,

MARTIN H. ROBERTS.

Mr. Editor:—The only fact worthy of notice in my coffee was that it was put out in the sun daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the day it was first hulled until the time I shipped it. Any coffee that is half dried will turn dark during a sea voyage, and consequently bring a low price in market. It was also shipped in stout bags, ordered from America for the purpose.

The cocoa mentioned in the above letter sold for 20 cents per lb., (notwithstanding it was dusty and worm eaten,) being 2 cents per lb. more than I rate good cocoa at, in my article on it. In this connection, I will simply refer you to the following parties:—Mr. Geo. R. Brown of this river informed me that he was so well pleased with my statements, that, although the season was nearly gone, he immediately planted 250 hills, which he intends to increase. Mr. Thomas Roe called at my place and engaged all the plants which I could spare from my nursery. Young Neye, from Grand Bassa, (now Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives,) informed me during a visit to my place, that on his return home, he intends setting out ten acres with cocoa, as he believes it will grow better in that county than up here.

Very truly,

J. H. LYNCH.

VIRGINIA SETTLEMENT, December 29th, 1865.

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A COLORED PROFESSOR.

Alexander Crummell is of pure African descent. His appearance certainly shows not the slightest taint of white blood. His father, Boston Crummell, was stolen from the neighborhood of Sierra Leone about the year 1780, when he was 13 years old. His mother was born in Jericho, Long Island, and her ancestors had been free for at least a hundred years. She was brought up in the Hicks family—a family that produced the celebrated Quaker, Elias Hicks. Both parents were brought up in the Episcopal church. Their son, Alexander, was born in New York in 1819, and attended, until 1832, the "African school No. 2," established for colored children by the Manumission Society. In 1835, with his father's consent, he took his little scanty earnings, and thirsting for knowledge, went to Canaan Academy, Connecticut. This school was designed to furnish an advanced and solid education to colored youth; but the spirit of

prejudice was so bitter in the neighborhood that, in August of that year, "a mob assembled in Canaan, and with the aid of ninety-five yoke of oxen and two hard days' labor, finally succeeded in removing the Academy from its site—and afterwards they destroyed it by fire." The pupils were compelled to leave the town. Young Crummell returned to New York.

About this time a school was established at Whitesborough, New York, known as "Oneida Institute," to which colored pupils were admitted; and to this new hall of learning, then under the presidency of Rev. Beriah Green, he repaired, and remained three years. While there he supported himself by the labor of his hands in the field. Again at home, and with a yearning to enter the Christian ministry, at the earnest solicitation of his pastor, Rev. Peter Williams, he applied for entrance into the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal church, New York, but was refused on account of his complexion.

With undaunted resolution he went to Boston, and through the influence and kindness of Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D., now Bishop of Rhode Island, Dr. Croswell, and Dr. Stone, of Boston, he was introduced to Bishop Griswold, of Massachusetts. The Bishop received him as a candidate with great cordiality, and remarked that "he wished he had a score of colored candidates, he would gladly receive them all." He went to New Haven to complete his theological studies at Yale, after which he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Griswold, in St. Paul's church, Boston, and Priest by Bishop Lee, of Delaware, in St. Paul's church, Philadelphia.

He officiated in Philadelphia and New York until 1848, when he went to England. While in England, several distinguished persons proffered him a University course at Cambridge. He accepted and continued at the University three years and a half, took his degree of A. B., and leaving England, went as a missionary to Africa. He became a citizen of Liberia, and labored with great acceptance and success, not only among the heathen natives, but in Monrovia and at Cape Palmas, in raising the standard of thought and education among the emigrant population. He became Master of the High School at Cape Palmas, and, three years ago, was appointed Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Liberia College.

Mr. Crummell is, in every sense, a finished man. Polished in manners, dignified in deportment, interesting and instructive in conversation, logical in thought and eloquent in delivery, both extemporaneously and in the pulpit, he is an ornament to his holy calling, and vindicates in his own history and person the claims of his race to justice.

Among his published writings is "The Future of Africa," published three years ago in New York. This volume, made up mainly of discourses and addresses delivered in Africa, evinces talent, thought and cultivation of no common order. The leading idea is, that the colored man when shut out from a worthy career in America, has a

promising future before him in Africa, where he has been called to meet the demands of civilization, commerce and nationality.—*Elevator.*

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LIBERIA METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Liberia Mission Conference commenced its annual session January 23, and closed on the 30th, after "a very harmonious and, as we trust," (says the President,) "a very profitable session." In the President's report reference is made to seasons of refreshing at several points, but the figures which we give below are the best signs of the state of the work.

- I. There are 1,308 members, and 122 probationers.
- II. 18 Travelling Preachers, 25 local, and 14 teachers.
- III. 10 Day-schools, with 288 scholars.
- IV. 22 Sunday-schools, with 157 officers and teachers, and 1,040 scholars.
- V. \$445 raised for the support of the Gospel, and \$470 expended in repairing churches.
- VI. 19 churches, valued at \$20,040, and eight parsonages valued at \$1,200.
- VII. Among the members, there are 156 natives.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1866.

MONROVIA DISTRICT, P. Coker, Presiding Elder.

Monrovia Circuit, including Monrovia and Congo Town, P. Coker and H. H. Whitefield. J. S. Payne and H. B. Matthews, supernumeraries.

Robertsport Circuit and *Vey Mission*, P. Gross. One to be supplied.

ST. PAUL'S RIVER DISTRICT, J. W. Roberts, Presiding Elder.

St. Paul's River Circuit, including Caldwell, Clay-Ashland, Virginia, New Georgia, and Congo Town in the rear, S. J. Campbell. One to be supplied.

Carysburg Circuit, including Carysburg, Paxtonville, Bensonville, and Zoda Que's Town, Daniel Ware. One to be supplied.

Queah Mission, Charles A. Pitman.

Golah Mission. To be supplied.

Marshall Circuit, including Marshall, native towns on Duqua River, and Ammon's Station, J. G. Thompson. One to be supplied.

Mount Olive Mission, James Thompson and James H. Deputie.

BASSA DISTRICT, William H. Tyler, Presiding Elder.

Buchanan Circuit, including Upper and Lower Buchanan and Congo Mission, William H. Tyler. One to be supplied.

Edina Circuit, including Edina, Bexley, New Series, and Farmersetta. To be supplied.

Durbinville Mission, Nasey D. Russ.

SINOUE AND CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT, W. P. Kennedy, Presiding Elder.

Greenville Circuit, including Greenville, Farmerssettle, Lexington, and Louisiana, W. P. Kennedy. One to be supplied.

Sinou Mission, and Arkoo Settlement of recaptured Africans, Balus Watson.

Satro Circuit, Scott Church, and Mount Tubman, Thomas Fuller.

Grebo Mission, J. C. Lowrie.

Sardica Mission. One to be supplied.

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MUHLENBERG STATION, LIBERIA.

One of the most excellent and sensible citizens of Liberia, who has been intimately acquainted with missionary affairs in West Africa for the last twenty-five years, lately wrote to a friend as follows:—

“I spent last Sabbath at Muhlenberg, and enjoyed the visit much. It was a communion season. Rev. Mr. Blyden preached, and Rev. John Kistler administered the Sacrament to some twenty persons—mostly Congoes, and also admitted into the Church by baptism two, a young man and a young woman. The little chapel was full, and only eight civilized (born in a civilized country) were present. The sight was indeed one that angels rejoiced over. But a few months before I stood upon that same ground beside you and brother Heigerd, and all around stood the tall unbroken forest, interwoven with a thick, impenetrable jungle, with only a few naked savages about. There now stands the neat commodious family dwelling, (the Mission residence) the dormitories for the accommodation of from fifty to sixty children and youth of both sexes, and lastly, the neat little church, well filled with the humble worshippers of God. O, how changed! This is truly a green spot in this desolate land.”

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY.

Ashmun Institute, in the course of its progress to a wider usefulness and more permanent establishment, has left behind its original name, and taken the more sounding title of Lincoln University. We do not hesitate to say that we prefer the earlier and more modest title; but, as the change has been made by the proper authorities, we submit. The Institution is flourishing. Thursday, 20th June, was the day on which the term closed. Seven of the students delivered speeches, which were of various degrees of excellence,

but quite equal to the speeches usually delivered at College commencements. A choir composed of young men of the Institute, sang several pieces of music. After a collation in the refectory, the company met in an adjacent grove, and were addressed by a number of gentlemen who feel a profound interest in the education and elevation of the colored race.

The new building for the University is well advanced towards completion. Another professor's house is also nearly finished, and the prospects of the institution are brightening. This Institution is of unspeakable importance to the colored race, especially in the new and very peculiar circumstances in which that race is now found in this country. And beyond the African race in this land, there may be seen the millions of Africa's sons on their own continent perishing for lack of vision, or asking for the bread of life.

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THE PASTOR'S WORK.

A SERMON BY REV. MR. BLYDEN.

We have received a printed copy of the sermon preached by the Rev. Edward W. Blyden, A. M., Fulton Professor in Liberia College, on the occasion of the installation of the Rev. Thomas H. Amos as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Monrovia, Sunday, May 6, 1866.

Mr. Amos succeeds the Rev. Amos Herring, who has been for more than forty years a zealous minister of the gospel, and during the last ten years, pastor of the church at Monrovia, but whose increasing infirmities rendered it necessary that he should have a successor.

Mr. Blyden's theme, "The Duties and Responsibilities of a Pastor of a Church," is presented with that scholarly ability and eloquence for which he has already become distinguished. We make a couple of extracts.

"A pastor should never forget his duties and privileges as a citizen. He should labor, especially in Liberia, for the upbuilding of his country. The apostle Paul had a tender compassion for all his fellow men, but he felt particularly for his own countrymen. He was very much concerned for the welfare of Israel. He was *patriotic*; and this every pastor should be. While he should carefully avoid all political partisanship, he should so thoroughly inform himself of the history and condition of his country, as always to be able to give his opinions and counsels intelligently, and on the side of progress.

In all countries there is always going on a struggle between the state of things as it is, and the state of things as it is to be, or should be. The struggle is now going on in Liberia; and in this conflict the pastor should be able to guide his people aright. He should constantly inculcate the duty of choosing wise and righteous rulers; and should pray that such rulers may be chosen. He should always be in sympathy with the better social and political movements of the times, though not subservient to them. While he should stand forth as a Reformer, he should not allow that to absorb his character as an Evangelizer. While he should always take an independent stand, he should never allow himself to serve by his sermons any party or administration, nor suffer himself to become an advocate or a tool for any political sect. He should carefully avoid all cliqueship, even in the best cause, as tending to fossilize opinions, to foster prejudice more than encourage truth.

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And we cannot refrain from insisting most earnestly upon the careful instruction of the young from the pulpit and otherwise. If any country needs the correct training of its youth, Liberia is that country. Everything in the future depends upon them. They are coming up to take possession of the land. Yes, brethren, there is a powerful class coming up in Liberia—a class which, we trust, will be on the side of progress and truth. This class is not confined to any party or sect. It is beyond the influence of clique. It is in no particular portion of the Republic. It is everywhere throughout the land. Its step is light, but as a conquering army it moves on. Soon it will occupy all the places of responsibility and influence in the land. It will hold all the stores—all the offices—all the schools—all the churches; it will cultivate all the farms, carry on all the trade, and sail all the ships. It will stand in every foothold, from the hamlet on the river to the President's mansion, and it will work great changes in the condition of this Republic. This class is composed of the children and youth of the land. They are the architects of Liberia's future. They are coming—we hear their tramp in the distance—they are coming, a noble company of laborers in the cause of Africa's regeneration; they are coming with fresh and vigorous powers, soon to enter upon their arduous toil; and if they are properly trained—if they are allowed to enjoy the light—they will demand with emphasis and effect that the mysterious and useless idols of the past shall be thrown down, and they will construct, on a nobler and truer basis, the religious, social, and political character of this nation. And if they should not be properly trained they will also pull down, but it will be with violent and misguided hands—at large from the control of Christian and enlightened principle—and they will reduce to irrecoverable ruins the rising institutions of this last refuge of the persecuted negro."

LEAF FROM "REMINISCENCES OF LIBERIA."

NO. IX.

LIFE AT SEA—MEETING THE WHALER.

It was during the third time of the *sixteen* the writer has crossed the Atlantic ocean, that the incidents occurred which cluster around the remembrances of "meeting the whaler" and form the material for this paper. We left New York on the 11th July, 1835, in the brig Susan Elizabeth, Captain R. E. Lawlin, bound for Monrovia. The passengers going out comprised a little band of choice missionary spirits, leaving country, home and friends, to preach the Gospel, teach the ignorant, and point the heathen to the "Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world." The Rev. Dr. E. Skinner, Baptist Missionary, colonial Physician, and just appointed Governor of the colony—Governor Pinney's health having partially failed—was going out for the second time. The Doctor was now accompanied by his daughter who was employed as teacher. We had also the Rev. Mr. Mylne and wife, and Rev. Mr. Crocker, all Baptist Missionaries. Add to these the writer, his wife and three children, with Miss Jane Lloyd of New York Mills, all of the M. E. Church, and we have the company complete.

Never was there a finer season for crossing the "deep, deep sea," nor a more pleasant, agreeable band of fellow-voyagers. Everything conspired to make us comfortable and happy. Our Captain, for many years afterwards known and loved by the friends of the different Missionary Societies, was all attention and kindness to his passengers. We had an abundance of all the good things necessary for such a voyage, and such clear weather, and so smooth a sea, that excepting one day when it rained, our table was spread on the quarter-deck, and under a fine awning, with no little relish, we regularly discussed the comparative excellencies of our bill of fare. Religious services too were regularly kept up. Every morning and evening we had prayers in the cabin or on deck, and on Sabbath preaching to passengers and crew. No jarring element was permitted to get a foothold among us, and all was peace and concord in our midst.

We had been out twenty-two days, and were becalmed. That interval between the "variables" and the "trade wind," so irksome to all who are voyaging to the tropics, was upon us. A hot sun, not a breath of wind, a glassy sea with its long and deep swells now

gradually raising the ship up to a great elevation on its surface, and then as slowly rolling from under her, and causing a comparative depression, had to be endured.

This was exceedingly monotonous. The lower sails partially brailled up, the top-sails, top-gallant-sails and royals, flapping and seeming to vie with each other which should soonest beat itself in shreds against the masts; the vessel making no headway, not obeying her helm, and the little Stormy Petrel or "Mother Carey's chicken" mocking our tardiness as it flew around and around our sleeping bark, all these infused such a spirit of dullness among us, that each passenger seemed the embodiment of lethargy itself.

But,

—"The longest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have past away."

"Land ahead!" "Sail ho!" broke on our ears quite early one morning, and we were not slow getting on deck to see the new "sights." The land proved to be two of the Cape de Verde Islands, which we were expecting to make. Isle de Sal, and Mayo, but the sail—how could we near each other during the night, seeing there was no wind? Sailors answer this question by saying that in a calm, vessels within a certain distance of each other exert an attractive influence one upon the other. Be this as it may—a matter quite doubtful to the writer—the spy-glass was in great requisition. Every body must have a spy. "What is she?" "Where bound, I wonder?" "Can't we board her?" "Capt. Lawlin, let us go on board and find out." Our obliging Captain consented. Mr. Keeler, the Mate, was ordered to lower down the jolly-boat, man her, and be ready to board the stranger after breakfast. Who would go? The writer was deputed, and Brother Crocker accompanied him. We started, but had gone a very little way from the Susan's side, when the boat began to leak most fearfully. The water poured in through the shrunk joints in her planks, and seemed to threaten us with a ducking, if not with a watery grave. To increase our perilous position, several monster sharks with their ominous-looking fins kept flying about us with a *sang froid*, and an alarming proximity to our sinking boat, which tried our nerves to their utmost strength. Brother Crocker wanted to go back, the writer was not at

all against the motion, but Keeler, a brave and noble young man, assured us there was no danger; that the joints of the boat would soon swell, and as the man detailed to bail out was gaining on the leak it would soon cease. We believed him and pulled on for the distant ship.

As we neared the vessel, after a long pull, "A whaler," cried the Mate, "I see her 'look out' on the main-top." This is a man always kept aloft to look out for whales. In the next moment: "She is an American ship—see the stars and stripes!" added Keeler, and there, sure enough, was our own dear flag. We were soon on board. Mr. Crocker introduced the writer, and then the writer Mr. Crocker. We were most cordially welcomed by "Capt. Prentiss" on board the "whale ship Palladium, of New London." We dined with him and were treated with the utmost hospitality. We had excellent fare. They had just taken some fine turtle near the Azores, and put in a large supply of splendid new potatoes and the finest onions, some as large as saucers. Dinner over, all hands were piped aft, and the God-fearing and pious Captain insisted on having Divine service. One of us prayed and the other exhorted those *twenty-nine* hands of the crew of the Palladium, to fear, love, and serve that good God who "holds the winds in His fists" and takes care of "those who go down to the sea in ships and do business in great waters." Many eyes were filled with tears as we talked of Home. Captain Prentiss ordered one of his fine fast whale boats to be made ready and took us himself back to our own vessel. Most kindly too he presented us with some bushels of his superior potatoes and onions.

There was quite a gathering of our passengers as we stepped on the deck of the Susan Elizabeth, and introduced to them the Captain of the Palladium. Many civilities were interchanged, the latest papers furnished, and when Capt. Lawlin asked what else he could do to reciprocate the other's kindness, Capt. Prentiss told of his lubberly scullion having dropped overboard his only *sance-pan*, and would like to have one. He was readily supplied, took his leave of us, and a fine breeze springing up that night, we saw no more of the whaler, but sped on our way, and on the 12th August, just 32 days from New York, anchored in Mesurado Roads.

ENGLAND AND THE AFRICAN TRADE.

Trade along the West African seaboard has been very brisk latterly. Palm oil and the palm-nut kernel—from the latter a very pure and valuable oil is extracted, are the chief local commodities. Some fifteen vessels, reaching the estimated aggregate tonnage of 3,500, one-half of which are English, and the remainder French and Portuguese, are stated, on an average, to be on a single division of the coast. The trade in the oil rivers is reported to be now on so firm a basis that it has become as much an institution as the shipment of slaves, which it has uprooted, was before.

The exports from England to Loando shows a rapid advance and that the trade is capable of great development. In 1861 they amounted to £20,833; 1862, £28,531; 1863, £34,347; 1864, £51,398.

The English squadron on the East coast of Africa costs over £70,000 a year. In the House of Commons, on the 10th of May last, £3,500 was voted to keep up the British trading station at the confluence of the rivers Niger and Tchadda; £36,500 for the support of the colonies in Western Africa; £39,000 for bounties on slaves and tonnage, and £7,450 for commissions for the suppression of the slave trade.

With these facts and figures need we be surprised at the sure and growing hold of the English along the entire coast of Africa? For the results, in part, we would refer to the steamer "Pioneer," of the "West African Trading Company, of London," which lately reached the West coast as a local trader, and to the following reported proceedings of the "Royal African Mail Steamship Company:"

"The annual general meeting of the proprietors was held at the offices in Leadenhall-street, London, on the 11th June. Mr. P. D. Hadow presided. A report, expressive of satisfaction at the doings of the company during the last six months, was read and adopted. Amongst other things it announced a new six years' contract with the Postmaster-General for the performance of the mail service. The subsidy payable under the new contract will be considerably less than that received at present, but it is hoped that the modification in the service and the development of the traffic will compensate for the decrease. After making the usual reserves for depreciation, &c., there was shown a balance of £5,850 5s. 9d. to the credit of the revenue account. The Directors recommended the payment of the usual dividend of 8s. per share, free of income tax, and after that there would be £1,447 1s. 9d. left to be carried over to the next half-years' account."

ANOTHER VICE-PRESIDENT DEPARTED.

The American Colonization Society has been rich in the character of its eminent Vice-Presidents. Another of this illustrious class has just departed. GEN. JOHN H. COCKE, who died at his residence, Lower Bremo, Fluvanna County, Virginia, June 24, in the 86th year of his age, was a man of marked qualities and of striking individuality. Of large wealth, superior education and high social position, he exerted a decided influence upon the several generations through which he lived.

Gen. Cocke fervently desired and labored for the moral and spiritual as well as intellectual elevation of the one hundred and fifty men, women and children for whom he felt his responsibility. He erected a fine brick church on his estate for Christian worship, and a brick school-house, in which he installed a female teacher. He sent some of his servants to Liberia, and afterwards established a plantation in Alabama, where others might work out their freedom, and become prepared, in a transition climate and by appropriate culture, to enjoy it in Africa. He was for many years the senior Vice-President of the American Colonization Society, having been first elected to that position, January 9, 1819.

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LATE FROM LIBERIA.

Letters to the 26th of May state that the trade in palm oil this season is very prosperous. Advices have reached the Republic of large shipments of goods to come into the country in a short time. Sweden and Norway have, in consequence of the kind reception accorded to the war vessel *Gefle*, created a consulate at Monrovia. The Holland Government has pursued a similar course. A letter has been received from the newly appointed Liberian consul in France, and another from a Spanish official seeking a similar appointment.

President Warner returned to Monrovia early in May from a visit of nearly two months to several settlements of the Republic, which was of signal benefit to Sinoe and Maryland counties. At the latter he succeeded in putting a stop to a war which for four years had been going on between the Grahway and Half Cavalla tribes, which had been a great detriment to every interest of the country.

LETTER FROM DR. DANIEL LAING.

The following is from the Physician in charge of the company of 172 "Freedmen" from Lynchburg, Virginia, by the H. P. Russell, from Baltimore, November 3, 1865:

CARYSBURG, APRIL 22, 1866.

My Dear Sir:—By the last expedition we have lost four men, one boy, one female—in child-birth, (having been injured on board by a fall)—and two children and two infants born here. Among the deaths is that of McNuckles—through needless exposure. He went to the Cape (Monrovia) and returned sick. I took him in charge and cautioned him particularly not to go out of the town for several days, and not without first consulting me. I put him under treatment Thursday, and on Monday he went to his farm and commenced cleaning up and burning, and was brought home in a very weak condition, and died the next Tuesday, April 17. He was a man of a great deal of energy and good sense, and was much respected: and would have been of great service to the country undoubtedly.

The company have selected their lands to the South and Westward of Carysburg, and not on the Carysburg road, preferring that location for the timber and for its being on a large Creek: and hoping when the additional company should arrive to extend in a Southwesterly direction down the Creek towards the Mesurado, and use that river to communicate with the Cape (Monrovia) or in a directly opposite direction connect with the Junk. Should their anticipations of additional re-inforcement be realized, their position will be a valuable one. They appear to be a thrifty set of people, and, in my estimation, the immigration is one of the best we have ever had.

Most truly and gratefully yours,

DANIEL LAING.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT WARNER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, MONROVIA, JAN. 29, 1866.

My Dear Sir:—I am strongly of the opinion that the colored population of America should leave that country and emigrate to this in which they will be saved the trouble of contending for "equal rights" with the white man, and will have those rights accorded to them the moment they leave shipboard and step foot upon Liberian soil. Then, after having first possessed themselves of our constitutional qualifications, to that end, they may enjoy and exercise, in its fullest measure, the elective franchise, in voting for any man in the country, if he be a Liberian, for President, Senator, or Representative. May I not say, that, all that is being said to the colored people in America by anti-colonizationists in reference to the people's remaining where they are and insisting that they be regarded in the eye of your law and made equal

with the European American, will eventually prove impracticable and the people's very soul grow sick at the mentioning of the subject?

Many of your able statesmen and zealous philanthropists are enthusiastic in their protestations, (and sincere withal,) against the people's leaving America and forever expatriating themselves from a land in which are the graves of their fathers for generations back, and foregoing the splendors of a country which has had the toil and sweat of their best days and drank the blood of their ancestors of American birth through several life-times.

These are just pictures to present to the mind of the American black man, and such as should have the effect of urging him with genii-like speed to get from the scenery whence they are drawn lest there should be in the future a repetition of them or something worse. But will their protestations serve them when the irresistible command of the great Shaper of all human destinies shall be given,—(and it will be given,)—"Get thee out of" the land of thy bondage "unto a land that I will shew thee?" "The people shall not be reckoned among the nations."

After all, I think that the black man as a race, is destined to be separate and distinct from the other races of men. When therefore, the period of his tutelage in America is finished, which will also usher in the day of God's power, he shall be willing to come to his father land and build up the waste places thereof. And whether that power shall manifest itself in very strong, longing desires produced in the heart of the people to return from their exile to their ancient home, or whether, in consequence of the obstinacy of the people in not yielding to these gentle and pacific influences and persuasions, it will be pressed upon them by a selfishness, and finally, an irresistible determination of their white neighbors to exterminate them out of the land, it will eventually prevail, and then the people will make *haste* to leave the scenes of their tutelage and go whither the Lord has called them.

Truly yours,

D. B. WARNER.

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE FOR LIBERIA.—The barque Thomas Pope sailed from New York at noon on Monday, June 25, for Monrovia, having a large cargo and four passengers. Among the latter are Mr. Perot, American Consul to Gaboon, Mr. Jesse Sharp, an extensive Sugar planter on the St. Paul's river, and Bishop J. W. Roberts, who returns at once to the field of his laborious service. He is brother to President Roberts of Liberia, was born in Virginia, educated in Liberia, where for twenty-nine years he has been a minister of the gospel. He is the successor of Bishop Burns, who was the first African Bishop of the Liberia Methodist Church, and who was ordained in 1858.

A PROMINENT LIBERIAN.—Rev. H. W. Erskine, the Attorney-General of the Republic of Liberia, arrived in the "Gem of the Sea," at Boston, July 7.

ENCOURAGING FROM CAPE PALMAS.—Rev. Thomas Fuller, (colored, Methodist,) writes from Cape Palmas that he is quite encouraged in his work. He writes of a membership of two hundred and fifty in a good spiritual condition, a good day-school, taught by Mr. James A. Tuning, formerly of Monrovia Seminary, and a Sabbath-school, or two in fact, one in Tubmantown and one at Mount Scott, numbering in all, young and old, some three hundred.

DECREASING IN CONNECTICUT.—The annual record of the number of births of colored children in Connecticut shows a decrease. The whole number is but 119 against 133 for the previous year, and 174 in 1863. Year by year the number has been diminishing.

THE ZULUS.—Some of the Wesleyan missionaries among the Zulus report encouragement. One writes, from D'Urban, that they are now seeing what they have looked for in vain, several native young men presenting themselves as candidates for the ministry. Another wrote, from "Faku's Mission," Dec. 22: "The good Lord has blessed our feeble efforts to do good. During the past year, about twenty have been added to the number of our church members, and others have come forward professing to seek salvation. Our chapel, which I supposed would be large enough for some years to come, is now getting too small for our Sabbath congregations."

MURDER OF AN AFRICAN EXPLORER.—At a meeting of the London Royal Geographical Society, Colonel Playfair, the English Consul at Zanzibar, read an account which he had received of the barbarous murder of the African traveller, Baron Charles von der Decken, by the inhabitants of Berdera, on the river Juba. The Baron's steamer was wrecked a few miles above the town, on the 26th of September, and on the 27th he returned in a boat to Berdera, in company with Dr. Link, leaving Lieutenant von Schickh in command of the camp formed near the wreck. On the 1st of October, the camp having been attacked by an armed band of Somali from Berdera, and two Europeans having been killed, Lieutenant von Schickh, with the remainder of the party, abandoned the wreck in a boat on his way to Zanzibar for assistance for the Baron, whom he believed to be in danger at Berdera. In the meantime the Baron's boat was stolen, and after trying in vain with his companion, on the 30th of September, to find his way back to the wreck, he was forced to return to the town on the 1st of October, leaving Dr. Link, and a Zanzibar negro to continue the search. Here treachery was used to remove the Baron's negro attendants and their fire-arms while he was absent at a pretended conference, and on his return a number of men rushed upon him, bound his arms, and led him away to the banks of the river, where he was killed and his body cast into the stream. Dr. Link returned from his visit to the abandoned wreck on the following day, and met with a like fate.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of June, to the 20th of July, 1866.

MAINE.		<i>Middletown</i> —Miss C. P. Alsop, \$5. Cash, 50 cents.....	5 50
<i>Rockland</i> —Mrs. MARY T. STARR- ETT, to const: herself a L. M., by Rev. J. O. Fiske, D.D.	\$22 00	<i>Bridgeport</i> —N. Wheeler, \$10. Mrs. A. Bishop, Mrs. C. S. Simons, Mrs. Ellen Porter, George Sterling, ea. \$5. Rev. George Richards, \$2. Cash, \$1.....	33 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			\$101 00
<i>Henniker</i> —A. D. L. F. Connor, \$5. Mary L. N. Connor, \$3. Jonas Wallace \$2, by A. D. L. F. Connor, Esq...	10 00	NEW YORK.	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$224.)		By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$46.89.)	
<i>Lyme</i> —Miss Eunice Franklin, deceased, by Rev. E. Ten- ney, D.D., \$200. A Friend, \$10. Rev. Dr. Tenney, \$5. D. C. Churchill, \$3. H. M. Clark, Capt. C. Skinner, ea. \$2. S. S. Grant, A. Thurs- ton, ea. \$1.....	224 00	<i>Yonkers</i> —J. M. Morrison, R. W. Bogart, J. C. Bell, Wm. A. Butler, Wm. Faxon, Chas. Lockwood, J. Law- rence, Wm. A. Gibson, ea. \$5. Dr. Kinsley, \$2. N. H. Titus, \$1. Individuals in M. E. Church, \$3.89.....	46 89
	234 00	NEW JERSEY.	
VERMONT.		By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$49.15.)	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$16.)		<i>Princeton</i> —Coll. in First P. Ch:	45 15
<i>Weathersfield</i> —Mrs. Sylvia Bow- en, A Friend, ea. \$3.....	6 00	<i>Hightstown</i> —M. F. Mount, \$3. Joel Jameson, \$1.....	4 00
<i>Windsor</i> —A Friend.....	10 00		49 15
	\$16 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
RHODE ISLAND.		<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous...	1846 59
By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$47.50.)		OHIO.	
<i>Newport</i> —Mrs. T. Thayer, \$15. I. P. Hazard, \$10. Mrs. Caroline King, Miss Ellen Townsend, J. T. Bush, ea. \$5. Rev. Dr. Thayer, \$2. Cash, 50 cents.....	42 50	<i>Cincinnati</i> —First Presb. Ch: by John D. Thorpe, Esq...	19 18
<i>Warren</i> —Mrs. Temperance Carr.....	5 00	KANSAS.	
	47 50	<i>Leavenworth</i> —Rev. S. R. Wood- ruff.....	1 00
CONNECTICUT.		FOR REPOSITORY.	
By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$101.00.)		PENNSYLVANIA — <i>Philadelphia</i> , Edward S. Morris, \$5. E. L. Wilthaus, to July 1, '66, \$1.50	6 50
<i>Rockville</i> —A. Bailey, \$10. Hon. Dwight Loomis, C. Winchell, ea. \$5. Cash, \$1.	21 00	INDIANA — <i>Waveland</i> —Rev. W. Y. Allen, to Jan. 1, '67....	1 00
<i>Haddam</i> —Hon. Samuel Ar- nold, \$5. S. Watrus, \$1.50. Rev. J. Noyes and wife, Mrs. J. Walkley, Mrs. E. Wil- liams, Rev. D. T. Shailer, J. W. Tyler, O. P. Smith, ea. \$1.....	12 50	SOUTH CAROLINA — <i>Charleston</i> , James Nelson, Isaac Writ- ing, Robert Johnson, ea. \$1, to Jan. 1, '67, by Mr. Thom- as Winthrop	3 00
<i>Guilford</i> —Mr. C. Starr, Rev. Mr. B., ea. \$3.....	4 00	Repository	10 50
<i>New Britain</i> —F. H. North....	25 00	Donations	346 73
		Legacy	200 00
		Miscellaneous.....	1846 59
		Total.....	\$2403 81

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XLII.] WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1866. [No. 9.

LIVINGSTON'S ZAMBESI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 230.]

THE SLAVE TRADE AND MISSIONS.

The Shire country, upon Dr. Livingstone's first visit, in 1859, wore an aspect of industry, plenty, and almost pastoral quiet. Less than two years after, he made another journey through the same region. Some of the neighboring tribes, incited by the Portuguese slave-traders, had made a fierce onset upon the region; and the travellers saw gang after gang of the persecuted and afflicted inhabitants driven off toward Tette and the ports on the Coast. The men were fastened together, two by two, by means of the "goree," or slave-stick. The fork of a stout stick six or seven feet long is put upon the neck; through the ends of the fork an iron rod is placed rivetted at both ends across the throat: and two of these sticks, with a chain fastened in each, are lashed together. The women are compelled to carry baskets on their heads, in some cases in addition to their infants, which are bound round their bodies with a cloth. Slave-drivers, armed with guns, staves, and other implements, accompany the gang and urge them on. The gang, which numbered eighty-four, was met and liberated by Dr. Livingstone, who learned that the day before two of the women had been shot for attempting to unfasten the thongs. One woman had her infant's brains knocked out because she could not carry her load and it; and a man was dispatched with an axe because he had broken down with fatigue.

"No words can convey an adequate idea of the scene of wide-spread desolation which the once pleasant Shire Valley now presented. Instead of smiling villages and crowds of people coming with things for sale, scarcely a soul was to be seen; and when by chance one lighted on a native, his frame bore the impress of hunger and his countenance

the look of cringing broken-spiritedness. A drought had visited the land after the slave-hunting panic swept over it. Large masses of the people had fled down to the Shire, only anxious to get the river between them and their enemies. Most of the food had been left behind; and famine and starvation had cut off so many that the remainder were too few to bury the dead. The corpses we saw floating down the river were only a remnant of those that had perished, whom their friends, from weakness, could not bury nor overgorged crocodiles devour. It is true that famine caused a great portion of this waste of human life; but the slave-trade must be deemed the chief agent in the ruin, because, as we are informed, in former droughts all the people flocked from the hills down to the marshes, which are capable of yielding crops of maize in less than three months at any time of the year, and now they were afraid to do so.

"Wherever we took a walk human skeletons were seen in every direction, and it was painfully interesting to observe the different postures in which the poor wretches had breathed their last. A whole heap had been thrown down behind a village, where the fugitives had often crossed the river from the east; and in one hut of the same village no fewer than twenty drums had been collected, probably the ferry-man's fees. Many had ended their misery under shady-trees—others under projecting crags in the hills—while others lay in their huts, with closed doors, which, when opened, disclosed the mouldering corpse, with the poor rags round the loins—the skull fallen off the pillow—the little skeleton of the child that had perished first, rolled up in a mat between two large skeletons. The sight of this desert, but eighteen months ago a well peopled valley, now literally strewn with human bones, forced the conviction upon us that the destruction of human life in the middle passage, however great, constitutes but a small portion of the waste, and made us feel that unless the slave-trade—that monster iniquity, which has so long brooded over Africa—is put down, lawful commerce cannot be established.

"We have been careful to mention the different ways in which the slave-trade is carried on, because we believe that, though this odious traffic baffled many of our efforts to ameliorate the condition of the natives, our expedition is the first that ever saw slavery at its fountain-head and in all its phases.

"We have the system nearest to that of justice, indeed the only one that approaches it, when the criminal is sold for his crimes. When, on the plea of witchcraft, the child taken from the poorer classes of parents as a fine, or to pay a debt, and sold to a travelling native slave-trader. Then children kidnapped by a single robber, or by a gang going from their own village to neighboring hamlets to steal the children who are out drawing water or gathering wood. We have seen places where every house was a stockade, and yet the people were not safe. Next comes the system of retaliation of one hamlet against another to make reprisals, and the same thing on a larger scale between the tribes; the portion of the tribe which flees

becomes vagrant, and eventually, armed with muskets, the produce of previous slaving, attacks peaceful tribes, and depopulates the country for the supply of the ocean slave-trade. Again we have the slave-traders from the Coast, who may be Arabs or half-caste Portuguese. For them slaves are collected by the natives who possess most of a commercial town along the most frequented routes.

"And, lastly, we have still another and more ample source of supply for the ocean slave-trade, and we regret to say the means for its success are drawn directly from Europeans. Trading-parties are sent out from Arab and Portuguese coast towns with large quantities of muskets, ammunition, cloth and beads. The two last articles are used for paying their way during the earlier part of the journey from the Coast, and for the purchase of ivory. From a great number of cases we have examined, these slaving-parties seem to preserve the mercantile character for a large portion of the trip. They usually settle down with some chieftain and cultivate the soil; but we know of no instance in which they have not, at one part of their journey, joined one tribe in attacking another for the sake of the captives they could take. This is so frequent an occurrence that the system causes a frightful loss of life. The bow can not stand for a moment against the musket. Flight, starvation and death ensue; and we must again record our conviction that the mortality after these slave-wars, in addition to the losses on the journey to the Coast and during the 'middle passage,' makes it certain that not one in five ever reach the kind masters in Cuba and elsewhere, whom, according to slave-owners' interpretation of Scripture, Providence intended for them.

"The Portuguese at Tette followed the last of these systems. The waste of life we witnessed is beyond description. As members of the medical profession our eyes were familiar with scenes truly sad enough, but this misery by the slave-trade fairly outstrips all we ever saw. Part of the captives realized were sent up the Zambesi, above Tette, to be sold for ivory—a woman fetched two arrobas, or sixty pounds weight. A large portion of the males were sent to Bourbon. We were witnesses of both these modes of disposing of their captives, as well as of the results following their capture."

Colonel Rigby, late British consul at Zanzibar, told Dr. Livingstone that from the Nyassa country, nineteen thousand slaves passed annually through the custom-house of that island, exclusive of those sent to Portuguese slave ports. "A small armed steamer on Lake Nyassa could, by exercising a control and furnishing goods in return for ivory and other products, break the neck of this infamous traffic in that quarter; for nearly all must cross the Lake or the Upper Shire."

We quote two instances of native enterprise:—"Some of the Batoka chiefs must have been men of considerable enterprise; the land of one, in the western part of that country, was protected by the Zambesi on the South, and on the North and East, lay impassable

reedy marshes, filled with water all the year round, leaving his Western border open to invasion. He conceived the idea of digging a broad and deep canal, nearly a mile in length, from the reedy marsh to the Zambesi, and, having carried the scheme into execution, he formed a large island, on which his cattle grazed in safety, and his corn ripened from year to year secure from all marauders.

"A rather singular case of voluntary slavery came to our knowledge—a free black, an intelligent, active young fellow, called Chipanti, who had been our pilot on the river, told us that he had sold himself into slavery. On asking why he had done this, he replied that he was all alone in the world, had neither father nor mother, nor any one else to give him water when sick, or food when hungry; so he sold himself to Major Sicard, a notoriously kind master, whose slaves had little to do, and plenty to eat. And how much did you get for yourself, we asked? 'Three thirty-yard pieces of cotton cloth,' he replied: 'and I forthwith bought a man, a woman and child, who cost me two of the pieces, and I had one piece left.' This, at all events, showed a cool and calculating spirit; he afterward bought more slaves, and in two years owned a sufficient number to man one of the large canoes. His master subsequently employed him in carrying ivory to Quillimane, and gave him cloth to hire mariners for the voyage; he took his own slaves, of course, and thus drove a thriving business; and was fully convinced that he had made a good speculation by the sale of himself, for had he been sick his master must have supported him.

"As a rule the women are modest and retiring in their demeanor, and without being oppressed with toil, show a great deal of industry. The crops need about eight months attention; then, when the harvest is home, much labor is required to convert it into food as porridge, or beer. The corn is pounded in a large wooden mortar, like the ancient Egyptian one, with a pestle six feet long and about four inches thick. The pounding is performed by two or three women at one mortar. Each, before delivering a blow with her pestle, gives an upward jerk of the body, so as to put strength into the stroke, and they keep exact time, so that two pestles are never in the mortar at the same moment. The measured thud, thud, thud, and the women standing at their vigorous work, are associations inseparable from a prosperous African village. By the operation of pounding, with the aid of a little water, the hard outside scale or husk of the grain is removed, and the cone is made fit for the millstone. The meal irritates the stomach unless cleared from the husk; without considerable energy in the operator, the husk sticks fast to the corn. Solomon thought that still more vigor than is required to separate the hard husk or bran from wheat would fail to separate a 'fool from his folly.' 'Though thou should'st bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him.' The rainbow, in some parts, is called the pestle of the Barimo or gods. Boys and girls, by constant practice with the pestle, are able to plant stakes in the ground by a

somewhat similiar action, in erecting a hut, so deftly that they never miss the first hole made.

"There is often a suprising contrast between neighboring villages. One is well off and thriving, having good huts, plenty of food and cotton cloth, and its people are frank, trusty, generous, and eager to sell provisions; while in the next the people may be ill-housed, disobliging, suspicious, ill fed, and scantily clad, and with nothing for sale although the land around them is as fertile as that of their wealthier neighbors.

"The assertion may seem strange, yet it is none the less true, that in all the tribes we have visited we never saw a really black person. Different shades of brown prevail, and often a bright bronze tint, which no painter except Mr. Angus, seems able to catch. Those who inhabit elevated, dry situations, and who are not obliged to work much in the sun, are frequently of a lightly warm brown-dark but comely.

"Ethnologists reckon the African as by no means the lowest of the human family. He is nearly as strong physically as the European, and as a race, is wonderfully persistent among the nations of the earth. Neither the diseases nor the ardent spirits which proved so fatal to North American Indians, South Sea Islanders, and Australians, seem capable of annihilating the negroes. Even when subjected to that system so destructive of human life, by which they are torn from their native soil, they spring up irrepressible and darken half the new continent. They are gifted by nature with physical strength capable of withstanding the sorest privations, and a light-heartedness which, as a sort of compensation, enables them to make the best of the worst situations. It is like that power which the human frame possesses of withstanding heat, and to an extent which we should never have known, had not an adventurous surgeon gone into an oven and burned his fingers with his own watch. The Africans have wonderfully borne up under unnatural conditions that would have proved fatal to most races.

"Africa differs from India in the air always becoming refreshing and cool long before the sun returns, and there can be no doubt that we can in this country bear exposure to the sun, which would be fatal in India. It is probably owing to the greater dryness of the African atmosphere that sunstroke is rarely met with. In twenty-two years Dr. Livingstone never met or heard of a single case, though the protective head-dresses of India are rarely seen.

"Although it is little apart from the point to which our observations tend, and we would not willingly be thought indifferent to the loss of even a single human life, it is desirable that it should be more widely known than it is, that the employment of our squadron does not now involve the mortality it once did. The men are not so much employed in the rivers as formerly; condensed water has been brought into common use, and the treatment of fever is better understood. In our own experience, instead of bleeding, as was the practice, we

found an aperient combined with quinine so efficacious, that an attack of fever was generally not much worse than a common cold, and no strength was lost by the patient. Somewhat similar treatment has reduced the rate of mortality in Her Majesty's ships on the Coast of Africa lower than on the West Indies and North American stations.

"It is remarkable that the power of resistance under calamity, or, as some would say, adaptation for a life of servitude, is peculiar only to certain tribes on the continent of Africa. Climate can not be made to account for the fact that many would pine in a state of slavery, or voluntarily perish. No Krooman can be converted into a slave, and yet he is an inhabitant of the low unhealthy West Coast; nor can any of the Zulu or Kaffir tribes be reduced to bondage, though all these live on comparatively elevated regions. We have heard it stated by men familiar with some of the Kaffirs, that a blow given in play by a European must be returned. A love of liberty is observable in all who have the Zulu blood, as the Makololo, the Watuto, and most probably the Masai. But blood does not explain the fact. A beautiful Baroise woman at Naliele, on refusing to marry a man whom she did not like, was in a pet given by the head man to some Mambari slave-traders from Benguela. Seeing her fate, she seized one of the spears, and stabbing herself, fell down dead."

The capacity of the Eastern coast of Africa, for a large and lucrative trade is unquestionable, and it has notwithstanding many discouragements, made considerable progress within the last thirty years. In 1834, the island of Zanzibar possessed little or no trade; in 186 , the exports of ivory, gum copal, and cloves, had risen to the value of £239,508, and the total exports and imports amounted to £1,000,577, employing 25,340 tons of shipping, and this under the rule of a petty Arabian Prince. Although it may be long before the natives can be induced extensively to cultivate cotton and rice for exportation, there are many valuable natural products, the preparation of which for market requires but little industry and no skill. The hard woods that grow on the banks of the Zambesi and the Shire are especially valuable; they may be obtained in any quantity at the mere cost of cutting, and they can be transported to the coast at all seasons without difficulty. The lignum vitæ attains a larger size on the banks of the Zambesi than anywhere else. The African ebony, although not botanically the same as the ebony of commerce, also obtains immense proportions, and is of a deeper black. It abounds on the Rovuma, within eight miles of the sea, as does likewise the fustic, from which is extracted a strong yellow dye.

The luxuriance of the vegetation is such that when it decays an extraordinary amount of putridity is generated: the very rivers are poisoned by it, and fever hovers on every side. Were the plains cultivated, drained and reaped, not only would the most

splendid harvests be obtained, but the cause of fever would be to a great extent removed. The beautiful fulfilment of the sixty-seventh Psalm, which would result from missionary enterprise in such a country, will strike every reader:—"God be merciful to us and bless us and cause His face to shine on us that Thy way may be known on earth, Thy saving health among the nations. . . . Let the people praise Thee, O God, let all the people praise Thee. *Then shall the earth yield her increase*, and God, even our own God, shall bless us."

The shadow of a great rock in a weary land (Isa. xxxii. 2), and the sleep God gives to His beloved (Psalm cxvii. 2), are both illustrated in the following account of an ascent of all but perpendicular rocks. "The strain upon the muscles in jumping from crag to boulder, and wriggling round projections, took an enormous deal out of the party, and they were often glad to cower in the shadow formed by one rock overhanging and resting upon another; the shelter induced the peculiarly strong and overpowering inclination to sleep that too much sun sometimes causes. This sleep is curative of what may be incipient sun-stroke; in its first gentle touches it caused the dream to flit over the boiling brain that they had been sworn in as members of the Alpine Club; and then it became so heavy as to make them feel as if a portion of their existence had been cut from their lives."

Dr. Livingstone closes with the following tribute to the efficiency of, and practical benefits produced by, the various Christian Missions on the Western coast of Africa:

"With respect to the results already obtained by the labors of the missionaries, we have been led to the discovery of some very curious and unexpected facts. Having visited Sierra Leone and some other parts of the West Coast, as well as a great part of South Africa, we were very much gratified by the evidences of success which came under our own personal observation. The crowds of well-dressed, devout and intelligent-looking worshippers, both in the West and South, formed a wonderful contrast to the same people still in their heathen state. At Sierra Leone, Kurnman, and other places, the Sunday, for instance, seemed as well observed as it is anywhere in Scotland. The sight produced an impression on the mind, that England had done an amount of good by her philanthropy that will be recognized and appreciated by posterity. Had we not previously been intimately acquainted by long personal intercourse with the people at Kurnman, who have enjoyed for nearly half a century of Mr. Moffat's missionary labors, and had we not known the state of mind of the stock from which his converts had been drawn, we might have been misled, and have given a lower value to the appearances presented than they deserved. But we have had ample opportunities of forming an estimate of the amount of real Christianity among professing converts, and we are satisfied, from observation and inquiry, that

the assertion of Captain Burton that Mohammedans alone make proselytes in Africa, is not correct, and we believe that in making it he rather intended to shock the prejudices of those whom he thought weak-minded, than to state a fact. The quotation of this statement in an English periodical led us to make a few inquiries, the results of which we give with satisfaction, because wherever Christianity spreads it makes men better.

"By the Government census of 1861 the population of Sierra Leone was 41,000 souls. Of the entire population 27,000 were Christians. The Mohammedans numbered altogether 1,734 souls, which does not seem a very large proportion for the sect which alone makes proselytes. In 1854 the 12,000 Christians in the colony belonging to the Church of England took the entire cost of the schools, £800 per annum, upon themselves. We are not aware at what stage of the growth of the native Churches on the West Coast the wish to support and spread the religion they had received became apparent; but in 1861 the contributions to the Church Missionary Society for this purpose among these African Christians had amounted to £10,000. These facts show pretty conclusively that they have an earnest desire to communicate the blessings they have received to their children and to others.

"No attempt has been made to collect information from all the African missions, but from the replies of unimpeachable witnesses it appears that the contributions from negroes in the West Indies, and in West and South Africa, for the support and spread of the Christian faith, amount to upward of £15,000 annually. We therefore repeat, that while, in exceptional cases, Mohammedans have propagated their religion, and at the same time gratified their lust of plunder or selfishness, the rule is that native Christians make sacrifices of their property to spread Christianity, though always instructed that they never thereby purchase their own salvation.

"We certainly never met with any benevolent person who lavished all his charity abroad, and refused to extend a kind and helping hand to the children of sin and sorrow at home. Indeed, we consider his existence to be a mere figment in the brain of croakers, whose own benevolence shines nowhere. So we anticipate no objection from those who are most alive to the pressing wants of the home population, to our quoting with pride the Missionary Societies which are at work on the West coast of Africa. The Societies are sixteen in number. Of these, six are British, seven American, two German, and one West Indian. These Societies maintain 104 European or American missionaries, have 110 stations, 13,000 scholars in 236 schools, and 19,000 registered communicants, a number which probably represents a Christian population of 60,000.

"It is particularly pleasing to see the zeal of our American brethren; they show the natural influences and effects of our holy religion. With the genuine and true-hearted, it is never a question of distance,

but of need. The Americans make capital missionaries, and it is only a bare act of justice to say that their labors and success on the West Coast are above all praise. And not on that shore alone does their benevolence shine. In India, China, South Seas, Syria, South Africa, and their own Far West, they have proved themselves worthy children of the old country, the asylum for the oppressed of every nation, the source of light for all lands."

After four years of exploration, attended with many unforeseen difficulties, the expedition was withdrawn by the Government in 1862, orders having been transmitted to Dr. Livingstone to return to England. The disappointment experienced in the capabilities both of the Zambesi and the Rovuma for commerce, the prevalence of the slave-trade, and the generally unsettled and dangerous state of the country, all contributed to influence the decision of the Government. The expedition, however, has made known a district of boundless capabilities, together with the causes which operate to shut it out from intercourse with the civilized world. It ascertained the existence of a very large population in the interior, neither deficient in the virtue of industry nor incapable of social improvement, and that among their chiefs are men of the most kindly manners, humane dispositions, and generous aspirations, anxious for a higher civilization than has yet dawned upon that benighted country. Why should not those regions of Africa—not by any means the sandy deserts that used to be thought, but as rich and fair as any country on the globe—be peopled by industrious and peaceful tribes, worshipping the God of love, and adorning the doctrine of God their Saviour?

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THE TRIBES OF THE NILE BASIN.

At a meeting of the London Ethnological Society, July 10th, an interesting paper was read by Mr. S. W. Baker, the well known traveller, on "The Tribes of the Nile Basin," in which he described many of the native tribes in the centre of Africa, with whom he and Mrs. Baker came in contact during his exploration of the sources of the Nile. He confined himself principally to a description of those tribes which appear to have been shut out from the world's history, having been completely barred out from the earliest ages from the rest of the world by the almost interminable marsh through which the White Nile winds its course. Without any exception, they are without a belief in a Supreme Being, nor have they any form of idolatry or superstition. They are physically strong, exceedingly tall and muscular, they build small circular huts, congregate in villages, and generally cultivate a small amount of grain (dhurra) on the drier portions of their land. There is no actual negro type, excepting the woolly hair; the forehead is rather low, the head broad, the back of the skull

heavy, but neither is the jaw prominent nor are the lips extraordinarily full, nor is the nose flattened. They possess large herds of cattle which they never kill, contenting themselves with bleeding them periodically, sometimes drinking the blood raw, sometimes boiling it. Milk is their chief diet. They catch game in pitfalls, spear fish with harpoons by casting at random, and they are continually at war with neighboring tribes, owing to razzias upon their herds. They have no laws of marriage, the number of a man's wives depending upon his wealth in cattle, a wife being invariably purchased for her value in cows. This may be accepted as a general outline of the tribes bordering the White Nile. They are armed with lances, some with bows and arrows, clubs of ironwood, and they are governed by chiefs, none of whom appear to have much control over their subjects. Glass beads, and both iron and copper rings, iron hoes, and lance heads are the common articles of barter. They work in iron, forming lances, arrow-heads carefully barbed, and they prepare charcoal for smiths' work. Their ornaments consist of beads, iron rings, with which the women load their ankles, and strings of rounded pieces of river shells wound round their waists and necks. In some countries, such as the Shir, where no iron ore exists, the arrow-heads are formed of ironwood. The absence of articles and weapons of metal in no way proves their excess of savagedom. Having no metals to work there are no blacksmiths, the hard wood supplies the want of iron, as the hard stone is used by the New Zealander, and flint stones formerly served as arrow heads.

In the 5th degree of north latitude the Bari tribe commences, and the natives of this district are far superior to those previously described. The country is dry and fertile, and diversified by mountains. The men and women are tall and muscular, the mountains are rich in iron ore, which they smelt and work with great dexterity. They cultivate the ground and use manure for their crops. Their huts are like those of all African tribes, circular, having a low doorway, about two feet high.

Mr. Baker attaches considerable importance to the generally circular form of the huts of the African tribes, as characteristic of their similarity. The distinctions of tribes are marked, almost without exception, by distinctions in headdress, which in all cases is accompanied by a distinct language. On reaching the Western bend of the Nile in North latitude 2 deg. 15 min., a sudden change takes place. The river is the boundary of savagedom, and on crossing the ferry to the south bank, Mr. Baker came across a people differing in their appearance and habits from those on the north. That country, named Unyoro, is governed by a despot, and it exhibits a degree of order and civilization unknown to the northern tribes. They are excellent smiths, they draw wire and make good knives and lances; cultivate the ground with great

care, grow tobacco, and indulge in the use of double pipes, two bowls being united to a single stem, and they are thus enabled to smoke two qualities of tobacco at one time. Their huts, though circular, are much larger and more lofty than those of other tribes, and have an entrance six feet high, with portico.

Mr. Baker then proceeded to notice the tribes on the borders of Abyssinia, who are still in a superior state of civilization. The Abyssinian affluents of the Nile, he observed, sprung from a land inhabited by the only independent Christian country in the whole of Africa, among whom reading and writing are common, and where the features and form of the inhabitants are closely allied to the European, forming a strong contrast to the tribes who inhabit the banks of the White Nile.

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BONITA RIVER AND FALLS.

As we often sailed past the mouth of the river and looked up the vista that opened inward, it was refreshing to look at the ranges of hills and mountains that, running parallel with the coast at a distance variously estimated by natives as twenty or thirty miles inland, rose with their calm blue just above the harmonizing green of the forest tops, and then with regular gradation grew from blue hills to white hazy mountains in the far background. A charming perspective! Well named was the *Sierra del Crystal*! But the eye wearied to look on the cloudiness of the distant range; a lower and nearer one gave it rest. I thought of the blue hills of Pennsylvania, and could almost forget the ever-present sea-sickness.

Wonderful stories of a great cataract (*ivova*) called Yovi, had been often told the missionaries, and Mr. Clemens had once, a number of years ago, gone up the river and been shown by a guide, (who refused to take him farther) a fall, which Mr. Clemens reported to us as rather insignificant. As far as is known, he was the first and only white man who ever entered the river any distance.

In the month of July, 1865, Mr. Mackey and I determined to explore the ground with reference to future operations, though our time was exceedingly limited, only a day being left (by necessary mission arrangements) at our disposal on the journey. The natives said three days would be needed to go up to the Ivova and return. Perhaps that time would be consumed by a people who journey only by fair winds and not by oars, to whom time is no object, and who abandon until to-morrow that which will require diligence if to be accomplished to-day.

The native name of Bonita (called by traders Banita, by the chart Benoit) is *Eyo*. Between the extremest points of its gaping mouth by the sea the distance is three miles. The river proper is probably over a mile wide where the beach ended in mud and

mangroves, and where our boat, in which I had coasted along with four men, stopped to take in Mr. Mackey and a guide.

We marked the hours, so as to judge of the length of the journey. It was 10 A. M., with a tide beginning to run up. Aided thus by tide and a moderate wind, we went comfortably without oars. There was scarcely any preceptible bank. Lining the broad stream were mangroves, stilted up on their long claw-like roots and props, and multiplying themselves infinitely by the twenty, thirty, forty-foot long shoots that, Banian-like, they let fall perpendicularly from their outer branches. Such a wilderness of roots! the home of wild hogs, elephants and snakes. Among the trees disport monkeys, but they do not permit any near approach. There were strange sounds that came from throats of new birds, trumpeting of toucans, screams of parrots, whistles, calls, etc. After a while the banks rose, grew steeper as we proceeded, and became dotted with villages on each side. The wind became fitful, sometimes altogether failing, making oars necessary; and in the afternoon, beyond the tide where the mangroves ceased and the pandanus or screw pine increased, and with the rapid current of the river against us, vigorous rowing was necessary.

The foam from the falls, seen all along the stream, became thicker as, late in the afternoon, the roaring of the cataract saluted our ears. It was exhilarating to look at the clearly-defined ranges ahead, to glide along under the cool afternoon shadow of the overhanging trees, and dip to thirsty lip the pure water of the stream. I may say I have not been *sick* (of any account) in Africa, but then, almost for the first time, I felt *American* health. When the stream narrowed to a hundred feet, and the current too swift to stem, the boat was tied ashore at precisely 5 P. M., and we walked half a mile over an ascending path parallel with the stream, which, however was hid by the dense bushes lining it. Then the guide pointed through a vista showing a series of foaming, broken, abrupt, tumbling rapids, saying that those were what Mr. Clemens had seen. Another half mile's walk, still ascending, brought us to a most remarkable basin, some fifty feet in diameter, in which from a height say of twelve feet, fell the stream reduced to thirty feet in width. I noticed facts connected with the stream and its basin that I have never seen recorded of other cataracts. Out of another corner of the basin went the stream, tumbling over the rapids with probably a descent of 70 feet to the mile where our boat was tied. We stayed until sunset, when the guide with superstitious fear, hurried us away. In the rainy season the amount and rapidity of the water over the falls would be immense, and some native stories would be true. Our Scripture-readers say the region of the falls has a large population.

R. H. NASSAU.

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

THE GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast is not an agricultural country, and in the most prosperous condition of trade its exports, therefore, are not considerable. There is a falling off in the quantities of palm oil produced in some years as compared with others, which is stated to be owing to failures in the crops: whilst the diminution in the amounts of gold dust and ivory, both of which come from the interior, and chiefly through Ashantee, depend mainly upon the state of its relations with these people. The disturbed state of the country in 1863 had the effect of materially reducing the amount of imports, and there is no anticipation of a revival of trade until terms are made with the Ashantees, and the roads to the interior re-opened.

The revenue of the Colony during the last ten years has averaged from £8,000 to £9,000 a year. It is principally derived from a Parliamentary grant of £4,000 a year, and from a duty of 2 per cent. on imports. The expenditure, which has of late somewhat exceeded the revenue, is chiefly caused by the maintenance of the civil establishments of the Colony. The Ashantee war has also had the effect of involving it in pecuniary difficulties, and its debt amounts to nearly £3,000.

Col. Ord remarks: "As the natives of the Gold Coast fully recognize the right to the possession of the seaboard as belonging to the European Powers which own the forts that stud its margin, and as they have never objected to the imposition by these Powers of such duties on all imported goods as they see fit to levy, there ought to be no difficulty in raising on this coast a revenue not only sufficient for the maintenance of an efficient system of Government, but also capable of affording aid in measures of improvement for the benefit of the natives themselves, such as the establishment of hospitals and schools, and the rendering more perfect and accessible the administration of justice among them. Unfortunately, however, the Dutch Government, which occupies or owns a large number of forts or posts intermixed with, and in many instances in close proximity to our own, has never imposed any duty on the admission of goods through its settlements, and any duties which we may levy must therefore be fixed at so low a rate as not to render it worth the importer's while to land his goods in Dutch waters, and carry on his trade under Dutch protection for the purpose of evading the duty. For several years past no opportunity has been lost of impressing upon the Netherlands Government that were they to join with our own in the imposition of a specific, but not oppressive rate of duty on articles, the introduction of which cannot be beneficial to the natives, as arms, gunpowder, tobacco, and spirits, with a small *ad valorem* duty of 3 or 4 per cent. on all other imports, a revenue would be raised sufficient to maintain ef-

fective establishments without making, as is now done, any charge on the Home Governments, and which would also enable the local Governments to do much for the improvement of the social condition of the natives. Our efforts, however, have been hitherto unsuccessful, the Netherlands Government, though not denying the possibility of attaining these results, is not disposed to incur the risk which so complete a change of its policy might entail, and at present continues to pay between £7,000 and £8,000 a year for the support of its influence amongst the few natives who recognize its authority, and for the protection of a somewhat insignificant trade. The only positive advantage which it is understood to derive from the possession of the settlement is, that it has been able to enter into arrangements with some of the friendly chiefs, and it is said with the Ashantee Government, by which it is permitted to obtain annually a certain number of natives whom it sends out to be trained as soldiers for the protection of Java and its East India dependencies."

On the Gold Coast the cowrie is used as the currency in all small transactions. Gold dust is taken at the rate of £3, 12s. sterling per ounce, and British gold and silver coins with those of the United States are also current.

The expenditure for salaries in the Colony reaches annually £7,472.

The judicial establishment consists of a chief justice, a Government advocate, justices of the peace, four commandants who act as magistrates at the posts of Dixcove, Annamaboe, Accra, and Winnebah, interpreters, and a small force of constables and jailors; the whole cost of these establishments for the ensuing year is estimated at £3,008, of which estimate £746 is for police and goals. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a Colonial chaplain and sexton, costing £424 per annum. The Wesleyan Society has extensive establishments throughout the country, and supports missions and schools in many of the towns; its expenditure for these praiseworthy objects having in some years reached £5,000. The Basle Mission, though working on a different system, devotes itself with great energy to the same objects. Under the head of education, provision is made at a cost of £183 a year, for the payment of teachers in the Government school.

The military force at present appropriated for the occupation of the settlement, consists of one complete West India regiment of eight companies and about 800 strong, of which one company is quartered at Accra, and two at Lagos, with small detachments at the other three outposts. The strength of troops found for many years past, sufficient for the defence of the settlement, was 300 men, and the only reason for the recent augmentation, has been the fear of the renewal of those hostilities with the Ashantees.

The natives of the Gold Coast have been termed a race of slaves, and it has been stated by one who knew them well, that every man

in the country is born liable to the condition of a slave. Notwithstanding this, the condition of the domestic slave in the protected territory is by no means one of great hardship. Under ordinary circumstances he is considered a member of his master's family, with which he lives on terms of equality. He is, as a rule, treated with kindness and consideration. The slave trade is and has long been unknown on the coast; indeed, were it desired to export slaves from any part of the settlements, it would be found impossible to collect them for the purpose without the fact becoming at once known to a magistrate or some official. Were the restriction which British presence imposes, however, once removed, the chiefs would, no doubt, gladly seize the opportunity of disposing of a few surplus or troublesome domestic slaves; but when this was effected, it would be necessary to make inroads on the weaker tribes to keep up the supply.

The climate of the Gold Coast is not superior, in point of healthiness, to that of the other settlements. Although the yellow fever is not known there, dysentery in a very fatal form is extremely common, the only complete remedy for which is immediate removal from the country; and so well is this now understood, that the casualties of officers serving in the Colony are not, from this cause, probably larger than those of the other settlements on the coast. The neighborhood of Accra has long enjoyed the reputation of being a healthier, as it is certainly a more cheerful and pleasanter residence than Cape Coast, and it has been proposed to move the seat of Government thither. This scheme, which was not carried out, is now rendered impossible by the almost entire destruction, by earthquakes, in 1863, of the two castles and other public buildings which would have been occupied by the Government establishments, and whose condition is such as altogether to preclude their restoration.

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AFRICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

LIBERIA.

MONROVIA: Rev. Messrs. Amos Herring; Thomas H. Amos Mr. B. V. R. James, teacher.

KENTUCKY: Rev. H. W. Erskine; Mr. D. C. Ferguson, teacher.

HARRISBURG: Mr. Simon Harrison; Mr. F. A. Melville, teacher.

MOUNT COFFEE: Mr. Thomas E. Dillon, licentiate preacher.

SINOU: Rev. James M. Priest; Mrs. Mary Parsons, teacher.

MARSHALL: ———

SETTRA KRU: Mr. Washington McDonogh.

The Rev. Thomas H. Amos arrived in this country in July. A short time before leaving Liberia, he was called to part with his wife by death. Regaining his health, and having again entered into

married life, Mr. Amos returned with his family, embarking for Monrovia in the latter part of March. The Rev. A. Herring has relinquished the charge of the church in Monrovia, of which, for several years, he was the "Stated Supply;" he will hereafter fulfil the duties of colporteur in that city and vicinity, as far as his advanced years permit.

The church in Monrovia has made a unanimous call for the services of Mr. Amos, as their pastor, and agreed to take measures for paying such part of his salary as the pecuniary ability of its members will enable them to contribute. With this understanding and the hope that the congregation will become larger, and eventually self-supporting, Mr. Amos goes back prepared to accept the call of the church, and to enter upon his important duties, depending on God for His blessing, and hopeful of successful results in the ministry.

The labors of the Rev. Messrs. Priest, Erskine and Dillon, the last at Mount Coffee, have continued during the year, and not without some encouragement. At Marshall, a pleasing work of grace was manifested, and at the communion season in October, Mr. Erskine, who had visited the church to administer the communion, was permitted to baptize twenty persons, a number of them recaptives. The statistics of the churches are as follows: At Monrovia, 34; Kentucky, 56; Harrisburg, 13; Mount Coffee, 25; Sinou, 70; Marshall, 56. Total, 254.

Schools—In educational work, Mr. James' school in Monrovia was the chief agency employed last year. Its condition is satisfactory, though the feeble health of Mr. James, and his other pressing duties have prevented his giving his full attention to its instruction; he was aided however, by an assistant teacher. Of the small schools at Kentucky, Harrisburg and Sinou, only partial accounts have been received.

The Alexander High-School building, under the supervision of Messrs. James and Melville, has been so nearly completed that it might be opened in a short time; but, after dilligent inquiry, the Committee have not been able to find a suitable person to place at the head of this school. They hope soon to be directed to the choice of a competent superintendent—one who can take the charge both of the manual labor and the instruction of the scholars. It occupies an eligible site, on the south bank of the St. Paul river, near the first rapids, about fourteen miles from Monrovia. A small tract of land has been obtained by purchase from the Liberia Government, on which the school building is erected, and the scholars will be expected to spend a part of their time in out-door work, thus benefitting their health, reducing the cost of their support, and acquiring a practical knowledge to fit them for the duties of future life. Some youths of good promise are waiting until the school is reopened, anxious to avail themselves of its advantages. The Committee would be thankful to see it under the charge of such an instructor as its first superintendent, the Rev. D. A. Wilson. Several

of its scholars under his tuition, and among them Professor Blyden, of Liberia College, have already shown in their course in Liberia the great usefulness of a school conducted on a sound religious and educational basis.

The Station among the Kroos continues under the charge of Mr. Washington McDonogh, who has gained the confidence and the kindly feelings of the people. Mr. Priest after visiting the station, spoke strongly of its importance. The buildings are greatly dilapidated, and measures for their being repaired or rebuilt ought not to be longer delayed. The Committee have given Mr. McDonogh, contingent instructions to undertake this work, within certain limits imposed by the want of larger funds.

CORISCO.

EVANGASIMBA : on the island of Corisco ; occupied as a mission station 1850 ; missionary laborers—Rev. Walter H. Clark and his wife ; Mrs. Mary E. Clemens, teacher ; native Christian assistants—three.

UGOBI : on the island of Corisco ; native Christian laborers—one teacher and one assistant.

ALONGO : on the island of Corisco ; Rev. Cornelius De Heer and his wife : native Christian assistant—one teacher.

BONITA : on the mainland, among the Belenge tribe, 53 miles north of Corisco : occupied first as a missionary station in 1864 ; missionary laborers—Rev. R. Hamil Nassau, M. D., and his wife ; native Christian assistant—one Scripture reader.

Out Stations : ILOBI, in Corisco Bay—vacant. AJE, on the main land, in the Bupuk tribe—two Scripture readers. HANJE, on the main land, in the Kombe tribe, one Scripture reader. HONDA, on the Bay of Corisco ; *Ibia*, licentiate preacher.

In this Country : Rev. James L. Mackey and his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackey were compelled to leave Corisco on the third of June, about six months after Mr. Mackey's return to the island, their health requiring a prolonged visit to this country. Mrs. McQueen accompanied them, the time for which she expected to remain in the mission having expired. The loss of her valuable services is much regretted, and the loss to the mission of Mr. and Mrs. Mackey's labors and counsels is greatly deplored, but they hope, if the Lord will, to go back to this field of labor. Mr. and Mrs. Clark arrived at Corisco on their return, on the eighteenth of May. The health of the mission families has been in a good measure preserved, though Mrs. Clemens was seriously ill. A rest from work, and a visit to Gaboon, were of service to her, but she has not yet regained her usual health.

Stations and Out-Stations.—The changes above noted have led to changes at the places occupied in the work of the mission. These will appear, in some measure, from the enumeration above of

stations and laborers. Only two stations are occupied by missionaries on Corisco—Evangasimba and Alongo; the other station Ugobi, is placed under the charge of a native assistant, but Mr. Nassau conducted the morning-services of worship there on Sabbath, until his removal to Bonita. The transfer of Mr. and Mrs. Nassau to Bonita was made at their earnest request, both the Mission and the Committee feeling some degree of doubt as to the expediency of their leaving Corisco in the present weakened force of their laborers on the island; on the other hand, no one can doubt the importance of occupying stations on the main land, and peculiar and tender interest is connected with Bonita, as the scene of the lamented Mr. Paull's remarkable work, while it is a place well adapted for missionary operations, especially such as have in view "the regions beyond." No better laborers could be found for such a post than its present occupants. They removed to this station about the end of the period under review, their labors for the year being mainly expended at Corisco, Mr. Nassau also making visits to the out-stations.

The out-stations are nearly the same as were reported a year ago, but one of them is unoccupied for the present, and one is a new station under the charge of the licentiate preacher Ibia. He hopes to make it eventually a self-supporting station, by cultivating the ground, engaging in carpenter work, and to a limited extent embarking in traffic, aiming at doing these things on Christian rules, and giving a part of his time to direct missionary work. It is an experiment, one which, in the circumstances of the people on the coast, may result in doing much good, but which is necessarily attended with difficulties and temptations. The Committee trust its future course may show its great usefulness.

The Church.—Eight new communicants were received, two of whom were aged women living at the out-station of Ilobi. The number of communicants on the roll was sixty-nine, in October last, of whom nine were under suspension from church communion. At Alongo, Mr. De Heer conducted religious services every Sabbath, and was encouraged by the evident attention given by some to his preaching. The voice of prayer was heard at times, and some came to the missionary as inquirers; a catechumen class of seven was under his instruction; three of its members applied for admission to the church, but were deferred.

Under Mr. Paull's preaching at Bonita, a remarkable work of grace became apparent. Meetings for religious worship were attended by large and deeply attentive audiences; quite a number of persons were inquiring the way of life, some of whom it may be believed, were then led to the Saviour. The sickness and death of the missionary, and the want of regular services for several months, hindered the progress of this good work; but Mr. Nassau, both on his visits to superintend the affairs of the station, and since his residence there, has found reasons for encouragement. The church members at all stations and sub-stations are connected with the church at Evan-

gasimba, now under the pastoral charge of Mr. Clark; and, as a general usage, they attend the communion services held there once in each three months. It is hoped that it may be deemed expedient to form a church at Bonita, at an early day. The native helpers at the sub-stations, especially on the coast, are exposed to many trials and temptations, but in most cases they have proved faithful. To the shame of Christian countries, of the most common and worst evils among these African tribes is the rum introduced by traders; at one of the sub-stations this was found to be the cause of great embarrassment to the missionary work. The report of the Mission makes no reference to the Spanish naval force in Corisco Bay.

Schools.—Translation of Books.—The girl's school at Evan-gasimba, most of the time under Mr. Nassau's superintendence, now under Mr. Clark's, was seriously restricted, for a time, by the difficulty of procuring native food, the scarcity amounting almost to a famine. The attendance of scholars was thereby reduced. The number of scholars at the beginning of the year was twenty; and at the end, after various changes, seventeen. After Mrs. McQueen's and Mrs. Mackey's return, the duties devolving on the ladies connected with the school were too burdensome. Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Clemens are now in charge of its duties, but they much need assistance. Considerable interest was shown in religious things by some of the scholars; a few of them met for several months in a prayer-meeting; it is hoped that the instructions and counsels imparted to these young girls, and the prayers offered for them, will bear good fruit. In like manner may good hopes be indulged of fruit from seed sown by Mr. and Mrs. De Heer at Alongo. The boy's school, composed of scholars from main land tribes, has received much of their patient and faithful labor. At the beginning of the year it was attended by thirteen scholars; at the end, after various changes, by twenty-nine. They are taught to do some kinds of work, and enjoy instruction in the branches of good common education. One of them wishes to be taken under the care of Presbytery, as a candidate for the ministry. Others, it is hoped, will be qualified by gifts and grace for the same office, or for the service of Christ in other ways. Mr. Nassau's numerous engagements prevented his making much progress in the translation of the Psalms; and Mr. Clark for the same reason, could give no time to works for the press. Mr. De Heer speaks of having completed the translation of the "Peep of Day," and of the great need of a reading-book in the school. The latter is a work which should be provided as soon as practicable.

It is evident from the foregoing narrative, that the last year has been a time of severe trial to this mission. Its sad bereavement, the return of valued laborers to this country, the relapse into heathenism of a licentiate preacher and of several members of the church, are great discouragements, and call for humiliation and prayer. Yet, while the door stands still open, and while tokens

of the Divine blessing are still granted to the labors of the brethren, the discouraging events may be regarded as in some measure disciplinary, ordered or permitted to try the faith of the missionaries and of the people of God, and to lead them to the exercise of greater dependence on the Holy Spirit, and greater devotedness to the work in which they are engaged. In the end, these things may promote the greater success of the cause. In this view, the Church may well consider how great is the harvest to be gathered in Africa, and how few are the laborers; and then let earnest prayer be offered unto God for His blessing to rest upon all the precious interests of this mission.—*Annual Report, 1866.*

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From the Liberia Herald.

THE PIONEERS OF LIBERIA.

BY HENRY WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Boldly came that self-sacrificing band,
A love for freedom led them :
A desire to rear, in their fatherland,
A home—this nobly urged them.
And they launched forth on the billowy wave,
Fierce storms and tempests braving,
They had no fear of the raging sea ;
For they felt that God was with them ;
They felt that He their guide would be,
Their aid in the work before them ;
And boldly they came, up the rocky strand,
Where ocean's dark waters were laving.

Amid the gloomy wilds of Afric's land,
With the canopy of heaven above them,
On their bended knees, did this pious band
Give thanks to God who had brought them
Through the dangers of the briny deep,
And their haven in safety reaching.
God heard their prayers, for He gave ear,
In their arduous task He blessed them :
When hope seemed fled, He then was near,
His aid was ever with them.
And they persevered in their noble work,—
The heathen around them teaching.

They toiled on, this courageous band,
Though many trials beset them,
They faltered not, when called to stand,

And meet the foe before them,
 Their task begun, they worked with a will,
 A home for their children rearing.
 The forest fell, the gloom disappeared,
 And nature smiled around them.
 Their efforts crowned, they were willing to die,
 For they felt that the time was nearing.

They are gone, all gone, that noble band,
 But they've left their names behind them;
 And their children now enjoy the land,
 Which their labors have built for them.
 Long may we their memory keep,
 In their examples ne'er grow weary,
 Like them persevere in their arduous task,
 In the work which lies before us;
 And receive our reward, when called at last,
 To Him who ever rules o'er us,
 There to meet, in Heaven above,
 The Pioneers of Liberia.

MONROVIA, *February 20, 1866.*

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VISIT OF PRESIDENT WARNER.

His Excellency, President Warner left Monrovia, on a visit to the several counties of this Republic, on the 22nd March, in the Schooner "Randall," unattended, except by his private Secretary and vallet. He had been for several months contemplating this visit, but owing to his great press of business was compelled to delay it until this time.

From what we can learn, the President was warmly received and most highly entertained at all the places that he visited; and expresses himself, upon the whole, as being very much pleased with his visit. His stay in Bassa was eight days; out of which, he spent two days in Buchanan; and two days up the St. John's river, at Vonbrunnville where resides his sister. The other time he passed in Edina. He has numerous old friends in Edina, and expresses himself as having been very happy to be with them. They, in turn, manifested every mark of their appreciation of his visit, saluted him with twenty-one guns on his landing, and as many on his debarkation. Mr. Joseph A. Benson, of Buchanan, on his own private account fired a salute at his farm, on the President's arrival, as a mark of his high regard for the Chief Executive of the country.

At Sinoe, the President's stay was about as long as it was at Bassa. Greenville, the largest town and only one "at the beach,"

fired the national salute for him. One day was spent in visiting the river up as far as "the Receptacle," and another in visiting the back settlements or villages. The rest of the time was passed in Greenville. The people here are said generally to be very kind, hospitable and entertaining, full of vivacity, much given to pleasure—which being the case, could not make it a disagreeable stopping place. The President was pleased to find every thing in Sinoe county in a state of peace and quietude, the people all striving to make an honest living, and the country generally and greatly altered since he had last been there—twenty-six years ago. The want of facilities in the form of shipping, is quite a draw-back upon the mercantile operations of the county—but for the want of which, Sinoe would soon outstrip her only rival—Bassa county—in the export of Palm oil.

April 17th, the President landed at Harper, Cape Palmas, under salute, at which place he had not been since March, 1840, when he was there as the captain of a Revenue cutter belonging to the Government. Of course many things must have undergone perceptible changes. The place of landing had changed; and where then stood a powerful native town, was now a beautifully cleared hill. The President's reception here was unsurpassed. A small silk flag of the Republic was presented to His Excellency, by one of the ladies, in behalf of them all, with some appropriate remarks. A special entertainment was also given by them at the Government House. The different tribes of natives, by permission of the Superintendent, came in to "play" before the President. Several hundred, in their war apparel, monkey, deer and leopard skins, bells, guns, cutlasses, feathers and horns, and painted faces and bodies, for three or four days kept up the "dance" in front of the Superintendent's, where the President resided. Powder was most unceremoniously fired away; horns blowing and bells ringing, together with the continuous song of the natives, produced an unusual scene.

Here a grand "palaver" was talked. The President was solicited by the citizens to settle, if possible, some difficulties that have long been existing among several tribes—resulting in wars, the shutting out of trade from the Cavalla river, closing up of roads &c., thereby meddling with the immediate interests of citizens. This state of things had existed for two years; though there had been war, often and on, among these natives for nearly forty years. The chiefs and head men of four or five tribes were summoned to attend the council. After three or four days, the whole matter was amicably settled; peace brought about; the Cavalla river and the roads opened to traders, and the Council adjourned in perfect harmony and union of feeling.

The President remained in Maryland County nearly two weeks. Mount Vaughan and Tubman Town were visited. Maryland county has greatly improved and especially in a commercial way,

within the last few years. Palm oil is shipped in larger quantities than ever before. Some of the people are engaged in building boats, others in tilling the soil. Harper and Latrobe, we are told, are highly adorned with beautiful and luxuriant gardens. The scenery on the road to the country is charming—here and there, a green spot flourishes with the necessities of life; and from the general appearance of things, the people are doing well and seem to be happy.

The President returned to Monrovia, in much improved health and spirits, on the 8th of May, having been absent a little over six weeks.—*Liberia Herald*.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

THE NEW COMERS.—The emigrants by the last two vessels—the “Cora” from Barbados, and the “H. P. Russell” from the United States—are doing well. The West Indians have nearly all gone to work, and having, in many instances, good trades, they are quite successful. The most of them are located on the Carysburg road, and have formed a separate settlement, which they have named Crozerville. Those by the H. P. Russell, are all, without exception Virginians—from Lynchburg. They are said to be a valuable accession, and a working people, and are getting along prosperously. Their lands were drawn from the South-East of Carysburg, and within a few months, they have cut, cleared and planted; and erected sixty houses. The mortality from fever has been quite small.

PALM OIL is said to be exceedingly plentiful in Sinoe county this season. During a few weeks in March and April, there were bought and shipped from Greenville, about sixty thousand gallons of oil. This tells well for the county. But, as we have intimated in another column, the people are greatly in need of boats of a moderate size, say from ten to sixty tons, for the transportation of the oil to be bought in the various parts of the county. The best suitable timber abounds; but the craftsmen are not to be found. It is quite a pity. We are informed that the county is now in a more prosperous condition than at any former period.

The Brig “Cynthia,” of Liverpool, left Monrovia, May 8, with a cargo of fifty thousand gallons of Palm oil. She is under charter by Messrs. McGill & Bro. of this city, and was loaded here within six weeks by them.

Captain A. Alexander, of the American barque “Thomas Pope,” in March and April last, bought *seventy-five* tons of *Camwood* in Bassa County, paying in *specie* at the rate of \$70 per ton.

G. W. MOORE, Esq., County Attorney, resigned his position last month. He has been serving since January, 1864. We have not yet heard the name of his successor.

THE LEGISLATURE, at their last Session, confirmed the appointment of Mr. F. K. Hyde, as Comptroller of the Treasury.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIVE NAMES.—Nearly all the names of persons and places and things among the natives have peculiar significance and are often very expressive. The name of that dish, so highly relished by some, and which we have corrupted into *Dunboy*, is from two words in the Bassa dialect, *dor*, a mortar, and *bouy*, cassada, which taken together, mean *mortar-cassada*: or the king *dor* as the participle past, of the verb to pound, to beat up, to mortar, we will have it *pounded* or *mortared-cassada*, which expresses just what it is and “nothing more.” The correct pronunciation therefore, is *Dorbouy*.

In Cape Palmas, one native tribe, at war with another, built a town and named it “Y’da to”—“we want war.” The rival tribe named their newly built town “Kome’ey”—“Head it off.” The first named a second town of theirs “Ge de te”—“This settles it.”

RELICS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is stated that the ruins of an old Portuguese town, supposed to have been built up, inhabited, and deserted, more than two hundred years ago, have been discovered up the Sanguin River, the boundary line between Bassa and Sinoe counties. The natives have some traditionary knowledge of it. A fine opportunity is here offered to those desirous of making explorations and investigations.

There has also been recently discovered in the Cape Palmas (not Cavalla) river, the entire frame of a vessel that could not now, unladen, cross that bar at flood tide. The supposition is that it was a slaver, which must have gone into the river years ago to prosecute the traffic in slaves, when the river was much larger and deeper than now, and could not get out again; or that her crew was killed by the natives. The frame may be seen at high tide when the water is salt and consequently more transparent, resting upon the bed of the river. This should not seem strange to us, when we remember that the slave-trade was once so rife along this coast. Vessels entered every river into which they could get, and factories were established. There are still (or were till very recently,) marks on certain trees on the Junk river, caused by the friction of the hawsers by which slave ships were moored. Natives living remember the time. Cannon may be seen in native towns in the interior, principally of Spanish and Portuguese make, bearing dates as far back as the 17th and 18th centuries. In some instances, they have been found more than a hundred miles back from the sea-board.

When we hear of these things, we are made to regret that there was not, in those days, among the thousands who “lived and moved” of our brethren, some one who could have pencilled out

a correct history of the various events that transpired, that it might have descended to us of the present! How astounding would be such an account!

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NEW HAMPSHIRE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This Society held its annual meeting, June 14, at the office of S. G. Lane, Esq., Concord, Hon. N. G. Upham, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. The old Board of Officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. Rev. Franklin Butler, was present and made some statements relating to the present state of the enterprise. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the friends of the cause have more encouragement than ever to increase their efforts and contributions in its behalf.

Resolved, That our interest and confidence in the enterprise of African emigration as an instrument of the civilization and evangelization of Africa, and of the highest development of the black race, are still lively and earnest, and that recent events in this country encourage us to renewed zeal and increased effort for the advancement of our great work.

A resolution was passed recommending to the American Colonization Society certain amendments in the Constitution.

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FALL EXPEDITION.

Encouraged by applications from several hundreds, mostly in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, we are making arrangements to send an expedition from Savannah, November 1, next, for Liberia.

We beg to say to our friends that the passage and settlement of a large Company, at the existing high rates for ships and provisions, will require a heavy outlay, and that liberal aid is earnestly invited.

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A GOOD INVESTMENT.

During the forty-nine years of its existence, the American Colonization Society has received from benevolent people in this country, and expended in its noble enterprise of introducing Christian civilization into Africa by the American colored emigrant, two millions, four hundred and ninety-nine thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-six cents, (\$2,499,531.96,)—less in nearly half a century, than the *daily* expenses

of our Government for some time during our late war. This has proved a wise investment. To say nothing of the rewards of benevolence, this use of money by American Christians and Patriots, "*pays*" in every sense in which good comes to a people as a consequence of philanthropic labors. It has established American Government and institutions, on the soil of a continent, where the feet of the white man are soon prostrated by disease and death. It has rescued thirty thousand square miles (directly and by its influence many more,) of rich, tropical soil and millions of human beings from the ruthless grasp of the merciless slave-traffic. It has raised up churches and schools, and seminaries of learning where more than pagan barbarities once existed. Peaceful commerce has been opened with a people who dwell at the doors of untold treasures in a vast interior. It brings to our markets rich products of sugar and coffee, and palm oil and dye woods, and cotton, and other fruits of the tropics—for which in return, large quantities of our manufactures go to that new region of trade and commerce.

A Christian nationality has come into being, and the black man has a home and a place among the nations of the earth, which the chief civilized powers now acknowledge. The Republic of Liberia has been born. Her flag floats upon the great seas, enters our harbors—is respected in all waters. American piety, patriotism and enterprise have taken root in Africa, and they are beginning to bear fruits of great price in the sight of all nations. And all this and more, has been accomplished at an expense of less than three millions of dollars, in less than fifty years, chiefly by the private munificence of a few good men and women in every part of our country! Surely this is a good work for Americans—a wise use of money—an increase worthy of all gratitude to God, and of all encouragement and effort for the future!

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LIBERIAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF A COFFEE HULLER.—A letter from Monrovia, Liberia, of May 7, 1866, from Messrs. McGill Brothers, says:—"Our firm has lately supplied Mr. Wild, one of our most extensive and energetic planters on the St. Paul's river, with a coffee pulper, from London. It will pulp thirty or forty bushels of the newly

plucked berries in an hour, separating the cherry pulp from the seed, and requiring small labor to dry it and free it from the internal or parchment hull. The machine works admirably. The largest yield we have ever known, from one tree, was sixteen pounds of clear dry coffee. The tree was near the dwelling of the owner, and was carefully pruned and manured. The ordinary yield of a tree of five years old is about five pounds."

THE ARABIC LANGUAGE.—At the last May anniversaries of the Religious Societies, in New York, it was mentioned that the Arabic language is spoken by sixty millions of people living in Asia, Syria and Arabia. It is however also spoken through the whole of the interior of Africa. Professor Blyden, of Liberia College, in a letter of the 26th April, 1866, from Monrovia says: "The other day, while on a visit to a native town, I met a couple of itinerant Mohammedan priests, with their books and papers. They could not speak a word of English. I wrote an Arabic passage from the Koran from memory. They read it, and raised their hands in astonishment that I should know anything of that language. They then showed me their papers, but I was not sufficiently acquainted with the language to read them. But I hope by perseverance to be able to learn that and several other native languages." Mr. Blyden determined to master the language so that he may teach it in the Liberia College, that its young men may be enabled to travel into the interior of Africa, where the Arabic is generally known.

COMMODORE REED COOPER, of the Liberian Navy, died at his farm on the St. Paul's river, February 11, 1866, aged sixty-four. He went to Liberia from Norfolk in 1829. He commanded the gunboat Quail, when she was attacked at her anchorage near Monrovia by a Spanish war steamer, a few years ago. The Spaniard approached as a friend, and when close to the Quail opened a fire upon her, but a few well directed shots from the Quail so disabled him that he ran off and got up to Sierra Leone, where he repaired his damaged ship. Commodore Cooper, in company with his sons, owned a large sugar farm on the St. Paul river, giving employment to quite a number of people, who all mourn their loss.

FOREIGN NAVAL VISITS TO MONROVIA.

Letters dated at Monrovia on the 25th of May, goes to show that the Republic of Liberia is attracting the attention of foreign governments more and more, the executive authorities having had visits from war vessels and commissioned officers in the service of Sweden, Russia, and the United States. The commercial operations of England were being extended rapidly on the coast, and the commerce of Monrovia was spirited and profitable.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, May 25, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—A little more than a year ago, we had the pleasure of seeing, for the first time in our history, in the harbor of Monrovia a Swedish vessel-of-war. Since her departure, ex-Mayor McGill has been honored with the appointment of Consul for his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

Some months since, the Russian steam frigate Dmitry Donskoy, carrying sixty guns, Baron Maydell commander, entered our harbor, and produced a great excitement, as the Russian flag had never before floated in our waters. As soon as the frigate was fairly at anchor, the commander sent on shore to know at what hour the authorities would be pleased to return a salute; and the next morning at half-past eight o'clock, the frigate and Fort Norris exchanged a salute of twenty-one guns.

The latter part of March, the celebrated Kearsarge paid us a visit, on her way from Sierra Leone to the leeward. She exchanged a salute with Fort Norris, and her commander paid a brief visit to the President. She remained in port only one day.

Mr. Abraham Hanson, United States Consul General, has returned here from the United States and was warmly welcomed.

The English are extending their trading operations greatly on our coast. The Company of African Merchants (limited,) have places of business at Sherbro, Sierra Leone, and at Cape Mount, Monrovia, Bassa and Sinoe in Liberia. They have a fine little steamer called the Pioneer, which makes monthly trips between Sherbro and Sinoe, and sometimes as far down as Cape Palmas. The tonnage of this little vessel, is one hundred and fifty-four, length one hundred and forty feet, and she will carry comfortably twelve passengers, and is just the thing for the coastwise trade.

As some evidence of the growing importance of our trade, I may mention that in one day in March last, the Norman, on her up trip, shipped at Bassa, twenty thousand gallons of palm oil, and the same week Captain A. Alexander shipped on board the Thomas Pope, thirty thousand gallons palm oil and about eight tons of camwood.

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EARLY HISTORY OF LIBERIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY:

In your number for July is an interesting relation of events in the early history of Liberia, the writer of which is well informed of the events in

those stirring times, but is not sufficiently minute for younger persons of the present day, to whom the early history of Liberia is not so familiar.

The terrible conflict on Cape Mesurado (now Monrovia,) when "the immortal Ashmun repulsed hundreds of savages with a handful of brave men"—was on the 11th and 20th November, 1822. On the last day—"when all seemed lost, occurred one of those critical events in the mysterious orderings of Providence, which secured the fortune of the day. Mary Newport, a female colonist, snatched a match and fired a cannon now held by the enemy; it scattered death among them, and they fled in confusion, into the wilderness. That single touch saved the colony." (Professor Crummell's Address in Monrovia, December, 1863.)

The next night, from some hostile movements of the natives, a cannon was fired upon them. A British vessel, having on board Major Laing, the African traveller—was passing the Cape at the moment; and hearing the firing, sent a boat to learn the cause, and came to their relief, and generously offered all the aid in their power. They bound the Chiefs to a truce, and an agreement to refer their complaints to the Governor of Sierra Leone. Major Laing remained four days, and left for Cape Coast Castle, to the eastward of Cape Palmas, leaving eleven sailors for the aid of the Colonists.

In April, 1826—The Columbian armed schooner Jacinto, arrived at Monrovia; her Captain offered his services for the destruction of the Slave factories at Tradetown, (lat. $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$;) also Capt. Cochran of the ship Indian Chief. On the two ships arriving at Tradetown, they found another Columbian brig of war, which also united in the attack. They landed through a heavy surf, exposed to a galling fire from the Spaniards. Several boats were upset, but they were completely successful. Nothing contributed more to the suppression of the slave-trade in this quarter, than the burning of Tradetown.

June 4th, 1839, Gotorah, a cannibal Chief, came to Millsburg to demand two women who fled to the colony for protection four years ago. He was told he must lay his claim before the Governor, which he agreed to. June 17th, Gotorah arrived at Monrovia. His approach was announced by drums, and his own voice in imitation of the deep growling of a leopard, whose name he bears. Governor Buchanan talked with him through two interpreters of two languages—appointed the 19th for hearing his claim, and invited him to dinner next day. The dinner greatly delighted him.

June 19th, Gov. Buchanan held a palaver or court respecting the women; and after hearing all the parties, told Gotorah the women had been here four years, and were free, and would not be given up—with which he seemed to assent, and the palaver proceeded to other business.

Gaytoombah, the cannibal Chief, is mentioned as not going to war himself, but hiring others to do his fighting. He however, attacked some Deys at Millsburg, at the rapids of the St. Paul's—16th November, 1839. Four Deys were badly wounded, and twelve were carried off into slavery.

Governor Buchanan advised an immediate attack upon him, but was over-

ruled by his Council, and five messengers were sent to Gaytoombah with a white flag, who fired upon them, and made three of them prisoners, and perhaps ate them. One of them was the oldest son of the late Judge Beverly R. Wilson, (as mentioned in the July number.) Gov. Buchanan had the precaution, immediately, to send up guns and ammunition to Heddington.

At midnight on the 8th March, 1840, three or four hundred natives under Gotorah, attacked Heddington, which was bravely defended—but would have been taken by overwhelming numbers, had not the brave Zion Harris, at the last moment, when the defenders' ammunition was nearly all gone, seized a loaded gun, and shot Gotorah in the breast. He immediately fell—was carried off, and the natives fled in disorder.

Governor Buchanan was at this time at Bassa Cove, St. John's river, seventy miles south of Monrovia—an express was sent to him, and he returned immediately. He at once determined to make a sudden attack on Gaytoombah's stronghold, about twenty miles from Millsburg, with three hundred men and one cannon, which the heavy rains compelled them to leave on their march. The expedition reached Gaytoombah's town, 30th March, 1840. Gov. Buchanan ordered an immediate attack; Gen. Roberts, (since President,) commanded one column, and the brave Captain Snetter, who was killed, from Charleston, another. The place was carried and burnt.

In a few days, all the Chiefs came in and sued for peace, and a treaty was made; they agreeing to give up the horrid practice of selling their own countrymen into slavery.

Zion Harris, the brave defender of Heddington, was a celebrated hunter, and was called *the Nimrod of Liberia*; he was killed in his bed by lightning, 25th April, 1854.

On the 3d September, 1841, a deep gloom fell upon Liberia, in the death of Gov. Thomas Buchanan, in the Government House at Bassa. He died from his ardent zeal in the service of Liberia, from over fatigue and exposure to the sun and rains. He was thirty-two years of age. He was born at Fort Covington, St. Lawrence County, New York, and was an intimate friend of the late Rev. Dr. Bethune of New York. On the American Colonization Society, at Washington, receiving news of his death, Gen. Roberts was appointed Governor, and when Liberia became an independent republic, 26th July, 1847—which was done with the hearty concurrence and aid of the Society, at Washington;) he was chosen by the people the first President; and since its completion in 1861, has been President of Liberia College.

NEW YORK.

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF FRANCIS HALL, Esq.—The venerable Editor, Philanthropist and Christian, Francis Hall, Esq., died at his residence in New York, on Saturday, August 11, in his eighty-second year. He, in 1824, in connection with Col.

William L. Stone, purchased the *COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER*, and continued to be its publisher until quite recently. Mr. Hall was one of the founders of the American Tract Society, and from almost the commencement of the Missionary Society of the Methodist E. Church, he was its Recording Secretary. For many years, he stood among the most active Managers of the American Bible Society; and for some time past has been one of its Vice Presidents. The Colonization Society ever shared his warm friendship, powerful advocacy and zealous services.

ADDITIONAL STEAMERS.—The Directors of the African Mail Steam-ship Company of England, propose establishing a bi-monthly line of steamers to run from Liverpool in conjunction with the mail packets, commencing on the 10th of October next. The vessels composing this additional line being under no postal restrictions, will call at all ports on the West Coast of Africa for which sufficient inducement offers. As a rule, however, the following ports which the monthly mail steamers visit, will not be called at by the extra steamers, viz: Bathurst, Monrovia, Cape Coast Castle, Jellah Coffee, Benin, and Old Calabar. Teneriffe will be called at on the home voyages only. Rates of freight and passage will be the same by all the Company's steamers.

EDUCATION AT CAPE PALMAS.—A letter from the Principal of the Methodist Academy at Cape Palmas, Mr. Tuning, in which he says, under date of June 14: "We are having an increase in the school. We have forty attendants. Our brother who teaches a school in the interior, writes of its encouraging progress: 'All the pupils were wild children, unacquainted with civilization. We have before us an extensive field, a great harvest, and very few laborers.'"

A NEW MISSION.—One fruit of the revival which has been in progress in Sweden for several years, is the awakening of the missionary spirit. They have selected as their field the Galla tribes, living near the equator in Africa, calling themselves Christians. Three young men, the pioneer force of this mission, have started on their long and perilous journey, intending to cross the kingdom of Abyssinia, if it is possible for missionaries to do so, German missionaries having recently suffered severe persecution and imprisonment by command of the king. These young men are represented as quiet, but determined, fearless missionaries of the cross.

BOSTON PEOPLE OF COLOR.—The colored population of Boston numbers between 2,500 and 3000, living principally at the West End. They are, generally speaking, an industrious, intelligent, frugal and quietly disposed class of people. There are among them a large number of mechanics; most of them, however, are laboring men. A large number of them are quite wealthy, owning property averaging from \$500 to \$50,000. They support five churches—three Methodist and two Baptist—four of which are upheld entirely by themselves.—*Boston Journal*.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of July, to the 20th of August, 1866.

VERMONT.			Andrew Bulkley, Rev. R. Emery, ea. \$2. Mrs. J. Godfrey, \$1.....	\$37 00
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$50.)			<i>Stamford</i> —Dea. T. Davenport, \$10. George Elder, R. Swartwout, J. Ferguson, Friend, Cash, ea. \$5. Mrs. Geo. Brown, \$3. Edward Gay, \$2. Mrs. M. E. Rogers, \$1.....	41 00
<i>Essex</i> —Legacy of Nathan Lothrop, by B. B. Butler.	\$37 00		<i>Greenwich</i> —Hon. H. M. Benedict, \$20. Miss Sarah Mead, \$10. Mrs. Augustus Mead, Oliver Mead, Lyman Mead, Thomas A. Mead, ea. \$5. Jonas Mead, Mrs. Hannah Mead, ea. \$2. A. Brush, B. Brush, Wm. Lawrence, ea. \$1	57 00
<i>Windsor</i> —Friends, additional	13 00		<i>Norwalk</i> —Judge Butler, \$5. Mrs. J. North, \$4	9 00
	50 00			216 50
MASSACHUSETTS.			DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Newburyport</i> —Ladies Colonization Society, Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, Secretary, to const: JACOB STONE, Esq., a L. M.	30 00		<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous...	375 68
RHODE ISLAND.			OHIO.	
By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$23.)			<i>Cincinnati</i> —First P. Ch: by J. D. Thorpe, additional...	5 60
<i>Newport</i> —Mrs. C. Tompkins, B. Finch, S. Engs, ea. \$5. Dea. Wm. Guile, Philip Simmons, ea. \$4.	23 00		<i>Morning Sun</i> —Coll. in R. P. Ch: Rev. G. McMillan, Pastor.....	8 00
CONNECTICUT.				13 60
By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$216.50.)			ILLINOIS.	
<i>Stonington</i> —A. S. Palmer, \$2. C. T. Stanton, J. F. Trumbull, ea. \$1	4 00		<i>Young America</i> —Legacy of Rosanna A. Hogue, by J. H. Martin, Ex	30 00
<i>New London</i> —Mrs. F. Allen, \$5. Miss J. S. Richards, \$3	8 00		FOR REPOSITORY.	
<i>Fitchville</i> —Mrs. Sherwood Raymond	5 00		MASSACHUSETTS — <i>Hubbardstown</i> —Mrs. Bennett Potter, to Jan. 1, '67.....	1 00
<i>Colchester</i> —Elijah Ransom, E. W. Day, ea. \$5. Dr. S. E. Swift, \$3. Mrs. M. A. Tainter, \$2. Mrs. N. A. Avery, J. C. Hammond, ea. \$1. Cash. \$1.....	18 00		NEW HAMPSHIRE — <i>Portsmouth</i> , H. A. Bellows, to July 1, '66.	10 00
<i>East Haddam</i> —W. E. Nichols, L. Boardman, W. H. Goodspeed, ea. \$5. Dea. J. Hutchins, S. N. Williams, R. W. Chapman, Robert S. Cone, Wm. O. Brainard, Judge Atwood, J. Gladwin, T. Gross, Judge Higgins, Rev. H. T. Gregory, ea. \$1. Cash, 50 cents.....	25 50		VIRGINIA — <i>Lynchburg</i> —Mrs. Mary B. Blackford, to July 1, '67	1 00
<i>Essex</i> —J. C. Redfield, R. E. Whittemore, George Conklin, B. Comstock, ea. \$1....	4 00		INDIANA — <i>Terre Haute</i> —Estate of A. King, by M. H. Ross, Ex: to July 1, '66.....	7 00
<i>Centre Brook</i> —Dea. S. M. Pratt, \$3. Dea. W. M. Redfield, Tertius Nott, C. Kelsey, E. Kelsey, Richard Bushnell, ea. \$1.....	8 00		Repository	19 00
<i>Southport</i> —W. W. Wakeman, \$25. M. Bulkley, \$5. Mrs. Z. B. Wakeman,			Donations	296 10
			Legacies	67 00
			Miscellaneous	375 68
			Total.....	\$757 78

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XLII.] WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1866. [No. 10.

THE GREAT BASIN OF THE NILE.*

The travels of Captain Speke resulted, in 1862, in the identification of Victoria Nyanza, a great lake which extends from about fifteen miles north of the Equator, to the neighborhood of latitude $2^{\circ} 30'$ S.—as the source of the Victoria Nile, or River Somerset. This stream however, near latitude $2^{\circ} 15'$, turns to the westward, and flows into the north end of another great lake, whence it issues again almost immediately as the Nile proper. Captain Speke heard from the natives of the existence of this second source of the mighty river which has remained for so many ages the great mystery of geography; but he did not see it, and was unable to trace the course of the Somerset Nile, further north than the first parallel of north latitude. The discovery of the second lake, now called the Albert Nyanza, was reserved for Mr. Baker, and forms the subject of the present book.

Captains Grant and Speke had been sent out by the English Government from the S., via Zanzibar, for the purpose of trying to reach the source of the Nile; and they were still absent when Mr. Baker, who from his youth had been inured to wild sports in tropical climates, sailed from Cairo, April 15, 1861, in the hope of accomplishing the same discovery and meeting his adventurous countrymen. Believing that one cause of the failure of previous African expeditions was the division of counsels which almost inevitably results when the party is a large one, he resolved to proceed alone. But there was one person who insisted upon going with him, and who proved an invaluable ally. This was his heroic young wife, who shared all his

* THE ALBERT N'YANZA. GREAT BASIN OF THE NILE, AND EXPLORATION OF THE NILE SOURCES. BY SAMUEL WHITE BAKER. With Maps, Illustrations, and Portraits. 8vo. pp. 516. London: McMillan & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

dangers and fatigues, and saved him more than once from imminent death. Reaching Berber, eight camel's marches from the junction of the White and Blue Niles, Mr. Baker became convinced that it would be impossible to prosecute his journey without a knowledge of Arabic. He accordingly spent a year and a half in acquiring that language, and in the meantime explored the Abyssinian affluents of the Nile. An account of these journeys he promises to give in a future volume.

To organize his expedition, at the end of this period of preparatory study and travel, required a careful selection of attendants; but the Governor-General of Soudan, to whom he applied for assistance, would not help him, and Khartoum, the town at the junction of the White and Blue Niles, whence he purposed starting, contained only robbers. These he was finally obliged to accept. An armed escort was necessary, because the slave-traffic had for years existed like a pestilence in the negro countries, and had so exasperated the tribes that those who in former times were friendly had become hostile to all comers. Mr. Baker started from Khartoum, December 18, 1862. His party consisted of ninety-six persons, including forty sailors, who were to convey him in boats as far as Gondokoro, on the Upper Nile. His only white companion, besides his wife, was a German carpenter, a famous traveller and hunter, who died of consumption two weeks afterward. He had twenty-one donkeys, four camels, and four horses, which he hoped would render him independent of porters, the want of transport being one of the great difficulties in African exploration. The donkeys proved by far the most valuable animals. Both they and the camels, however, suffered severely from a bird about the size of a thrush, which, alighting upon them for the purpose of searching for vermin, ate deep holes in their flesh, and could hardly be driven off.

Reaching Gondokoro, which Mr. Baker describes as "a colony of cut-throats," the party found their difficulties only beginning. Our author was regarded by the traders in slaves and ivory as a spy of the British Government. Whenever he approached their encampments he heard the clanking of chains as the slaves were driven into hiding-places so that he might not see them. The traders resolved that he should not penetrate into the interior, and, among other means of impeding him, they resorted to the plan of tampering with his men. The result was a mutiny.

Matters were in this delicate situation when guns were heard firing in the distance. Baker's negroes rushed to the boat with a report that two white men had arrived, who had come from the sea. Our author hurried to meet them, and recognized in one of the two his old friend Speke:

"With a heart beating with joy I took off my cap and gave them a welcome hurrah! as I ran toward him. For the moment he did not recognize me; ten years growth of beard and moustache had worked a change; and as I was totally unexpected, my sudden appearance in the centre of Africa appeared to him incredible. I

hardly required an introduction to his companion, as we felt already acquainted, and after the first transports of this happy meeting we walked together to my diabiah; my men surrounding us with smoke and noise by keeping up an unremitting fire of musketry the whole way. We were shortly seated on deck under the awning, and such rough fare as could be hastily prepared was set before these two ragged, care-worn specimens of African travel, whom I looked upon with feelings of pride as my own countrymen."

Having received from them a map of their route and an account of what portions of country remained to be explored, and seen them embark for home at Gondokoro, Mr. Baker renewed his preparations for the start. Another mutiny, with a plot to murder, was discovered by a faithful boy named Saat—the only faithful attendant except an habitual drunkard named Richarn, in the whole party,—and was checked by a little display of pluck and generalship; but the discomfited savages refused to continue the journey. At last by dint of threats, seventeen men were induced to march, purposing, as Mr. Baker well knew, to desert at a more convenient opportunity, and the cavalcade accordingly started for Central Africa, March 26, 1863, following a party of traders who had threatened to fire upon them if they came near. But as our travellers had neither guide nor interpreter, it was necessary to force themselves upon the traders' company. There was a dangerous pass on the road, through the territory of a warlike people, and Mr. Baker knew that the traders had but to give the word and the natives would fall upon him. His only hope was in outmarching his unfriendly companions. In this he failed, and the expedition was apparently on the brink of destruction, when Mrs. Baker, with her woman's tact, succeeded in disarming the hostility of the chief trader, and turning him into a serviceable ally. Thus, notwithstanding another mutiny, which Mr. Baker quelled, the two parties reached in safety Tarrangolle, the chief town of the Latooka country, 101 miles east of Gondokoro.

The men of the Latookas are fine-looking, averaging six feet in height, and are magnificently formed. Unlike all other tribes of the White Nile, they have high foreheads, large eyes, rather high cheek-bones, well-shaped mouths, and pleasing countenances, their appearance altogether denoting a Galla origin. The women are immensely large and very ugly. The Latookas, though a warlike people, are frank, good-natured and civil. Tarrangolle consists of about 3,000 houses, each surrounded by a little stockaded court-yard, and the whole town encompassed by a palisade of iron-wood. The dwellings are generally bell-shaped, though some are formed like huge candle-extinguishers, the neatly thatched roof rising to the height of twenty-five feet, and sloping to within two and a half feet of the ground. There are no windows, and the door is so low that entrance has to be effected on all fours. The weapons of the Latookas comprise a lance, a heavy iron-headed mace, a long-bladed knife, a sword, and a formidable bracelet armed with knife blades about four inches

long. Their defensive armor consists of a shield of buffalo hide, and a helmet which is also their sole article of clothing. This helmet is nothing less than the soldier's own hair, the dressing of which requires from eight to ten years. The thick, crisp wool is woven with fine twine, formed from the bark of a tree, until it produces a thick net-work; as the new hair grows through this matted substance, it is subjected to the same process, until in the course of years a compact substance is formed, like strong felt, about an inch and a half thick, and is trained into the shape of a helmet. A strong rim about two inches deep is formed by sewing it together with thread, and the front of the helmet is protected by a plate of polished copper, while a piece of the same metal, about a foot long, and shaped like the half of a bishop's mitre, forms the crest. The frame of the helmet thus constructed, the whole edifice is completed by an elaborate decorative bead-work, the richness of which depends upon the wealth of the owner. A row of cowrie shells, stitched around the edge so as to form a solid rim, is considered indispensable.

The dress of the women consists of a large flap of tanned leather, worn in front like a freemason's apron, and a long tail made of fine twine, and rubbed with red ochre and grease. Like the other White Nile tribes, the Latookas extract the four front teeth of the lower jaw. They perforate the under lip, and insert in the hole a stick of polished crystal about the size of a drawing pencil, keeping it in place by binding twine about the inner end; this protrudes into the space left by the removal of his teeth, and the tongue plays upon it during conversation, giving the stick an indescribably ludicrous wriggling motion. The wife of the Latooka chief was very anxious to decorate Mrs. Baker's lip and jaw after the fashion of the country, and furthermore to dress her hair in the most approved female mode, by cutting it short and rubbing it with grease and vermillion. Polygamy is generally practised. The market value of a wife is equivalent to ten cows; a large family of daughters therefore is a source of considerable wealth. Women are compelled to do a great amount of slavish work, and seem never to be *loved* in the proper meaning of that word; but they are treated with a certain sort of respect even in time of hostilities. Though they are employed as spies, there is a general understanding all through this part of Africa, that they shall not be killed in war; not for sentimental, but for commercial reasons, because they are so scarce and expensive.

On the 23rd of June, the traders, started for Obbo, five days' march to the south-west. At Obbo, Mr. Baker, by his medical skill, and his wife by her kindness to the women, soon made a very enviable reputation, and their residence in the town for the next few months, in spite of continued sickness, and sometimes scarcity of food, was quite endurable. The chief, named Katchibe, was a great friend of theirs.

Mr. Baker finally obtained from Ibrahim, the chief of the trading

party, a loan of a force of porters and one hundred armed men, with whom, in January, 1864, he started for the town of Unyoor, king Kamrasi, on the Somerset River—the same chieftain who had been visited by Speke. This town he knew from native reports, was not far from the Luta N'zige—the great lake which formed the goal of his wanderings. All his horses and camels, and all but eight of his twenty-one donkeys, were dead, and he was consequently forced to purchase and train to the saddle three oxen, which he named "Beef," (subsequently, in allusion to his reduced condition, rechristened "Bones,") "Steaks," and "Suet." It would take too long to recount the difficulties which he encountered in the Unyoro country; the deceit and extortion of the king; the details of the desertion of the porters, and the sickness of both the English travellers. Kamrasi at last agreed to furnish guides and an escort from his capital to the lake.

On the 14th of March, the great lake was reached.

"The day broke beautifully clear, and having crossed a deep valley between the hills, we toiled up the opposite slope. I hurried up to the summit. The glory of our prize burst suddenly upon me! There, like a sea of quick-silver, lay far beneath the grand expanse of water,—a boundless sea-horizon on the south and south-west, glittering in the noon-day sun; and on the west at fifty or sixty miles distance blue mountains rose from the bosom of the lake to a height of about 7,000 feet above its level.

It is impossible to describe the triumph of that moment;—here was the reward for all our labors—for the years of tenacity with which we had toiled through Africa. England had won the sources of the Nile! Long before I reached this spot, I had arranged to give three cheers with all our men in English style in honor of the discovery, but now that I looked down upon the great inland sea lying nestled in the very heart of Africa, and thought how vainly mankind had sought these sources throughout so many ages, and reflected that I had been the humble instrument permitted to unravel this portion of the great mystery, when so many greater than I had failed. I felt too serious to vent my feelings in vain cheers for victory, and I sincerely thanked God for having guided and supported us through all dangers to the good end. I was about fifteen hundred feet above the lake, and I looked down from the steep granite cliff upon those welcome waters—upon that vast reservoir which nourished Egypt and brought fertility where all was wilderness—upon that great source so long hidden from mankind; that source of bounty and of blessings to millions of human beings; and as one of the greatest objects in nature, I determined to honor it with a great name. As an imperishable memorial of one loved and mourned by our gracious Queen, and deplored by every Englishman, I called this great lake 'the Albert N'yanza.' The Victoria and Albert lakes, are the two sources of the Nile.

The lake was a vast depression far below the general level of the country, surrounded by precipitous cliffs, and bounded on the west

and south-west by great ranges of mountains from five to seven thousand feet above the level of its waters—thus it was the one great reservoir into which everything *must* drain; and from this vast rocky cistern the Nile made its exit, a giant at its birth. It was a grand arrangement of Nature, for the birth of so mighty and important a stream as the river Nile. The Victoria N'yanza of Speke, formed a reservoir at a high altitude, receiving a drainage from the west by the Kitangule river, and Speke had seen the M'fumbiro mountain at a great distance as a peak among the other mountains from which the streams descended, which by uniting, formed the main river Kitangule, the principal feeder of the Victoria lake from the west, in about the 2° S. latitude: thus the same chain of mountains that fed the Victoria on the east, must have a water-shed to the west and north that would flow into the Albert lake. The general drainage of the Nile basin tending from south to north, and the Albert lake extending much farther north than the Victoria, it receives the river from the latter lake, and thus monopolizes the entire head-waters of the Nile. The Albert is the grand reservoir, while the Victoria is the eastern source; the parent streams that form these lakes are from the same origin, and the Kitangule sheds its waters to the Victoria, to be received *eventually* by the Albert, precisely as the highlands of M'fumbiro and the Blue Mountains pour their northern drainage *direct* into the Albert lake. The entire Nile system, from the first Abyssinian tributary, the Atbara, in N. latitude $17^{\circ} 37'$ even to the Equator, exhibits a uniform drainage from S. E. to N. W., every tributary flowing in that direction to the main stream of the Nile; this system is persisted in by the Victoria Nile, which having continued a northern course from its exit from the Victoria lake, to Karuma in N. lat. $2^{\circ} 16'$, turns suddenly to the west and meets the Albert lake at Magungo; thus, a line drawn from Magungo, to the Ripon Falls from the Victoria lake, will prove the general slope of the country to be the same as exemplified throughout the entire system of the eastern basin of the Nile, tending from S. E. to N. W.

That many considerable affluents flow into the Albert lake, there is no doubt. The two waterfalls as seen by telescope upon the western shore descending from the Blue Mountains, must be important streams, or they could not have been distinguished at so great a distance as fifty or sixty miles; the natives assured me that very many streams, varying in size, descended the mountains upon all sides into the general reservoir."

From Vacovia, Mr. Baker made a thirteen days' voyage on the lake, as far as Magungo, at the mouth of the Victoria Nile, and thence up the river as far as the Murchison Falls. The rest of the journey back to Gondokoro was made by land, partly over the same route which our explorers already traversed, and on the 23rd of March, 1865, just two years after their first departure from that town, they reached it again, and took a boat down the Nile, homeward bound.

From the Foreign Missionary.

CORISCO BAY AND ELOBI ISLANDS.

Let us sail around into the Bay. Two broad rivers, draining the adjacent mainland, pour into Corisco Bay; one, the *Muni*, entering the north-eastern side of it; the other, the *Munda*, at the south-east side.

Starting from Evangasimba beach and rounding a point on the south called *Ugoni*, we reach the islet *Leva*, a mile to the south and west. When the tide is low, its sand-banks are laid bare and dry, where birds and man find a rich harvest of shell-fish. Great quantities of a conch, called *konongo*, are gathered there. If you have time to attend to natural curiosities, you will find on the Corisco reefs and in the shallows near and in the low water about the *Leva* banks, an endless variety of shell and weed. Many of them, no doubt, are unknown to books and scientific men.

The islet is uninhabited. Its sides are steep; about twenty feet above the sea. Its top is flat, of an area of less than two acres, and covered with trees and bushes. It has no water in the dry season. Though so small, it is very much resorted to by the natives gathering fish; and missionaries frequently take their scholars a day's excursion there. "A day at *Leva*" is to our pupils a Christmas holiday in America. We take cassava for them and sandwiches for ourselves; a fire is built; the shell-fish, for which the children dive, are cooked on the coals, and we all enjoy the day. If the sun has well dried the sands, we sometimes eat in a cave called *Ikenga ja Leva* (*Leva's Reception Hall*.) But generally we sit above on the islet under some spreading tree.

Let us sail or row on now. The water over which we move is full of fish; a hundred varieties of big and little, caught by net and spear and hook. On further, with the boat's prow turned south toward Cape Esterias, five miles beyond the southern point of Corisco, is *Mbanye* island. It is two or three miles in circumference. Only a stone's throw from its western side is a gem of an islet, and farther to sea is a bare sand-bank. The island is inhabited by immense numbers of rats, so bold that they run about the beach in the presence of visitors. Natives do not kill them, saying that bad winds will overtake any one who so does. People go there and stay for a week at a time, taking with them thatch to make temporary houses (called *maka*), and spend the time in spearing large fish. Turtles are caught there, and a fish (a manatus) whose flesh is, to me, more delicious than venison. Looking in a south-east direction from *Mbanye*, you see the wide mouth of the *Munda* river. The river is broad, but not very long. On its south side the land bends out to Cape Esterias, where there was an out-station of the French Roman Catholic mission of Gaboon. On the north bank is the country of the *Mbiko* nation or tribe, occupying the eastern side of the bay.

At a town *Bonjumba*, in that country, near the mouth of the river, Mr. Clemens once redeemed a little girl who was about to be put to death on a charge of witchcraft. He named the child .

"Maria" for his missionary sister-in-law, Mrs. Clark. Maria is still with us, grown up a stout girl. The death from which she was rescued is common. All African tribes believe in witches.

Returning from Mbanye to Corisco, we journey rapidly with the sea-breeze. We will soon see before us a bank called *Nenge Mgege* (Gull Island.) It is on the eastern side of Corisco, near the south point. Flocks of gulls are hovering over the glistening white sand, or darting out over the water to some fish school. If we went to it, we would be in about the very middle of the bay. Off on our right (east) hand, would be Mbiko; further to the north-east, the trade islands *Elobi*. There are three: Big Elobi, Little Elobi, and Mbe Elobi. Little is slightly to the north and east of the other two, so that as you approach from Corisco, the one overlaps the others and you seem to see but one island.

Small Elobi is of only a few acres area, with scarcely any native towns. It is occupied by the Spanish as a government post; and by seven other Europeans who have anchored ships and boats, and on shore large buildings called "factories" for trading in rubber and red-wood. These men have cloth, knives, and all other kinds of goods, with great quantities of rum and gin in their stores. These they lend or "*trust*" out to the natives in parcels of from \$5 to \$100. The Bengas, occupying the sea-coast keep the monopoly of "*trust*," to the exclusion of the other tribes lying back of them in the interior. A Benga who has received, say ten dollars, retains about two dollars as his "*share*" of profit, hands the remaining eight to a man of the tribe just next behind, *e. g.*, Mbiko, who retains say two as his share and passes the six left to the next tribe the Fangw, who collect the rubber or wood, carry it to the Mbiko, the latter to the Benga, who gives it to the trader. The latter knows that four dollars have not come back; but his gain is so large on the native articles when imported into Europe, that it covers losses by such theft. This 'Trust or Commission system is bad: it teaches all the people to be worse thieves than they naturally would be as heathens. It is the traders' fault, who yet are the loudest to complain of the people for badness.

Another source of evil in the Elobi trade is, that in every parcel or trust given out, the trader *compels* the native to take a certain proportion of rum, because on its sale the most gain is made. I have written thus at length on this secular point, to show a cause of often discouragement in the African coast missions. Temptation is thrown in the way of native Christians, and many are made drunkards. Most of the traders are members of the established churches of England, Scotland or Continental Europe, but many throw away their religion here, disregard the Sabbath, and live as polygamists. Some of their merchant employers in Christendom have been church office-holders. A shame for Christianity! A crime against the heathen!

These islands face east to the mouth of the river *Muni*, or Rio

D'Angra, miscalled by sailors River Danger. It has many branches inland; on two of them our first Scripture-readers were located, but tribal quarrels compelled their removal to other places. Several years ago Mr. Clement and Mr. Mackey went to the source of the Muni, finding beautiful water-falls in its course, and very cool weather at its head on the ridges of the Sierra del Crystal.

In the arc of the bay from the north bank of the river, we meet for the first time with another tribe, the Balengi. Skirting on farther toward Cape St. John, we come to Ibia's new outstation, *Hondo*. He is trying to induce the people to cultivate the ground industriously—to learn mechanic arts, to practice trade legitimately, *i. e.*, to cut their red-wood, carry it to the factory, and receive in useful articles (to the exclusion of rum) their pay, after having thus earned it. He hopes in this way to open a healthful path to earthly prosperity, while at the same time teaching and preaching.

R. H. NASSAU.

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From the West African Record.

ORIGIN OF SIERRA LEONE.

In 1765, there resided in London, Mr. William Sharp, an eminent surgeon, charitable and humane. His younger brother, Mr. Granville Sharp, occupied a subordinate station in the Ordnance office, a man of chivalrous philanthropy and dauntless moral courage. One morning Granville Sharp was leaving his brother's surgery in Mincing Lane, when he met a negro coming for medical advice, Jonathan Strong. He had been cruelly maltreated by his master, Mr. David Lyle, a lawyer of Barbados, who had beaten him about the head with a pistol. A disorder of the eyes, ague, fever and lameness, had resulted from this barbarity, and the poor slave was turned adrift by his master as useless. By the kindness of the two brothers, however, his health was restored, and a situation was found for him in Fenchurch Street. Two years after, his former master encountered him, and perceiving him to be strong and healthy again, resolved to claim possession of him. He was arrested and sent to prison, but had time to send to Mr. Sharp, who promptly came to the rescue, and had his case brought before the Lord Mayor. As the arrest was reckoned illegal, the negro was discharged. Law proceedings were commenced by Lyle against Sharp for having robbed him of a negro slave, and the whole question of the right of master over slave came under discussion. The belief of Mr. Sharp was, that the dictum of Chief Justice Holt, that "a slave, on reaching England, became free," was the law of England. The current of legal opinion ran the other way. The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General (1729,) had pronounced expressly to this effect; yet the dauntless Sharp, strong in his feeling of right, was not discouraged. He set himself

for two years to the study of the law, composed a treatise "On the Injustice of Tolerating Slavery in England," circulated it amongst the lawyers with such effect, that the counsel on the opposite side became disheartened, and Lyle abandoned his suit.

Various cases of oppressed negroes continued from time to time to occupy Mr. Sharp's attention. At last the decisive case occurred, which forever set at rest this long doubtful and contested point of law. A negro, James Somerset, brought over from Jamaica by Mr. C. Stewart, his master, escaped from him, was seized, and conveyed on board ship to be taken back to his master's estate. The case was brought before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield for trial. After various arguments of counsel, and repeated adjournments, sentence was given, June 22, 1772: "The claim of slavery never can be supported. The power claimed never was in use here, or acknowledged by the law." And hence was established by law the principle, forever memorable—"As soon as any slave sets his foot on English ground, he becomes free."

The consequence of this decision was, that the streets of London were infested by a number of blacks turned adrift by their masters. In the year 1786, at least four hundred of these were begging about London, the numbers having been increased by discharged black soldiers and seamen, who had served in the American war. They all flocked to Mr. Sharp, and he was seriously embarrassed as to what was best to do for them. A plan was suggested by a Mr. Smeathman, a former resident in Western Africa, to found a free negro settlement on the coast. The design was taken up by Mr. Sharp; preparations were made for a settlement on the coast; Sierra Leone was the site fixed upon; the Government approved, and, on the 8th of April, 1787, four hundred negroes and about sixty Europeans, chiefly women, sailed thither from England.

It would occupy too much space to trace the varying fortunes of the new settlement. Its struggle for life was long and arduous. Disease, discontent, bad management among the directors at home, hostile natives, internal strife and mutiny, plunder and demolition of the settlements by the French, and various other calamities, wasted the settlement. Its management changed hands; the original directors gave way to the St. George's Bay Company; these, in 1808, surrendered the settlement to the Crown; the Government employed for its management the agency of a new Company, called the African Institution, which was dissolved in 1827, since which it has been in the same position as other colonies of Great Britain.

A year after the passing of the Abolition of Slavery Act, Sierra Leone was constituted (16th March, 1808,) a depot for negroes released by British ships of war from slavers. The population in 1811, amounted to forty-five hundred, of whom twenty-five hundred were liberated slaves: in 1833, 29,764; and at the census in 1861, it was 43,000. The number of liberated slaves between June, 1819, and January, 1833, was 20,167.

From the African Times.

AFRICAN FIBRES.

SIR :—Your zealous, talented, and successful fellow-laborers in the improvement of the despised sons of Africa, the Geographical Society of Paris, in their bulletin of May, 1865, published a letter from Mons. Aristide Vallon, captain of a French frigate, to Mons. A. M. D'Avezac, in which letter, dated Senegal, he says that the family of the Malvaceæ there attain a most prodigious size, instancing a Fromager (*Bombax ceiba*) beneath the boughs of which the commandant of a post had made the home of himself and attendants, with their sheep and poultry ; and he further says that beneath the same tree there were many compartments still to spare.

On reading the above it struck me that if the Malvaceæ was equally thriving on the West coast of Africa, this was the most important news for Africa and Europe likewise, as among the many branches of the Malvaceæ there are, in addition to cotton, two of the *Sidas*, *Sida rhomboidea* and *Sida rhombifolia*, two clothing fibre plants, which the Chinese have largely cultivated, and used for fine and warm clothing for many ages, and which they say make stronger and warmer clothing than cotton ; and they ought to know, as they grow and use all three. From subsequent inquiries from some English gentlemen, who are personally acquainted with the West Coast of Africa, I learn that the *Sida rhomboidea* and *Sida rhombifolia* grow wild there, most luxuriantly, and of most excellent quality. Of the *Sida rhomboidea*, the *Sufit baralla* of British India, Dr. J. Forbes Watson, the reporter on the products of India at the Indian Museum, Whitehall-gardens, London, in his catalogue of the Indian department of the International Exhibition of London in 1862, page 141, says : “ This fibre is very similar to jute, but is considered to be intrinsically so superior that it is worth from 5*l.* to 6*l.* more per ton, and that it has been placed next to that fibre to attract to it the attention which it deserves.” From my own experiments on this fibre, spinners have valued it at 10*l.* per ton more than jute ; it is a fine fibre, easily and cheaply deglutinated and bleached, and thereby becomes of a most excellent white fibre, to be woven alone, or as a mixing yarn in those fabrics where the warp is of one material and the weft of another. This fibre, in my opinion, is to the manufacturer of fine papers the very best of all the exogen fibres in case the price thereof would suit them. The tow of this fibre when carded makes a most excellent wool-mixing fibre, worth at least 6*d.* per pound. It is easily dyed of brilliant colors, and then assumes great beauty.

Sida rhombifolia.—This is a fine, strong, and warm fibre, worth, in my opinion, 5*l.* per ton more than jute. It is not a good bleacher, will not become of a good white until it goes down to its ultimate fibre ; but deglutinated and partially bleached, it spins well, makes a strong, good, and warm yarn, which the spinners tell me is well

suited for making orleans, coburgs, winseys, damasks. This fibre dyes easily of all dark colors as reds, brown, greens, and blues ; its corded tow, spinners assure me, makes a woollenized fibre, well suited for the blanket trade. There is another fibre of a similar kind and value to the last mentioned—namely, Roselle of British India, (*Hidiscus sabbdarifer*,) or red sorrell. These fibres are only to be bought in the London market under the name of jute, which has from custom become the general name for all long fibres ; and in case growers and importers would keep them separate, the several fibres would soon take their place and price in the market according to their sterling value. Rather more than sixty years ago this trade with British India was commenced, and the late Dr. Roxburgh wrote that in case he could extend it to two thousand tons per annum he should have accomplished great things for both India and England. Had the worthy, talented, and presevering Dr. Roxburgh lived until now, he would have seen his infant trade so extend as to return to British India, near a million pounds sterling per annum, and instead of two thousand tons, his expectations would have reached two hundred thousand tons per annum.

The Western Coast of Africa, from the warmth and humidity of its climate, and the geological formation of its soil, is most aptly suited for the growth of fibres, both oxogens and endogens, of superior quality to any other place I know of. Its anana, its sanseveria, and its palm fibres, both from the leaves of the oil-palm and the wine-palm, are of great value. (The fibre of the leaves of the oil-palm, I have been assured by a spinner, is the most valuable for silk trade of any fibre.) The sidas and red sorrel would give three crops, I presume, in this climate, per annum—they would grow to perfection in about six weeks. Sanseveria would give two crops per annum, weighing of clean fibre about thirty-two cwts. per acre—*i. e.*, the two crops together. From what this trade has done for British India, from the united wants of England, Europe and America, which are yearly increasing, for these fibres to clothe their teeming millions of human beings ; yea, from the wants of Africa itself, if civilization progresses there, as progress it must, because it is so affirmed in Divine revelation—this trade may become as valuable to the Wangaroo of Soloman as the gold thereof was in his days ; whilst from the industrious habits such a trade could not fail to produce, the missionary and trader would find for their interest and labor a most powerful auxiliary, as if you create for Africa the means for obtaining the necessaries of civilization, they will soon want some of the luxuries thereof also.

For the direction of growers and importers of fibres, allow me to say that the value and beauty of all fibres consist in their youth. They ought to be cut before seed, and must be carefully retted in clean water. They must be of even growth and age ; and, therefore, *they must be sown*. Wild fibres will always be uneven in length, color and fineness, and therefore of little value compared to cultivated ones.

A CONSTANT READER.

There can be no doubt whatever that if fibres can be produced in sufficient quantity and of a requisite firmness, that the demand for them will be rapidly increased, and its commercial value proportionately raised. The great difficulty to a more rapid development of the trade consists in some ready means by which the fibre could be separated from the gum and other vegetable portions of the plant. A similar difficulty existed with the native flax of New Zealand. The following extract is from a New Zealand paper on this important subject:—

“The subject that has excited the greatest amount of attention here, and we may say throughout the colony, is the variety of modes which have been suggested for preparing, dressing, and dyeing the *Phormium Tenax*, or New Zealand flax. Mr. McMillan led the way by generously revealing a mode of stripping the fibre (free of gum) by boiling in a mixture of water and cow-dung. Next came Mr. Waymouth with a receipt of innocuous chemicals, which had a still greater effect. Ingenuity has been constantly boiling the *Phormium Tenax* ever since; now in soap-suds, now in a decoction of animal carbons and natural ammonias, and goodness knows what besides. But the timely revelation has done an immense deal of good. We have derived from it a large stock of valuable information. A correspondent of the *Lyttleton Times* has made the latest contributions to our knowledge. He has been able to prepare, by means of a ‘caustic alkaline’ solution, fibres of the finest and most delicate kind, suited to chemical experiments, and capable of being solved without the slightest deposit of silicious residue.”

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MELVILLE BEVERIDGE COX.

BY G. P. DISOSWAY, ESQ.

Melville B. Cox was a native of Maine, and born at Hallowell, November 9th, 1799. When only eleven years of age, the sermon of an old eccentric Methodist preacher greatly delighted him by its simplicity and quaint illustrations, and it induced him to the daily, diligent study of the holy volume. In 1818 he embraced the Saviour, and from his earnest exhortation, he evidently promised future usefulness in the Church; and during 1822 he was admitted on trial into the New England Conference. After a few years labor, his health failing, he ceased his ministerial efforts awhile, and sought relief in the congenial climate of the South. In 1828 he married Ellen Cromwell, a young lady of excellent family and traits, near Baltimore. Thence he removed to New York and took charge of the *Itinerant*, a weekly religious paper; but soon losing his beloved companion, his health unfitted him for either bodily or mental efforts.

He next received a commission from Dr. Fisk as Agent of the

Wesleyan University, but soon abandoned it for ministerial relations once more, and uniting with the Virginia Conference, was stationed at Raleigh. Here his physicians soon interdicted further preaching, when his mind became impressed with missionary desires. At first he thought of the fields in South America, Bishop Hedding proposed Africa, and Bishop McKendree united in the same advice.

About this time—1832—a historical circumstance occurred here worth narrating. The Young Men's Missionary Society had been formed in New York, with the Rev. J. Summerfield for its president, Dr. Reese treasurer, and the writer its corresponding secretary. After solemn consideration and prayer, its Board determined to support a missionary in Liberia, and soon collected about one thousand dollars for the pious purpose. Our Church then had no foreign mission, and Dr. Reese, with the writer, was deputed to visit the venerable Bishop McKendree, at Philadelphia, with a request that he would select a man for that distant field of Christian labor. We performed the journey, and the Bishop deeply interested in the contemplated mission, replied: "Gladly will I grant your request, my dear young brethren, if I can find in the Church a volunteer for this new work."

The call was made for benighted Africa, and after awhile Mr. Cox came forward, and, in the month of May, 1832, received the appointment of missionary to the colony of Liberia, on the Western coast of Africa. On his way to embark, he visited the Wesleyan University, and bidding farewell to a young friend there, left the well-known message: "If I die in Africa, you must come and write my epitaph." "I will," was the reply; "but what shall I write?" "Write," he answered, "*let a thousand fall before Africa shall be given up.*"

On the 6th of November, 1832, Mr. Cox sailed in the ship *Jupiter*, from Norfolk for Africa, taking with him an African boy, whose freedom he had purchased with some money of his wife's estate. He reached Monrovia on the 8th March, very weak, ascending the hill to the Government house, leaning on the arm of the Rev. Mr. Pinney, also a missionary, but immediately commenced his important and manifold duties. He held the first camp meeting, it is imagined, on that continent, established a Sunday-school of seventy scholars, and finally succeeded in organizing the Methodist Church in Africa. But in a few short weeks, the missionary had reached the end of his earthly journey and toils. Reduced to a mere skeleton, he died on the Sabbath of July 21st, 1833, faintly whispering to his adorable Redeemer, "*Come! Come!*" And a short distance from the mission house, a neat monument marks the spot where repose the ashes of the first Methodist missionary to Africa. During his brief sojourn in that distant heathen land, Mr. Cox wrote *Sketches of Western Africa*, which was published in 1840, with a memoir of his life, by his brother, the Rev. G. F. Cox.

No one who ever saw Mr. Cox can well forget his peculiar appearance—of medium size, with a very pleasing, intelligent expression of face, but pale and colorless, seeming to mark him as one not long for the earth. But his bosom burned for the world's redemption, and with the holy spirit of a Brainerd or Martin, he counted not even his life dear to him if he could promote that blessed work. Brief as was his pilgrimage in Africa, it became long enough to accomplish great good, by exciting the missionary zeal at home, and enkindling it anew in the Church of Liberia. His short, useful course in Africa, and calm Christian death, created a universal mourning in the colony, and his memory will long remain precious and fragrant there.—*The Methodist*.

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MUHLENBERG MISSION, LIBERIA.

The forty-five children in the Mission can all read, except five, who have been quite recently received. Native children usually learn to read in six or eight months, with three hours schooling per day. Most of our children are fond of reading and are always glad when books and papers are sent them.

Our Sabbath school is progressing as well as I could expect under the circumstances. Mrs. Kistler, Mrs. Arnet, (the overseer of the culinary and washing department of the Mission,) and myself, are all the teachers for nearly sixty scholars. We cannot do justice to so many. Yet we do the best we can, praying the Lord to send more laborers. Some of our children commit thirty, forty, and sometimes fifty verses in one week, and recite word for word on Sabbath. I have a large class, who study and recite "The Consecutive Union Question-Book." Five of our scholars, two American boys and three Congoes, (two boys and one girl,) have fully consecrated themselves to God to be Missionaries. They are now rendering us considerable aid in teaching and conducting daily prayer meetings.

Our day school is in a flourishing condition. Three of the children give assistance in teaching. Some have made very creditable progress in reading, writing, mental and written arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition and declamation.

No additions have been made to the Church recently. I expect, however, soon to receive one native boy who has been raised in a Christian family, and has been attending church and Sabbath-school here. He was truly converted to God a few weeks ago. He ascribes his awakening to influences exerted on him at Muhlenberg. He wept bitterly on account of his sins. The good Lord bound up his wounds. He it is that was sent "To bind up the broken-hearted." Several of our own children will also be received.

Correspondence of the New York Evangelist.

LIBERIA AND THE ARABIC LANGUAGE.

BEIRUT, Syria, July 20, 1866.

EDITORS EVANGELIST:—Two days since I visited Abeih, in Mount Lebanon, to attend a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College. There were present Dr. Bliss, President of the College; the British Consuls from Beirut, Damascus, and Jerusalem; the American Consul from Beirut and four American Ministers. After the election of medical professors, Dr. Bliss read a letter which marks an era in the history not only of the Arabic language but of Christian Missions. The letter was written on board a steamer in the harbor of the ancient Joppa by a learned gentleman, a professor in a College thousands of miles to the westward, stating that he was "*en route* for Beirut to engage in the study of the Arabic language." This was not surprising, as Scotch and English professors not unfrequently visit Syria for this purpose. But the letter went on to state, that owing to the rapid extension of the Mohammedan religion in the western part of the Continent, and the consequent westward march of the Arabic language, it had become a necessity that those who are to educate the youth and train the future missionaries in that part of the world should know the Arabic language. And in view of this state of things, the writer, Prof. Blyden of the College of Liberia, had left Liberia in May, and after a brief visit in England, was now approaching Beirut.

In the afternoon before leaving Beirut, Prof. Blyden arrived at the house of Dr. Bliss, and we had the privilege of a few moments conversation with him. He is a black gentleman of refined and courteous manners and of no common degree of intelligence, and has come on this distant and difficult errand with an earnestness of purpose that gives promise of success. He states that in Liberia, they are constantly visited by Arabic-speaking people from the interior, with whom it is necessary that they hold communication, and this cannot be done without learning their language. It will also be necessary to train up young evangelists in the College of Liberia to carry the Gospel into the interior, and the Arabic language will be an indispensable preparation.

It may be remembered that a box of Arabic Testaments was sent a few years since to Western Africa to be forwarded to the Arabic-speaking races in the interior. Many thought at that time it was a wild caprice, and a Scotch clergyman told me at Abeih that when he heard Dr. Bliss state the fact in Scotland a year ago, he regarded it as simply absurd that the Arabic language could be so widely extended. The appearance of Prof. Blyden, however, convinced him that it was true, though a most remarkable fact.

It is not a little striking as connected with the providential history of Missions, that just when the long and patient toil of the American Missions in Western Asia is crowned with success in the completed

translation of the Word of God into the Arabic language, and when a great educational institution, the "Syrian Protestant College," has become firmly established in the metropolis of Syria, that an educated professor should come from the shores of Western Africa to Western Asia, to learn this language and carry back with him this Arabic Bible, and thus confront the Koran with the Bible in that distant land.

It is not impossible, nor even improbable, that students may yet be sent from Liberia to Syria to learn the Arabic language; and thus the Syrian College aid in evangelizing not only the West and South of Asia, but the North and West of Africa.

Truly yours,

H. H. JESSUP.

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THE MISSIONARY'S CALL.

My soul is not at rest: there comes a strange
And secret whisper to my spirit, like
A dream at night, that tells me I am on
Enchanted ground. Why live I here? The vows
Of God are on me, and I may not stop
To play with shadows, or pluck earthly flowers,
Till I my work have done, and rendered up
Account. The voice of my departed Lord,
"Go teach all nations," from the eastern world
Comes on the night air, and awakes my ear.

And I will go. I may not longer doubt
To give up friends and home and idle hopes,
And every tender tie that binds my heart
To thee, my country. Why should I regard
Earth's little store of borrowed sweet? I sure
Have had enough of bitter in my cup
To show that never was it His design
Who placed me here, that I should live at ease,
Or drink at pleasure's fountain. Henceforth, then,
It matters not if storm or sunshine be
My earthly lot, bitter or sweet my cup;
I only pray, God fit me for the work;
God make me holy, and my spirit nerve
For the stern hour of strife. Let me but know
There is an arm unseen that holds me up,
An eye that kindly watches all my path
Till I my weary pilgrimage have done,—
Let me but know I have a Friend that waits

To welcome me to glory, and I joy
To tread the dark and death-fraught wilderness.

And when I come to stretch me for the last,
In unattended agony, beneath
The cocoa's shade, or lift my dying eyes
From Afric's burning sand, it will be sweet
That I have toiled for other worlds than this;
I know I shall feel happier than to die
On softer bed. And if I should reach Heaven,—
If one that has so deeply, darkly sinned,—
If one whom ruin and revolt have held
With such a fearful grasp,—if one for whom
Satan hath struggled as he hath for me,
Should ever reach that blessed shore, Oh, how
This heart will flame with gratitude and love;
And through the ages of eternal years,
Thus saved, my spirit never shall repent
That toil and suffering once were mine below.

DR. NATHAN BROWN.

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A PLEA FOR AFRICA.

BY REV. H. H. HINMAN.

1st. Nearly all Africa is an open field, ready and waiting for occupation. There is not only a readiness on the part of the people to receive Missionaries, but in many instances an earnest desire to have them come among them. This is not because they appreciate Christianity, but because they value the benefits and blessings of civilization which attend and result from the establishment of Christian Missions. There is often an earnest desire on the part of the chiefs and leading men to have their children educated, and especially that they should learn to read and write in the English language. There is an entire willingness to give up their children to the exclusive control of the Missionaries, and that they should be instructed in the Christian religion.

2nd. The Africans generally do not worship idols; nor have they any system of religious belief which they are disposed to defend; and hence there is no pride of opinion that would serve as an obstacle to the reception of the Gospel. On the other hand, Africans hold many fundamental truths. Among them they recognize the existence of God, who is the Maker and preserver of all things, who is a Spirit, and the Father above.

3rd. There is in the African mind a disposition and an adaptation to conform to the habits of civilized life; such as is not seen among the Indian tribes or other heathen people. They acquire a knowledge of the English language, and of the mechanic arts, with great

facility; and as a general fact, learn the ordinary branches of an English education with a good degree of readiness.

4th. There is a widespread and general prevalence of the English language on the West Coast of Africa, and this knowledge of the English language is steadily increasing. To all human appearance, it is to become the prevailing language of West Africa, and perhaps of the interior. It would seem as though God had prepared the way for the spread of the Gospel by giving to the people a language rich in evangelical literature.

5th. Commerce is opening up the undeveloped resources of Africa, and bringing all parts of the country into comparatively easy and frequent connection with the civilized world. Commerce carries with it the germs of civilization, and prepares the way for the introduction of the Gospel. The Niger is being navigated by steam, and the banks of that great river are already the theatre of successful missionary effort.

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TOPOGRAPHY OF AFRICA.

The explorations made within the last fifteen years have subverted all the old ideas of the physical geography of Africa. Before that its interior had been supposed to be a vast expanse of parched and burning sand. It is now known to be an elevated plateau, sloping from the centre down toward the surrounding oceans. From the lower rim of this plateau there is all around another swell varying greatly in width, through which the streams escape to the sea. On the northern and southern sides the swell consists of elevated sandy deserts—Sahara on the north, Kalahari on the south. On the eastern and western sides are mountain ranges sometimes rising to a considerable elevation. Thus Kili-mandjero, in the eastern coast range, within three degrees of the Equator, appears to pass the limits of perpetual snow, an elevation of probably 20,000 feet; more than three times the height of the loftiest summit in North America east of the Rocky Mountains; 2000 feet above the highest peak in this range; as much below the three or four highest peaks of the South American Andes; twice as much above the highest peaks of the Alps; and greatly exceeded only by five or six of the highest summits of the Himalaya range. The central plateau, thus bounded, may be roughly put down as extending from 20° south latitude to 20° north latitude—say 2500 miles. Its breadth, north of the Equator, is double that south; probably 15°, or 1000 miles, would be an approximate average. This central plateau thus has an area of about 2,500,000 square miles; a little less than a quarter of all Africa, and about equal to the practically habitable portions of Europe or of the United States. Geographically the whole lies within the tropics; but owing to the elevation, the climate and productions belong mainly to the southern temperate zone—that part of the United

States from Louisiana to Virginia. Physically, the portion of the plateau with which we are in a measure acquainted resembles North America in its fresh-water lakes, and India in its hot, humid lowlands, jungles, and cool highland plains. That there is a watershed across this whole plateau, very near, but probably a little south of the line of the Equator, may be considered certain. The probability is, Barth to the contrary notwithstanding, that it is a lofty mountain chain. At all events it is certain that the Nile, the Benuwe, and the Zambesi, whose head-waters can not be far distant, reach the ocean at opposite sides of the continent. Livingstone not inaptly compares the conformation of the continent to that of a "wide-awake" hat, with the crown a little depressed, and the brim considerably turned up in parts.

The Lake region, as far as we know it, lies between 15° south latitude, the southern extremity of Lake Shire, and 4° north of the Equator, the northern extremity of the Luta Nzige, which Speke thought a mere lagoon flooded by the back water of the Nile; but which Baker, who has since visited it, finds a magnificent sheet of water, to which he has given the name of "Albert N'yanza," as Speke gave that of "Victoria N'yanza" to his lake, the head of which lies 4° south, and a little to the east. N'yanza is an African word meaning simply "lake." Each of these explorers seems to be sure that from his "N'yanza" flows the main affluent of the Nile. In our judgment, all the waters that could be supplied by both would be required to form such a river as the "White Nile," as it appears at Khartoum, 1000 miles northward, where it joins the "Blue Nile" from Abyssinia; from which point downward we really have a definite knowledge of the great river of Egypt. Two hundred miles westward from Speke's "Victoria N'yanza" lies Burton's Lake Tanganyika, its northern extremity in 3° of south latitude, and reaching southward about 5° , or 350 miles. "Victoria" and "Albert" certainly, and Tanganyika probably, have their outlet, running due north, in the Nile, emptying into the Mediterranean. Victoria lies 3,740, and Tanganyika 1,844 feet above the level of the ocean. Lake Nyassa, which was pretty thoroughly explored by Livingstone, has its head in about 11° of south latitude; it empties through the Shire and Zambesi into the Indian Ocean. The water-shed of the plateau, therefore, must here lie between 8° and 11° south of the Equator. Nyassa lies 1,300 feet above the sea; it is 210 miles long, with an average breadth of 26 miles, and is from 90 to 600 feet deep. Its area, therefore, 5,460 square miles, does not vary greatly from that of Lake Ontario. Tanganyika is somewhat larger, and "Albert" three times as large, approximating to Lake Huron.

Besides these, there are evidently many other collections of fresh-water. The Lake region of Africa, therefore, comes next, though with a wide interval, to that of North America.—*Harper's Monthly.*

From the (Barbados) West Indian.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES' MISSION.

ZANZIBAR, EAST AFRICA, April 30th, 1866.

MY DEAR —: On Bishop McKenzie's death, I was consecrated for the Universities' Mission in Central Africa, and have been out here nearly three years.

The origin of the Mission was due to Dr. Livingstone's vivid representations of the suitableness of the Zambesi country for every conceivable enterprise, and so, in very great haste, the Universities organized an expedition to take possession of the land in the name of the Lord. It would be a sad and weary task to go through all the manifold difficulties which have attended this scheme from its first setting out, until our arrival here. Death, and famine, and pestilence, and war, and the slave trade, all combined to do their worst. In four years, more than £18,000 had been expended, and it could scarcely be said with truth, that any beginning had been made in the great purpose for which the missionaries had left England. The country was wholly unsuited for European constitutions, and the whole of its coast was in the hands of a bad class of Portuguese. I was abundantly satisfied on joining the Mission station, that the only possible course open to us, as a Church of England Mission, was to retire, and this I did at once.

I am now here, with at present one clergyman, a school-mistress, my own sister, and a nice young layman, who is nominally a carpenter, but socially superior to what that word would suggest. We have twenty-four boys and girls, whom we are training for, we hope, future work on the main-land. The former, my especial charge, are very nice, promising fellows. By little and little we shall add to the number of our present little party, and as soon as we are reinforced from home, we shall cross over to the Main-land and begin our first station there, and so, on and on, as God gives us power and opportunity. It is startling to find that from Cape Gaudafui, at the entrance of the Red Sea (to go no further North) down to Natal, there are but three Missionaries on the main-land committed in any way to the conversion of the heathen, two of these are Wesleyans, and by a series of untoward accidents, have not yet commenced their work. The other is a good German, who has been here for twenty years, and is an agent of the Church Missionary Society. His name is Nebman.

I am deeply convinced that the evangelization of Africa must be eventually undertaken by her own sons. To say that they are incapable of it, is to say that God has peopled nearly a quarter of the world with those who are incapable of transmitting and teaching that revelation which can alone bring it to Himself. The very assertion seems to me, to be inconsistent with a belief in His goodness and wisdom. Let man's estimate be what it may of negro capacity, we may well rest satisfied that it is sufficient for all the purposes of

the Divine Economy. And my own experience assures me that we have good materials here for the formation of a native Ministry. I am abundantly satisfied with the progress which my boys have made.

WILLIAM GEO. TOZER, *Missionary Bishop.*

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From the *Episcopalian.*

THE DIOCESE OF MESURADO.

For some time past, it has been the settled conviction of all who have labored or been interested in our Mission to the West Coast of Africa, that the interests of the Episcopal church in that country would be greatly advanced by the establishment of a Diocean organization. This conviction was clearly expressed at the last General Convention, by that body enacting a canon providing for the erection of Dioceses within the jurisdiction of Foreign Missionary Bishops.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, at a meeting held in the city of Philadelphia, a committee was appointed to devise a plan, whereby the benefits of the said canon might be extended to the Episcopal church in Liberia. The Foreign Committee at once gave their approval to the project, and set apart Mesurado county as the most favorable place for the organization of a Diocese; a county in which Monrovia is situated, and which contains about *two-thirds* of the emigrant population of the Republic, besides the most intelligent native tribes on the coast.

Under these favorable auspices, the Philadelphia Committee immediately issued a circular stating the object of their organization and appealing for the necessary funds, which was sent principally to the churches in New York and Philadelphia. In response to that appeal the Committee have received about two thousand dollars, which has enabled them to assume the support of three out of the four clergymen now laboring in that county, thus placing them above the necessity of turning to any secular employment to obtain a support for their families—a practice to which they have heretofore been driven on account of the poverty of the people to whom they ministered. One of them in writing to the Committee, says: "I have been struggling on since 1850 without any support, and now that you and your friends are looking with compassion on us, I say it is a God-send."

Since Bishop Payne's arrival in this country he has expressed to the writer of this article his gratitude at the Committee's action, and added, he "heartily wished that there were similar Committees for all the counties, to bring their wants to the attention of the public." That these men should have continued their labors for the cause of Christ under such trying circumstances, is highly creditable to their piety and zeal.

To support these clergymen and to add to their number intelligent

colored men, as the needs of the church shall require, and thus prepare the way for the permanent establishment of our church in that county, is the object of the Committee.

By prosecuting the work now with energy, in a few years some of the parishes will not only become self-supporting, but it will secure for our church a chief place of influence in the Republic, and hasten the evangelization of Africa; for, in the language of one of her most gifted sons—"The continent of Africa is to be reclaimed for Christ through the agency of the civilized black man; by organizing the native labor around them; by introducing and regulating law among them; by gathering their children into schools, in order to train their intellects; by making them a civilized and Christian people; by incorporating them into the Republic as citizens, and into the Church of God as brethren."

To enable the Committee to carry out their designs, they will need five thousand dollars annually.

J. K. M.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6th, 1866.

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THE COUNTRY EAST OF LIBERIA.

The fact has been published that Mr. Baker has been knighted as an acknowledgment of his eminent services to geographical science. Speke and Grant deserved and received high honor for their long and laborious exploration of the interior of Africa, and for the discovery of the Victoria Lake, from which, it is believed, one of the chief sources of the great river of Egypt took its origin. Those who have not read the volumes need to be informed that in descending the Nile, they left the river at a certain point, and struck it again some seventy miles below. The increased size of the stream at this latter point led to the inference that it had received a new supply from the west, and, when a few weeks later they met Mr. Baker at Gondokoro, they most generously furnished him with all the advice and information in their power to assist him in exploring that part of the river which they had omitted. Mr. Baker, accompanied by his wife, a young lady of rare courage and energy, had gone up the Nile, hoping to meet Speke at a higher point. But when this meeting occurred, he at once resolved to finish the great work, and accordingly proceeded on that extraordinary journey of which his book gives such an interesting account. The result is known to the world, in the discovery of the Lake Albert, lying northwest of Speke's Lake Victoria, equaling, if not surpassing it in size, and furnishing, probably, a complete explanation to the mysterious rise and fall of the old river. The barren honor of knighthood was the very least which could be done for one who has thus given the final answer to a question which had puzzled the wise men of almost every generation and nation from the days of Moses to this century.

Is it not possible that Americans may be found to enter the country inland from Liberia, and that our Government will devise means to encourage such enterprise? The peculiar relations of the African Republic to that region and to the United States render it an inviting and valuable field for thorough investigation. The rewards which Governments reap from the encouragement of exploring expeditions are neither few nor small.

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INDEPENDENCE DAY AT SAVANNAH.

A correspondent of the *Loyal Georgian*, writes as follows in regard to the late celebration at Savannah, Ga., of the eighteenth Anniversary of Liberia's Independence:—

The 26th of July being eighteen years since Liberia has been recognized as an independent government, the colored citizens, who have for ten years celebrated that day, had determined to make a grand and imposing demonstration on that day; and at ten o'clock that morning the various fire companies and societies appeared on the ground, and were formed and marched to Bradley's farm, across the canal. Arriving on the ground, they formed a hollow square around the speaker's stand, when Mr. Charles L. De Lamotta announced that the services would open with the singing of the 2d hymn, "Before Jehovah's awful throne." The Rev. Taylor, of the A. M. E. Church, offered prayer to the Throne of Grace; after which Rev. James M. Simms read the Liberian Declaration of Independence. The chairman introduced to the audience Rev. Anthony L. Stanford, orator of the day, who entertained his large audience for three-quarters of an hour in an eloquent address, which the pen of the humble writer cannot justly portray.

After the address, Professor James Porter stated that we would close by singing a hymn, after which such ladies and gentlemen as had tickets would repair to the table, where a sumptuous repast awaited the mercy of the party present.

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OUR OWN PACKET.

We have the great satisfaction to announce that we have purchased the clipper ship *Golconda*, 1016 tons, for carrying emigrants to Liberia, from funds set apart for that purpose.

The *Golconda* is some three hundred tons larger than our former packet, the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, is reported as a rapid sailer, and will be immediately fitted out for the comfortable passage of emigrants, for which her size and construction admirably adapt her.

We intend to dispatch her from Boston about the middle of October; and to touch at Charleston for emigrants, of whom some six

hundred, out of nearly twelve hundred applying, are expected to embark on her, leaving that port, say November 1. A few cabin passengers can be taken if immediate application be made at this office.

The Golconda takes the place of the packet Mary Caroline Stevens. We expect full employment for her in carrying emigrants to Liberia, and in shipments of the commodities of that Republic to this country. A new era seems to dawn upon Africa and her children!

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GREATLY INCREASED FACILITIES.

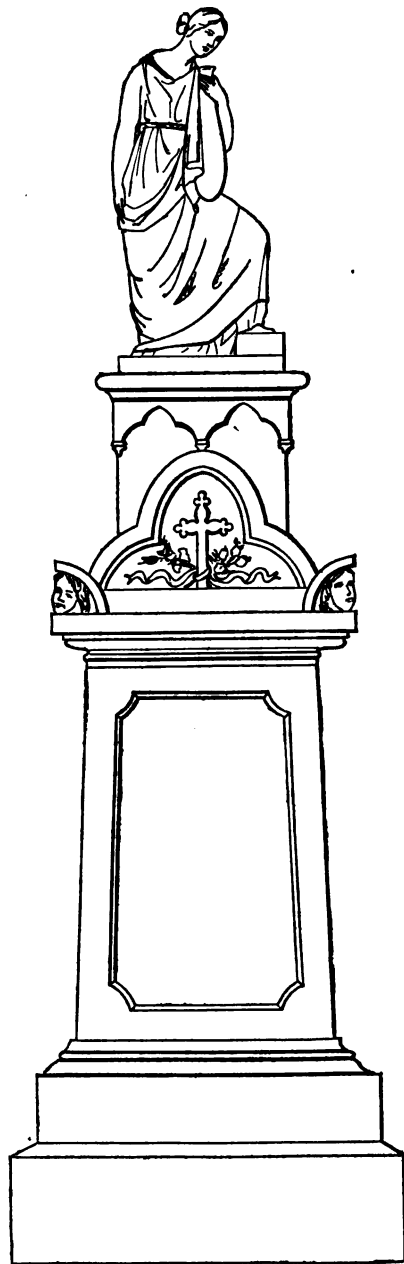
The rapid growth of the trade of Liberia is being responded to by increased shipping facilities. The firm of Messrs. A. S. & W. G. Lewis, Boston, have already dispatched the brig Times—said to be the forerunner of a line of four vessels from that City to the Liberian settlements. The brig Ann is now loading at New York, to sail early in October for the same destination—her owners, Messrs. Ogden & Roberts, intending her as a regular trader. And the American Colonization Society have purchased the superior ship Golconda, over one thousand tons, with a view to afford passage to industrious and worthy people of color who desire to improve their condition in the only Republic of the race. The latter will make two voyages each year, leaving the United States November 1, and May 1. Upwards of a thousand “freedmen” have applied to the Society for a passage this fall. Many others are getting ready to embark next Spring.

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MONUMENT TO HILARY TEAGE.

We are under obligation to that earnest friend of Liberia, Edward S. Morris, Esq., 916 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for the accompanying picture of a beautiful monument, in white marble, which is soon to be shipped for Monrovia, to be placed over the earthly remains of the REV. and HON. HILARY TEAGE.

The worthy Commissioner and Consul-General from our Government to the African Republic, the Hon. Abraham Hanson, suggested and contributed liberally to this mode of commemorating the life and services of one, who not only distinguished himself as a minister of the Gospel, but whose patriotism and talents, as a statesman, had special influence in preparing the Declaration of Independence of



MONUMENT TO HILARY TRAGLE.

Liberia. A sister of the deceased has given Fifty Dollars, and Mr. Morris has been encouraged to hope that the amount which he has assumed in this interesting case, will be soon made up by the friends of rare human genius, of the colored race, and of Africa.

The monument is ten feet in height, with base three feet two and a half inches square, and surmounted by a well-executed female figure, holding an urn. It is in seven pieces, so as to be easy of movement, and can be readily erected on reaching its destination.

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NUMEROUS AND PRESSING APPLICATIONS.

Never, perhaps, in the history of the American Colonization Society—now in the Fiftieth year of its existence—have the calls upon it for help to remove to Liberia, been more numerous and pressing than at the present time. In addition to many who are seeking passage in the coming Spring, the applications received for emigration this fall include NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT persons—from the following named localities :

Knoxville, Tennessee.....	200
Sparta, Georgia.....	46
Macon, Georgia.....	288
Columbia, South Carolina.....	205
Newberry, South Carolina.....	200
Bertie County, North Carolina.....	25
Abingdon, Virginia.....	16
Albemarle County, Virginia.....	12
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	6

998

These are spontaneous movements—produced by repulsions *here*, and attractions *there*. Some feel that whatever rights may be accorded them in this country, their condition and that of their children will be vastly improved by removal to Liberia. Others desire to join their relatives and acquaintances who have written for them to come over and share their blessed privileges. Shall their wishes be gratified? They are highly recommended for intelligence, morality and industry. Dr. E. M. Pendleton, who has manifested much interest in the company at Sparta, Georgia, remarks in his letter of September 10th, “The emigrants are families of men, women and

children, some mechanics, some farmers, most of them the better class of Freedmen, can read and write and are intelligent and religious. I doubt not many will follow next Spring."

Under date of September 12, the Rev. W. H. Robert thus speaks of the applicants at Macon, Georgia: "I think they are very worthy and reliable men, and trust they will be a blessing to Africa. We will be able to form those Baptists of them who go out now, (30 or 40,) into a church, and ordain a pastor for them, who will accompany them—Rev. Jack Robinson—a good preacher, and I think an humble and devoted Christian man. He reads well, and I think will be useful."

We appeal to the friends of benighted Africa and of the colored race in our midst for the means to colonize these waiting, anxious hundreds. We have purchased a ship, with money from our special "Ship Fund," and purpose sending about six hundred of these people in her on the first of November next. To afford them a free passage, and support, house-room, and attendance for six months after landing, will cost, at the existing rates for provisions, sixty dollars per capita, or thirty-six thousand dollars. Donations of any amount are invited and will be gratefully received by the Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary, or William Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

The colored population have been our sturdy laborers to fell the forest, and make the wilderness bud and blossom as the rose. Now, that a part of them want to settle a virgin continent, where the sugar mill never stops, the cotton plant is perennial, and coffee grows luxuriantly, let them be helped liberally.

Enable the Society to send the present applicants, and as many more several times a year, and a great benefit will be conferred upon deserving individuals, and a promising English-speaking nationality—modelled after the free institutions of our own country, without inflicting any perceptible loss upon ourselves. That it may be able to do so, we ask that contributions be generously made to the cause.

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TWENTY-SIXTH OF JULY ON MOUNT LEBANON.

The nineteenth Anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Liberia, was celebrated by the American Missionaries on Mount

Lebanon with appropriate religious services. Professor Blyden, of Liberia College, who is now on a visit to the Holy Land, delivered the Address.

The celebration was held in the Mission Church in the village of Abeih. The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. H. H. Jessup. Rev. Samuel Jessup presided at the Melodeon. Among the missionaries present were Rev. Daniel Bliss, D. D., President of Syria Protestant College, and Rev. W. M. Thomson, D. D., author of "The Land and the Book." The United States Consuls of Beirut and Cairo, were also present.

At the conclusion of the Address, which was listened to with undivided attention, Rev. Dr. Thomson proposed a few questions to the speaker to elicit, for the benefit of those present, some additional information about Liberia. The Doctor then expressed the deepest interest in the subject of the introduction of Arabic literature into Liberia, referred to in Prof. Blyden's Address, and said he hoped that the way might soon be opened to bring out so desirable a result.

After the benediction by Rev. Mr. Robertson of the Scotch Mission, the meeting dispersed. The Ladies of the Mission made quite a holiday of the day—making and receiving calls, and giving entertainments, &c.

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LIBERIA AND SYRIA.

Professor Blyden of Liberia College, having visited England and some places of interest on the Mediterranean and on the Nile, in Egypt, including the far-famed Pyramids, is now spending a few months on Mount Lebanon, in Syria, among the American missionaries there, both for the purpose of recruiting his health and of gaining some insight into the Arabic language, which is vernacular there, and which it is intended to introduce as one of the regular branches of instruction in Liberia College, on account of the intercourse which, through its means, may be had with the numerous Mussulmans interior of Liberia.

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DEATH OF HON. CARLOS COOLIDGE.

The American Colonization Society has experienced a great loss in the death of HON. CARLOS COOLIDGE, L. L. D., which took

place at his residence in Windsor, Vermont, on Wednesday, August 15, after a short illness. Years ago he advocated its claims in the prints and by public addresses, and has from the beginning been one of the foremost in that State in promoting the enterprise. In one way or another he has been connected with and prominent in the Vermont Colonization Society almost from its formation. His faith in Liberia as an instrument of good to Africa and the colored race has never wavered. In his strength he maintained this through a long public life, and in his declining age his faith in it did not falter.

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF HON. EBENEZER FLOWER.—We regret to record the death of Hon, Ebenezer Flower of Connecticut. Mr. Flower had for many years been a faithful officer of the Connecticut State Colonization Society, and a regular and cheerful contributor to the cause; and he has repeatedly been present at the Annual Meetings of our Society as a Delegate from that State.

THE COMPANY OF AFRICAN MERCHANTS' steamer *Mandingo*, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, August 8th, after a very rapid passage from the West Coast of Africa. She brought 4,948 sovereigns, 1,518 ounces of gold dust, 1,440 dollars, and 5,020 francs in specie, a large cargo, and 43 passengers. Her dates were Benin, June 24, Fernando Po, July 3, Camaroons, June 30, Old Calabar, July 2, Brass River, 6th, Bonny, 6th, New Calabar, 6th, Lagos, 10th, Accra, 12th, Cape Coast Castle, 14th, Cape Palmas, 15th, Sierra Leone, 20th, Bathurst, 24th, Teneriffe, 29th, and Madeira, 31st. The Company paid on the 26th of July, half a-year's interest on their shares, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, as in 1865.

HONORS TO AFRICAN EXPLORERS.—The British Government has conferred the honor of knighthood upon Mr. Baker, the African traveller, and that of Commander of the Bath upon Captain Grant, the companion of Speke in his African expedition.

GABOON MISSION.—Mr. Walker writes of little apparent success in the mission work, though they "never had larger or more intelligent congregations than now." Thus the seed is sown, and he hopes for more fruit in the future. He had recently been up the river as far as Boma, a Paywe town. The people "call loudly for a teacher; but no one is found of faith and self-denial enough to go there." At Nengenenge he had a congregation of about fifty, morning and afternoon, "but that is much more than the average." The boys' school at Baraka now numbers 35 pupils, (15 of whom are boarders,) and the girls' school, 30.

CORISCO MISSION—Rev. Mr. De Heer, of the Presbyterian Board, wrote "God is continuing to bless us. At our January communion, three persons united with the church, and in this month, April, I have had the joy of baptizing four more rejoicing converts. These latter are from two tribes. On the afternoon of the same day, two young men who have been under my instruction for more than a year, and who are exemplary Christians, were set apart as Bible readers, and have gone to the field assigned to them on the main-land. Several others are preparing with a view to the same work."

A BELL FOR AFRICA.—There is now at the Missionary House, Boston, a bell, having upon it this inscription:—"Presented to Africa, by her sons and daughters in Jamaica, May, 1866, 'TO CALL THE HEATHEN TO COME TO CHRIST.'" The story of the bell is briefly this. A poor freedman in Jamaica, on his dying bed, requested his wife to take something from his effects and purchase a bell, and send it to Africa, "To call the heathen to come to Christ." With much difficulty, after the husband's death, the widow raised twelve shillings for this purpose, which she handed to Rev. T. B. Penfield, then laboring among the freedmen there. As twelve shillings would purchase but a small bell, Mr. Penfield presented the case to his congregation, and enough was contributed by others to make up the sum of about \$85, which he brought to Boston, and with which the bell was purchased.

THE NORTH-GERMAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY sent, last year, in their two ships from Bremen, ten white persons to their field of operation on the Wolta river, in West Africa. Every year new supplies of missionary laborers have to be sent to fill vacancies created by the death, disease, and the return of missionaries. The work of Christianizing and civilizing in this field is surrounded with great difficulties; yet the missionaries work on with wonderful patience. Twenty new members were added during the year, and sixty-four Africans were under instruction. In the schools there are 135 children. At Wegbe a small seminary even has been founded, to educate and prepare native missionaries; and a number of tracts have been translated into the native tongue.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of August, to the 20th of September, 1866.

MAINE.		CONNECTICUT.	
By Rev. Franklin Butler, (\$2.)		By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$185.)	
<i>Saco</i> —E. P. Burnham, Esq...	2 00	<i>New Britain</i> —Henry Stanley	20 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		<i>Bridgeport</i> —F. Wood, \$10.	
By Rev. Franklin Butler, (\$52.)		S. H. Wales, S. Titus, J. C.	
<i>Plainfield</i> —Joseph Johnson...	2 00	Loomis, Mrs. P. T. Barn-	
<i>Portsmouth</i> —A Friend.....	50 00	num, ea. \$5. N. Beardsley,	
		Miss T. R. Ward, Miss S.	
		C. Ward, ea. \$1.....	33 00
	52 00	<i>Lebanon</i> —Jabez Fitch, Miss	
VERMONT.		Abby Fitch, ea. \$10. L. L.	
<i>Cornwall</i> —Barlow L. Rowe..	2 10		

Huntington, J. Mason, Dea.		Samuel Nicholson, ea. \$10.	
E. Huntington, ea. \$5. Mrs.		J. P. Browning, J. L. Row-	
Dr. Green, Miss Julia Max-		and, ea. \$5. Mrs. Geo.	
well, Hart Talcott, ea. \$2.50		Horter, \$1.....	31 00
Judge Dolbear, \$2. A lit-		<i>Camden</i> —Cash.....	5 00
tle boy 10 years old, 50c...	45 00	<i>Hightstown</i> —J. H. Jimeson...	1 00
<i>Thomaston</i> —Mrs. S. Thomas,		<i>New Brunswick</i> —Col. in Pres.	
\$10. Dr. W. Woodruff, \$3.	13 00	Church.....	25 00
<i>Plymouth</i> —George Langdon,		<i>Newark</i> —Cornelius Walsh,	
A. C. Shelton, ea. \$5.....	10 00	\$25. Peter Sanford, \$10.	
<i>Terryville</i> —Mrs. Semantha		G. B. Moore, R. Backus, H.	
Terry, \$5. N. T. Baldwin,		H. Miller, P. Dickinson,	
\$3.....	8 00	Gen. Runyon, J. J. Ross,	
<i>Birmingham</i> —E. N. Shelton,		ea. \$5. Edw. Sealy, \$3.	
R. N. Bassett, L. DeForest,		J. C. Ludlow, \$2. R. T.	
ea. \$10. H. Somers, Dea.		Brown, Elias Francis, ea.	
David Bassett, ea. \$3. Wil-		\$1. H. E. Granniss, \$2...	74 00
lis Hotchkiss, \$2. Capt.		<i>Springfield</i> —Col. in M. E. Ch.,	
Robert May, T. G. Birdseye,		\$30, to constitute their pas-	
ea. \$1. J. W. Shelton,		tor, REV. WM. N. SEABLES	
Mrs. N. B. Sanford, ea. \$5.		a L. M. Col. in Pres. Ch.	
Joseph Arnold, \$1.....	51 00	\$23.34.....	53 34
<i>New Haven</i> —James Brewster,	5 00	<i>Jersey City</i> —F. B. Betts.....	25 00
	185 00		\$478 23
NEW YORK.		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Poughkeepsie</i> —Mrs. M. J. My-		<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous...	695 71
ers.....	25 00	MISSISSIPPI.	
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$25.)		<i>Port Gibson</i> —Balance on final	
<i>New York City</i> —Daniel Lord,	25 00	settlement—for sale of land	
	50 00	bequathed by Capt. Ross,	
		thro' Hon. H. T. Ellett.....	297 50
NEW JERSEY.		KENTUCKY.	
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$478.23.)		<i>Boyle County</i> —Legacy of J.	
<i>Morristown</i> —J. Couper Lord,		L. Crawford, \$1000. Less	
\$50. FRED'K G. BURNHAM,		expenses, \$50.....	950 00
\$30, to constitute himself a		OHIO.	
L. M. Theo. F. Randolph,		<i>Xenia</i> —Annuity of John Van	
\$25. Mrs. E. H. Tichenor,		Eaton, thro' J. C. McMillan,	
\$10. Mrs. Gordon Burn-		Esq.....	10 00
ham, C. H. Mulford, L. B.			
Ryers, Cash, W. S. Babbitt,		FOR REPOSITORY.	
J. C. Hines, J. M. Blachly,		<i>NEW HAMPSHIRE</i> — <i>Peterboro</i> —	
Mrs. Richardson and Mrs.		Reuben Washburn, to Aug.	
Donaghe, Messrs. Ayers, ea.		1, 1867.....	1 00
\$5. M. O. G. Witte, \$6. M.		<i>NEW YORK</i> — <i>New York City</i> —	
Mitchell, \$4. Miss M. A.		N. T. Spear, to Jan. 1, '67,	
Johnes, \$3. C. G. Hazel-		thro' J. M. Goldberg.....	1 00
tine, \$2. Miss M. A. King, \$1	176 00	<i>NEW JERSEY</i> — <i>Elizabeth</i> —Lau-	
<i>Jamesburg</i> —F. H. Holmes, \$30,		ra Crittenton, to Aug. 1, '67.	1 00
to constitute his daughter,		<i>OHIO</i> — <i>Xenia</i> —J. C. McMillan,	
Miss R. F. HOLMES a L. M.		to Jan. 1, '67.....	1 00
Col. in Pres. Ch., \$21.19...	51 19		
<i>Amboy</i> —Col. in M. E. Ch....	10 00	Repository.....	4 00
<i>Long Branch</i> —Col. in M. E.		Donations.....	769 33
Church, \$17.39. Village		Legacies.....	1257 50
M. E. Church, \$5. Atlan-		Miscellaneous.....	695 71
ticville M. E. Church, \$4.31.	26 70		
<i>Haddonfield</i> —C. L. Willits,		Total.....	\$2726 54

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XLII.] WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1866. [No. 11.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

At this, our Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting, we feel the absence of one of our oldest and most valued associates, the Hon. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON. He was chosen a member of the Board of Managers in 1845. To facilitate some arrangements which he deemed desirable for the Society, he resigned that office in 1851. His resignation was reluctantly accepted, and he was chosen Vice President. In 1855, he was again elected to the Board of Managers, and continued a member till 1864, when, on account of his increasing infirmities from age, he declined a re-election. He remained in the Vice Presidency till May 11, of the present year, when his Heavenly Father removed him, at the age of eighty-five, from all earthly service to his eternal reward. During the twenty-one years, nearly, of his official connection with this Society, he was one of its most laborious and most useful officers, and repeatedly, at our annual meetings and elsewhere, one of its most eloquent advocates.

The loss of another friend might have been mentioned at our last Annual Meeting, had not the shock given by his murder to the sensibilities and apprehensions of the nation and the world, caused us to forget our private interest in him. The late President LINCOLN had been a devoted friend and public advocate of our cause, for years before his election to the Presidency. When he entered on his high office, he had not calculated the rapidity with which Colonization could impart its benefits, and he expected more aid from it in a short time, than it could possibly afford. Hence he favored some experiments in Central America and the West Indies, which ended as was foreseen, in failure. But the experience which soon corrected this generous error, in no degree impaired his confidence in our legiti-

mate work. The recognition of the independence of Liberia by Congress was at his suggestion. He lost no time in arranging diplomatic intercourse with the young Republic. At every opportunity, he showed himself a faithful and persevering friend.

A remark that he made a short time before his death, shows his sagacious appreciation of the condition and prospects of the colored people of the United States. "We have made," he said, "four millions of freemen, in the worst possible circumstances." He doubtless saw that, by being made free, they cease at once to have any legal claim on their former masters for food, and raiment, shelter, or opportunity to earn these necessary things; that, except about one-twentieth of them, who had served the United States in various capacities, they had acquired no legal claim on others: and that, with all that could be expected from the necessity of laboring on their part, and the need of their labor by others, from the influence of old attachments, and from the benevolence of white men north and south, much time must elapse, and much confusion, and want, and suffering, and sickness, and death must occur, before new arrangements could be perfected, adapted to their new condition. Without ever having had occasion to consider and determine what their own movements should be for a single day, they must now help, by their votes, to determine the movements of the nation in all the departments of its government and in all its relations, foreign and domestic, or be excluded by law, for an incapacity which is their misfortune rather than their fault, from one of the most important privileges of free citizens. They must begin to encounter these disadvantages, surrounded with a white population twice as numerous as themselves, who had always regarded them as an inferior and servile race; who would be but partially reconciled to the loss of them as property, and in no degree reconciled to the idea of their equality with themselves. And all this would happen in a region desolated by civil war, and actually unable, if disposed, to do much that would need to be done for them. Well might he say that they were made freemen "in the worst possible circumstances."

The nation has met this emergency as it could, both by public action and voluntary benevolent effort. The Freedmen's Bureau, established by an Act of Congress, has fed, clothed and protected vast numbers of them. It has aided them in procuring employment, and in making arrangements for future self-support. As early as last November, it reported 67,524 scholars, in 558 schools, with 1,120 teachers; and the excellent officer at its head estimated its necessary expenditures for the next year at eleven millions of dollars.

Of voluntary contributions, it is impossible to estimate the amount, or enumerate the organizations through which they have been given. We can give only specimens.

There is a National Freeman's Aid Society in New York, with branches in other States. The Branch in Maine, at its late meeting in Augusta, reported \$23,000 raised for Freedmen in that State

within the year, and resolved to enlarge its operations. It has made arrangements for the gratuitous passage of teachers to New York, on their way to the South.

A "Freedman's Relief Society" claims to have collected \$403,000 in money, and nearly \$368,000 in supplies in three years, and to "have already in the field, 301 schools, 760 teachers, 39,894 pupils, and 830 auxiliary teachers;" and it promises to double the number of schools and teachers and the amount of money in another year.

The Baptist Home Missionary Society, last year, received \$21,386 as a Freedman's Fund, expended \$40,000 on Freedmen, and ask for \$100,000 for the education of colored ministers. It is attempting a union with a National Association for the education of a colored ministry, which has 26 schools, instructed by 23 ministers and three other principals, and 450 students. It also aids "in the erection or procurement of church or school edifices" for them.

The National Congregational Council, held in Boston last July, recommended that the churches contribute to the American Missionary Association, to the amount of \$250,000, with the understanding that the greater part of the amount would be expended for the benefit of the Freedmen. The Association has been actively prosecuting the work of collecting funds. It not only sends missionaries, but assists in the establishment and support of schools, and in some cases procures clothing and other necessities for the destitute. This Association has been collecting upwards of \$2,400 a week in Massachusetts alone.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, New School, has ordered that collections be taken up in the churches for the education of Freedmen, to be expended through such organization as the Home Mission Committee of that Assembly may judge best. The General Assembly of the Old School is engaged in labors for the Freedmen, but we have not yet been informed of the particulars. The same is true of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Methodist, and others.

The two American Tract Societies, the one at Boston, and the other at New York, have collected and expended large amounts for furnishing books and tracts for Freedmen, and for maintaining schools among them. The American Bible Society has made large donations for their benefit.

These appropriations for the relief of "four millions of freemen," made free "in the worst possible circumstances," have not been greater than those freemen needed; perhaps not greater than, with sufficient wisdom, might have been profitably expended on them. Nor will a few errors authorize us to say, that the administration of them has not been, on the whole, as wise and as faithful as, in the circumstances, it was reasonable to expect. Let the work go on. Let it not be diminished, till it is shown that the diminution will not injure its beneficiaries.

Still, we are bound to notice, though without complaint, and without blaming any one, its inevitable temporary influence on the business of our Society.

All these movements look, as they ought, to the relief and improvement of the colored race in this country. Even if we would have them emigrate, we must first keep them from starving before they can embark. It will be many years before a large proportion of them can embark; and meanwhile it is a duty to provide for their well-being and improvement where they are, and for that of the unknown proportion of them who may remain here permanently. Public attention is therefore drawn with an overwhelming force, to measures for their present relief and improvement here, and thus drawn away from measures for the future good of their race in Africa. The number of those who see that we have a great and glorious work before us, is probably increased; but a great part of them feel compelled to attend first to this immediately urgent work at home. By the action of ecclesiastical bodies, adopted to meet this crisis, and with no intent to embarrass our operations, pulpits have almost universally been closed against us, and collections in the churches have ceased; while many of our friends to whom we have applied, personally, have found it necessary to diminish their donations, or to defer them till another year.

This same state of affairs has operated to defer emigration. Amidst the whirl and excitement of all these immense movements for their good, how can these suddenly made freemen know at once, what to expect, or what to do? They need time to consider and understand their new position, and their prospects for the future. The agents of the various organizations at work for them, urge them to avail themselves of the facilities offered them for the improvement of their condition where they are. This, when done only as duty requires, necessarily turns their thoughts to other measures than emigration, and excites indefinite hopes, for the fulfillment or disappointment of which they naturally wait. Some of these agents have a personal, or party, or sectarian interest in detaining these freemen permanently where they are; and some of them have made such arrangements for deriving pecuniary profit from the labor of freedmen, as have called down upon them the official censure of their superiors.

Under all these embarrassments, the receipts into our treasury for the year ending April 30, were only \$3,279.18. The disbursements were \$3,821.83; exceeding the receipts by \$542.65. Of the receipts, \$796.18 was given specifically for Liberia College, and this amount has been in part forwarded to the College in books, and the remainder paid over to the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia.

The receipts of that Board of Trustees, for the year ending at its Annual Meeting, January 11, enabled it to meet the current expenses of the College, and add about \$10,000 to its invested funds. But, though this Board was created by our procurement, is composed of

members of our Society, co-operates with us in the building up of Liberia, and receives annually some assistance from our labors, it is a distinct and independent corporation, and its accounts cannot be mingled with those of this Society.

It appears obvious to us, that the impeding influences of which we have spoken are only temporary. They belong to a period of transition; of rapid, and in some respects, violent transition, which cannot be of long continuance. When it is past, and the period of calm deliberation shall have arrived, the motives for emigration must present themselves, with convincing force, to many minds. These have been so fully presented in former Reports, that we need not dwell upon them now. It will be seen that a class of persons constituting a small minority of our whole population, and annually becoming smaller in proportion to the whole, and distinguished by visible physical characteristics, must, even though their entire equality be legally established and theoretically acknowledged, be placed under serious disadvantages, from which they might extricate themselves by emigration. These disadvantages will be aggravated by the competition of white laborers, and white men seeking every station worth having, from the North and from Europe. This competition will inevitably excite some degree of animosity between the competing classes, the result of which cannot be beneficial to the minority. Thus the motives for emigration will not only continue to exist, but will increase, and become more sensibly urgent. And meanwhile, the constant improvement of Liberia, physical, commercial, political, mental and moral, will offer constantly increasing inducements to those who need to change their location. We confidently expect, therefore, increasing applications for aid in emigrating; and when the applications come, the friends of the colored man will furnish the means. Indeed, a large ship would be needed to convey all who have already notified us of their intention to emigrate as soon as they can make the necessary preparations.

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But the best minds among our colored people will find higher inducements to emigrate. They will go to promote the conversion of Africa to Christianity and Christian civilization. If, as theologians and philosophic historians tell us, Divine wisdom was displayed in preparing the world for the introduction of Christianity by the diffusion of Greek and Roman culture, it must certainly be wise to facilitate its introduction to Africa by a civilization, better than that of Greece and Rome. And such was the thought out of which all our operations grew. When, at Newport, R. I., April 7, 1773, Dr. Hopkins called on his neighbor, Dr. Stiles, to converse on preparing two negro men for the ministry and sending them to Africa as missionaries, Dr. Stiles, after hearing his plans and discussing them, told him that, in order to success, thirty or forty "proper and well-instructed men" should be sent out, and the work should be "conducted by a Society formed for the purpose." A colony there was

first thought of, as a means of enabling a mission to be successful. Dr. Hopkins finally adopted the view of Dr. Stiles, and spoke of his enterprise as a "settlement." From their correspondence in this country, in England and in Scotland, grew all British and American movements for the colonization of Africans in Africa.

And the results have shown the wisdom of their designs. British Missions, beginning in such colonies, located principally within them and everywhere aided by them, are scattered along the Western coast, from the Gambia to Lagos, very nearly two thousand miles. The English Wesleyans report, in 1865, 64 chapels, 25,205 attendants on public worship, of whom 9,579 are communicants, 197 local preachers, 136 school teachers, and 6,505 children in schools. The English Church Missionary Society, which is older, reports smaller numbers, because nine of its congregations have become self-supporting, except a little aid to one of them, and are not reckoned as belonging to the Mission. These congregations contributed £264 to the Society in one year. Still, they report 2,451 communicants. Including the nine congregations that have become self-supporting, the number of communicants and hearers must be nearly or quite equal to that of the Wesleyans. Their schools of various grades are supported at an expenditure of £4,700.

In Liberia, the American Presbyterian Mission reports 217 communicants; the Episcopal, 316; the Baptist, 867; the Methodist, 1,493. Total, 2,893. Some of these returns are incomplete. The Lutheran Mission is not included. The Congregational church at Greenville, Sinou County, has at least 60 communicants. The whole number of communicants is probably between 3,000 and 3,500. Of the Episcopal, 148 are converts from heathenism; of those attached to the other missions, an unknown proportion. The whole Liberian population, estimated at 15,000, and many of the natives residing among them, may be counted as hearers. Schools are provided for all Liberian children of suitable age, and to some extent for the natives. There are at least three High Schools, and a College. The Methodists estimate the native population accessible to their Mission at 150,000. The whole number actually feeling the beneficial influence of Liberian Christianity in its various forms, is certainly very much larger. Bishop Payne estimates the native population of Liberia at one million; but he evidently includes some in the interior, who, though they feel the good influence of the Republic, and may be said to belong to it for missionary purposes, are not yet included within its actual jurisdiction. If the Christian character of the Republic is sustained, its favorable influence must increase with its growth.

The College promises to be the means, ultimately, and much sooner than was expected, of extending the knowledge of Christianity to the comparatively civilized nations, speaking, reading and writing the Arabic language, in the interior. Missionary

Societies have industriously sought access to those nations, by various routes, (for nearly half a century, but without success. Lately, arrangements have been made by which Liberia College receives from the Syrian College at Beirut, such Arabic school books and religious publications of the American Mission in Syria, as are deemed most fit for circulation in Central Africa. Means have already been found of circulating some of them among the nearest people where that language is known, and the knowledge of them has induced some of their learned men to visit the College. To facilitate this work, the Professor of Languages is diligently studying the Arabic. This process must be slow, and it may be years before the most important of the nations are reached ; but ultimate success is confidently expected.

The work of Christianizing Africa by Christian Colonization, therefore, has been successfully commenced, and is in successful progress. It will arrest the attention and secure the co-operation of colored men in the United States, just so surely as they become sufficiently enlightened and elevated to understand and appreciate the opportunity for usefulness set before them. Many of them have already understood and felt this call of God and of humanity, and have emigrated and are at work ; and thousands will feel it, and will follow them.

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From the Cavalla (Liberia) Messenger.

MONROVIA IN 1866.

A Liberian friend asked the other day, "Do you see any progress in the country?" The question recalled so vividly the changes which have come over the settlements within the last twenty-five years, especially in Monrovia, that it is worth while to notice them.

Of course there are many Liberians who remember when their country existed in embryo on the little island near the mouth of the Mesurado river, now occupied by Kroomen. Our hostess, Mrs. Ellis, of the Naval Hotel, Monrovia, was one of these. For it was only 1820, when her father, the late Colin Teage, took her and the rest of his family, who had come down with the first emigrants, back to Sierra Leone, because there was yet *no house* on Mesurado for their reception. And the company which she left there was little more hopeful as to numbers or spirit, than the miserable band at Jamestown, Virginia, who, two years after the settlement began, got into a vessel to return to England. The late Rev. Christian Wiltberger, then a mere youth, left with the Liberian colonists on the island, told us that the handful of colonists in Africa, like those on James river, proposed to abandon the enterprise, and return to Sierra Leone ; and that it required all the influence which he could exert to deter them from it.

Let us contrast with this feeble beginning what we see in April, 1866.

We enter Monrovia Roads, and find two vessels at anchor. One a brigantine of 137 tons, English built, is owned by Dr. S. F. McGill and Brothers. She is commanded by Captain Kelly, Liberian, and a navigator. The other is a regular English brig, just out, consigned to the firm just named with a full cargo, and to be loaded entirely by them. Boats are passing rapidly to and from the shore loaded with palm oil and sugar. Her "lay-days," or days for loading, are forty, but she will be freighted in thirty days. Dr. McGill ships on board of her thirty thousand gallons palm oil and twenty-five thousands pounds of sugar, from the St. Paul's river.

Just as we come to anchor, several boats come along-side the bark Thomas Pope, loaded with sugar. It is freight from Mr. Jesse Sharp, one of the prosperous sugar planters on the St. Paul's. Mr. Sharp judiciously purchased a small steam sugar mill for \$2500, and paid for it the first year. But to return to our ship: for fourteen days we are receiving cargo all from Monrovia; chiefly in payment for goods left by Capt. Alexander as he passed down the coast. We ship thirty-six thousand gallons palm oil, sixty-two thousand pounds of sugar, near fourteen thousand pounds of coffee, seven hundred pounds of ivory, in payment, besides sundry smaller amounts as freight.

Most of this comes from the business houses in Monrovia and estates on the St. Paul's. But let us visit Monrovia itself. Passing over the bar, at this season almost smooth, and proceeding up the river we pass successively the stores of Hon. E. J. Roye, Lynch and Diggs, (late D. B. Warner, now President) Colson Waring, James S. Payne, and James P. Yates, to the wharf of the finest of them all, if not the finest on the coast, the stone warehouses and stores of Dr. S. F. McGill and Brothers; above this are the new mill for pressing out palm-kernel oil, occupying several buildings, the late public store now occupied by Mr. John F. Dennis, Collector of Customs, and still farther up, a stone warehouse of General Lewis. Nearly all these are substantial stone or brick buildings; the exceptions being those which have a stone or brick basement with a wooden superstructure.

Leaving this line of warehouses, which lie along the southern shore of the Mesurado river, and proceeding south we ascend the hill on which Monrovia stands, having an average height of perhaps two hundred feet. Parallel with the river are four principal streets, namely: River, Ashmun, Broad, and College. On the first named, the best buildings are those of Chief Justice E. J. Roye, Henry Cooper, Thos. Cooper, and H. W. Johnson. On the second are those of General Lewis, Gabriel Moore, Mrs. Elijah Johnson, Mrs. David Moore, Court House, President's House, two brick buildings of Dr. S. F. McGill, Methodist Seminary, occupying what may be called the *acropolis*, Ellis' Naval Hotel, Mrs. J. D. Johnson, Dr. Dunbar, Mr. Norfleet, Methodist Church, Mr. U. A. McGill, Col. J. P. Yates, Rev. James S. Payne, Professor Blyden, Hon. Henry W. Dennis, and a house occupied by a German firm. On Broad street are the Pres-

byterian church, House of Representatives, and Post Office, dwellings of Attorney Davis, Mr. John F. Dennis, Mrs. Dr. Roberts, Mrs. Brander, Hon. A. F. Johns, three houses, estate of the late Rev. B. R. Wilson, those of Mr. J. P. Yates, Hon. B. V. R. James, Rev. G. W. Gibson, Baptist church and Trinity (Episcopal) church. All these are substantial structures of stone or brick, and the dwellings two stories high; besides which are many of smaller dimensions intermingled or struggling up Ashmun and Broad streets to an elevation of 400 feet near the light-house. Near this latter, a substantial structure of stone with a fine reflector (though not always well kept) a fort mounting some twenty guns, at an elevation of 500 feet, frowns upon the harbor below.

From the Methodist Seminary a fine street intersects those above described and descends gradually a full mile to the sea-shore on the south. Of course there are numerous other streets and houses besides those described, but we have only referred to the most prominent. The last which we shall notice is College street, leading toward the fine building from which it is named. This is located on a rocky eminence some three hundred feet high, about a mile in a south-westerly direction from the best built portions of the town.

The building is of brick, four stories high, on a stone basement, surrounded by triple piazzas supported by light iron columns. We should judge the building to be about one hundred feet square. It is surmounted by a cupola which, as indeed does the building generally, commands a fine view in every direction. It is indeed a noble institution, and reflects lasting honor on the generous patrons in the United States to whom it owes its existence.

Already, we are happy to add, the College has entered upon a real life. Ex-President Roberts, whose presence ensures character to any institution or position, with his estimable lady, resides in it; as do also Professor and Mrs. Freeman, comparatively new citizens in the country. The number of students, as of course was to be expected, is not large, those in the College proper, numbering only twelve; but there are amongst them some promising looking youths, who we trust will do honor to the Institution and to their country. May the spirit of wisdom and godliness preside over Monrovia and its College!

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From the Missionary News.

HERMANSBURG MISSION TO THE ZULUS.

Concentration of purpose, and fixedness of resolve are characteristic features of the German character; and when that character is brought under the powerful influence of true religion, these features of it are sometimes stamped with peculiar interest. Louis Harms, the pastor of Hermansburg, for example. His motto was, "*Straightforward makes the best runner.*" "*Forward now in God's name.*" This was his resolve. But why? The dry, for-

mal orthodoxy of his parish had been broken up. The people, to a large extent, had learned what was meant by the personal change of heart by the Spirit of God. There was not a house in the village in which family worship was not conducted morning and evening. The laborers had prayer in the fields, and plough-boys and wedding-girls sang grand old hymns. Drunkenness and poverty were unknown. The villagers were like a large Christian family, exerting a good influence on all around. Whilst these Hermanbergers were rejoicing in such spiritual life, a mission to the heathen was proposed; and as it was a time of strong faith and self-sacrifice, the suggestion was adopted, and twelve of them resolved that they would go out themselves as missionaries, wherever it might please God to show them the greatest need. Those who offered were but simple peasant men; but their pastor was an original thinker and an eloquent speaker. He spoke true things, in right phrases, and with the proper feeling. His faith in God was strong indeed. He felt that he was his Heavenly Father's child, and became a power in the world by giving himself up to the power of God. In this spirit he took the case of the twelve candidates for missionary work to his "dear God." Then he set apart a house for their residence and training; placed it under the superintendence of his brother Theodore; and said to the inmates, "Be diligent, remember Luther's saying, '*Well prayed is more than half learned*,' therefore pray diligently." Their course of instruction was to extend over four years. Men who came forward out of living faith, and were met by a spirit so devout and practical, were likely to make good missionaries. As to their destination, the Galla tribes, northwest of Zanzibar, in Eastern Africa, were fixed on. The choice seems to have been more enthusiastic than prudent. These Gallas were only known as the terror of the whole East coast; a strong, hardy, savage race, of whom one of themselves said, "WE GALLAS ARE MEN, IT IS TRUE, BUT WE ARE NOT HUMAN." They were robbers by profession; and were difficult of access. But no one had ever tried them before, and this reason outweighed everything. Here, then, was a poor country clergyman, in a remote district, with a congregation chiefly of peasants, proposing to educate, send out, and support twelve missionaries to the heathen.

A year or two slipped past, when some young sailors from the German fleet, recent converts, consulted Harms about the founding of a Christian colony near Bonny, Western Africa, with a view of putting down the slave-trade by Christian influence. They joined the Missionary Training Institution, and their presence led to the determination that *Colonization* should be the character of the proposed mission. By this time sixty had offered themselves, but only eight were chosen. But how were all these persons to be sent out? Where would the money come from? "Then," said Harms, "I knocked diligently on the dear God in prayer, and

since the praying man dare not sit with his hands in his lap, I sought among the shipping agents, but no speed came. I turned to Bishop Gobat, in Jerusalem, but had no answer. Then I wrote to the Missionary Krapf in Mombas, but the letter was lost. Then one of the sailors said, 'Why not build a ship, and you can send out as many and as often as you will?' The proposal was good; but the money! That was a time of great conflict, and I wrestled with God. No one encouraged me. Even the truest friends hinted that I was not quite in my senses. Yet the plan was manifestly good, and for the glory of God. What was to be done? *Straightforward makes the best runner*. I prayed fervently to the Lord, laid the matter in His hand, and as I rose up at midnight from my knees, I said, with a voice that almost startled me in the quiet room, '*Forward now, in God's name!*' From that moment there never came a thought of doubt into my mind."

Arrangements were at once made for building a brig at Harburg. It was well and quickly done, and one bright autumn day, a special train carried the clergyman and some hundreds of his parishioners to that port. They found the shipping was dressed with flags in honor of the new vessel; and having held a simple service on board, they dedicated the *Candace* to its work of carrying the Gospel to the Ethiopians. At Hermansburg there had been a ceaseless industry. Smiths, tailors, carpenters, shoemakers and coopers, were preparing for *their* ship. All the colonists knew something of agriculture. Of the eight who were going, there were two smiths, a tailor, a butcher, a dyer, and three laborers. "Begin all your work with prayer," said Harma. "When the storm-wind rises, pray; when the billows rave round the ship, pray; when sin comes, pray; when the devil tempts you, pray. So long as you pray, it will go well with you, body and soul." At last the captain, crew, and cargo were on board. Then the sixteen stood up together and sang their parting hymn, "*Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott*." There was something noble in those humble men setting their faces towards Africa, and flinging back their lofty music out of brave composed hearts. Then the anchor was lifted, and the *Candace* floated down to Cuxhaven. In eighty days they reached Cape Town, and presently sailed round to Natal, and went northward, cruising in search of the long-sought-for Gallas. They had letters of introduction from the Duke of Newcastle, the Church Missionary Society, and others, to missionaries and others on the coast. But these did not serve their purpose. At length they dropped anchor at Zanzibar, where the late despotic Imaum of Muscat ruled. It was needful to pass through his territories to reach the Gallas. The permission to pass through was not granted, but his son, by pretext, got the missionaries to travel to Mombas, an island 150 miles north. After many fruitless efforts to accomplish the object of their mission, they were obliged to return to Natal, where the Lord found them work to do for His glory.

Within the Natal Colony, there were as many as 100,000 ZULU KAFFIRS; above it there was the largest body of the Zulus under the chieftainship of Umpanda; further on were the Matebele, ruled by the fierce Moselekatse; the Boers of the Orange River lay to the West; and beyond them the large tribe of the Bechuanas. At length they purchased 6018 acres of land for 630*l.*, and there commenced the Mission Colony of NEW HERMANSBURG. This was some thirty to forty miles from the coast. Within four years the *Candace* made its second voyage, carrying out a company of no less than forty-four persons, of various ages, to join the original party. The *Colonists* on this occasion were thus reckoned—two each of tailors, weavers, and ropemakers, also a saddler, a turner, a joiner, a carpenter, a wheelwright, a smith, a shepherd and a sailor. The work now went on. The language was indeed very hard to learn for simple peasants such as these were; “but they are indefatigable, and never flinch,” wrote an experienced missionary; “real martyrs in the cause.” At first they met with no favor from the British authorities, but ere long there came a despatch from Lord Clarendon, “recognizing the admirable character of the Mission, and recommending it to special care, while 3,000 acres, out of Government land, were allotted to it.” To this Sir George Grey soon added grants of 6,000 acres to any new station, of which the missionaries speedily availed themselves. Seven years after the commencement of the enterprise, the stations were eight, with one hundred missionary settlers, and 40,000 acres of land: fifty heathen had been baptized, and the influence of the mission had extended from the Zulus on the coast to the Bechuanas in the centre, and from the Orange River to Lake Ngami. From these points the Mission colonists looked northward, praying that it may please God to open the way to the Galla tribes.

THE LAND OF THE ZULUS was described by the missionaries as the home of so many thousand naked heathen, who boast loudly of their liberty and heavenly origin. The Zulus are strong, tall, and well built. If you see one on the road, he carries a shield and three spears, struts along with as haughty an air as he were the proudest officer in Europe. They are powerful, muscular men, with open countenances and fire in their eyes. Their huts or tents are like bee-hives, constructed of heavy strips of wood. They contain a mat, a piece of wood for a pillow, some clubs, and a great horn pipe. A man has as many huts as he has wives; and a wife is bought for ten or twenty oxen. When an ox is killed, so many assemble that it is devoured at one meal. Ten Zulus will eat an ox in four-and-twenty hours; but after that they can fast for four days. They are intelligent, subtle reasoners. An English Chaplain was talking to one of them of the existence of the invisible God, when the Zulu exclaimed, “Your God is up there!” and then with great gravity he flung a stone with all his force into the air, and when he saw it come down he cried with disdain, “If

your God was there, do you think that He could not have caught that stone?" and gathering his kaross about him, he went off with a triumphant laugh, swinging with great steps over the plain. The missionaries were much shocked with the heathenish habits of the Zulus. They wrote of their ceremonies as the works of the devil, and fought against them as such. When invited to a feast, they rushed out to wrestle in prayer against the kingdom of Satan. In their valiant straightforward faith, they directly challenged every evil. Umpandz, the king of the Zulu Kaffirs, whose royal kraal numbered about nine hundred huts, was well disposed to the missionaries. The great truths of Christianity became extensively known and appreciated. Superstitious and ungodly practices were abandoned; and Zulus began to love and serve the Lord Jesus. Some of them are now engaged in preaching the Gospel.

But where did Louis Harms obtain the money for the building of the *Candace!* for the outfit and support of about two hundred mission settlers; and for the purchase of printing press, African farms, and church-buildings? "I know from whom it all comes," said Harms. He had no doubt that God put it into men's hearts to give. His doctrine was that no Christian dare be a beggar, nor ask from any but God. Consequently he asked *God only* for the supplies he needed for the mission, and never found this course of conduct to mislead or disappoint him. He discovered that his straightforward asking of God for supplies was abundantly sufficient. And yet he was not a "Plymouth Brother," but a decided "Lutheran Churchman," who used the liturgy and other forms of prayer, but concluded his services with free prayer, as he said, to the living, present Lord Jesus, not as sitting up in heaven, or hovering in the blue depths of the ether, but in our midst, and with whom we speak as a man with his friends.

Dr. Callaway and the Rev. W. O. Newnham, of the Propagation Society, are now engaged in the translation of the New Testament into the Zulu language. American, London, and Moravian Societies have also proclaimed the Gospel to these people.

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From the African Times.

WEST AFRICAN FIBRES.

There is a great mine of productive and commercial wealth in Western Africa, hitherto almost entirely unexplored. Her fibres for spinning and other purposes, so abundant and of such good quality constitute this mine, which we are constantly endeavoring to find the means for working. All our African native friends, and all who know Africa, will be able partly to comprehend the difficulties that beset us at every step in this matter. We feel cer-

tain of ultimate success—certain that we shall finally open to native exertion and commercial enterprise this rich mine, which, unlike mineral ones, will, when once opened, prove inexhaustible, because of the rapid reproductive agencies at work in tropical climes. But the impediments and delays that we encounter are legion. The native system of extraction of such fibres as they are accustomed to use for their own purposes is so tedious and inefficient, that commercial quantities of fibre cannot be thus obtained; and no machines have yet been invented that will be cheap, effective, and easily transported. The latter quality is as essential as the former in Africa, where there are no roads, and all produce has for the most part to be borne to the coast on human heads and shoulders. These remarks apply more especially to leaf fibres. We have therefore directed our chief attention for some time past to stalk and bark fibres; and inquiry and examination have demonstrated to us that there is scarcely any, if any, fibre of which India can boast that does not exist in abundance, and in equal if not superior quality in Western Africa. But the commercial value of these fibrous plants has not been hitherto recognized there. They are reproduced in constant succession over wide tracts of country, but go to waste, partly through ignorance of their merits and value, and partly through the absence of any good system of preparing the fibres for exportation.

We have every reason to believe that the jute, hemp, and grass of India, China, and Japan, can be equalled if not surpassed in Western Africa; and it is time that the development of these extensive and valuable resources of the country should commence. The present meagre list of valuable exportable produce in Africa must be extended, if that wealth is to be created there without which the spread of civilization seems to be impossible. Our efforts are directed to the showing that there are in Western Africa such a variety and abundance of valuable products, as will justify the application of reasonable sums of money judiciously expended, for opening and maintaining improved routes of communication between the Coast and the neighboring interior. Highways of commerce and of Christian civilization *must* be prepared in Africa, if we are ever to behold among her hitherto degraded populations those changes which we so ardently desire and so confidently hope for. The Gospel of Peace and eternal life must be preached there; and God seems to open by commerce doors of access for the bearers of glad tidings from Bethlehem and Cavalry. There is scarcely one of our educated native friends who has not been educated in a mission-school. We are sure that they must and do desire that the knowledge of God should be spread abroad among their countrymen; and we would earnestly urge them to activity and zeal, not only for their own personal interest and aggrandisement, but also as a means of forwarding the great work of Christian enlightenment.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

We give below the substance of an interesting paper read before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in the last days of its recent session in England :

M. du Chaillu said equatorial Africa presented an impenetrable jungle. At a certain distance from the coast the mountains begin, and run almost parallel with it. Only two rivers come from these mountains, and they unite, and flowing into the sea form there a delta. How far from the coast the belt of forest extends no one knew, but very few beasts, and fewer men inhabited it. The savage gorilla, however, was there ; a strange, dead silence reigned in these grand solitudes. Here the writer felt that he was the pioneer of future inquirers ; and he also felt the responsibility of his position as an investigator of equatorial nature, including man. Although equatorial, the heat was not excessive ; in villages, which are open, it was 98° ; in the forest it was not more than from 70 to 80° . This was by reason of the moisture. The highest temperature he had seen, was in the sun, 144° . The greatest difference of temperature he had found, was from 15 to 20° . In that region it rained at least two hundred inches in the year, but differences of latitude and longitude had an effect on this matter. The prevailing winds were southeast, bringing up vapors and rain ; and the zodiacal light was most extraordinary, merging with a yellow color into the Milky Way ; but it was a matter of regret that he had lost his manuscript books containing his observations on this subject.

As to men in these regions, they had been hitherto inaccessible to the visits and influences of other men. Sparse over the mountain recesses, and living in tribes in the most simple innocence, but with a code of laws founded on the *lex talionis* strictly carried out, they are of course very superstitious, and their belief in witchcraft is the cause of constant and immense slaughter. Polygamy and the slave-trade are common to all the tribes, and as there are no evidences of past civilization to be seen, the conclusion is that the negroes of Africa are now exactly what they were in ages long gone by. On the West coast of Africa no single man is chief ; the tribe is divided into clans, and justice is administered in a sort of republican manner. The clan is derived from the mother, and this principle prevents the predominance of the male line.

He had not found any except a few short rivers from the mountains to the sea, but considering the enormous rain-fall, he felt certain that there were yet some great rivers to be discovered.

Sir R. Murchison bore testimony to the veracity of M. du Chaillu, who, he said, was a most resolute, magnanimous and energetic man, and who had been prevented from doing what he wished to do by an unfortunate accident of the firing of a gun.

Mr. Hind (Astronomer Royal) stated that he would as soon rely

upon the observations made by M. du Chaillu as upon those of the best astronomers of Europe.

Dr. Murry, who had been in the country of the Gaboon and elsewhere in Western Africa, said that although naturalists had reasonably questioned some of the extraordinary statements made by M. du Chaillu when he first came before the English public, yet he, (Dr. Murry) could corroborate much that that gentleman had said.

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THE PIONEERS OF AFRICAN DISCOVERY.

While the accounts of late explorations of the Lake region of Africa are receiving much attention in Europe and the United States, it may be interesting to note the fact that it is missionary enterprise which really opened the way to these great discoveries. The following is from a recent number of the *Church Missionary Intelligencer*.

In 1844, when Dr. Krapf first visited Zanzibar, Said-Said, the Sultan of Muscat, was residing there, having transferred his seat of government from the Arabian mainland to this island about four years previously. From this central position he held under his sway the Arabian Oman, and the East Coast of Africa from Makdisha to Mozambique.

Said-Said, being well-affected to Europeans, received Dr. Krapf, on his arrival at Zanzibar in 1844, with kindness and cordiality. 'When the Consul appeared with me at the entrance of the palace, the Sultan, accompanied by one of his sons and several of his grandees, came forth to meet us, displaying a condescension and courtesy which I had not before met with at the hands of any Oriental ruler.'

At the expiration of three months, Dr. Krapf proceeded to explore the coast districts, and ascertain what prospects there were of obtaining access to the Galla nation. He carried with him a letter of recommendation from Said-Said to the Governors along the coast—'This comes from Said-Said, Sultan; greeting all subjects, friends, and Governors. This letter is written on behalf of Dr. Krapf, German, a good man who wishes to convert the world to God.' Selecting Mombas as his place of temporary residence, he visited from thence the mainland, making exploratory tours in different directions. In June, 1846, he was joined by the Rev. J. Rebmann as his colleague, and Rabbai Mpia was fixed upon as their first station. They had to build their house, working with their own hands. The site was in a grove of cocoa-nut trees, from eight hundred to one thousand feet above the sea, and from which the fortress of Mombas, and the ships in the harbor, were visible. They had been suffering from fever at Mombas, but the elevation of their new home, and the work they had to do, exercised a bene-

ficial influence on their health. Finding themselves in an unknown land and anxious to ascertain what facilities it afforded for missionary enterprise, they commenced a series of journeys into the interior. It was when thus engaged that they discovered the snow-mountains Kilimanjaro and Kenia. Nothing certainly could be more unlooked-for, and the geographical world at home rejected their accounts as fabulous. 'They had taken no astronomical calculations.' No, undoubtedly; for their business was not to discover snow-mountains, but to evangelize the heathen. Nevertheless, when the snow-mountains came in their way, they could not but see them, and report what they had seen. However, after much disputation, the existence of these unexpected phenomena was placed beyond the possibility of doubt. Then came rumors of great lakes in an interior region, spoken of by the natives under the name of Uniamesi, and maps were drawn up embodying such information as could be obtained from native sources. These again—one in particular, drawn up by the Rev. J. Erhardt, in which, as we now perceive, two lakes were confused into one—excited much curiosity, until at length the Royal Geographical Society sent forth those expeditions which issued in the discovery of the lakes Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza; while, more recently, the Albert Nyanza, has been discovered by Mr. Baker.

During all this time our missionaries have perseveringly continued in the prosecution of their special work. The Rev. J. Rebmman has been enabled amidst the sickness or death of other missionaries, to hold his ground; and now this difficult enterprise is beginning to respond to the efforts bestowed on it, and yield the glad promise of a coming harvest.

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From the Episcopalian.

THE ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LIBERIA.

In a brief paragraph in your last issue, you mention the fact, that "the Arabic language is spoken very extensively in the interior of Africa," and that Prof. Blyden, of the Liberia College, ascertained this from two Mohammedan priests, with whom he came in contact.

I am happy to state that Prof. Blyden is not the only one acquainted with this fact, but that our missionaries in Mesurado county, Liberia, have not only known it, but have sought to introduce the gospel to that people through the medium of Arabic Bibles and tracts.

The Rev. Mr. Russell, stationed at Clay-Ashland, on the St. Paul's river, in one of his letters to "the Committee on the Liberian Church," writes as follows: "About five miles north-east of the

parsonage is Van-su-a, a large Dey and Condo town, the great depot for Mohammedan caravans and traders. Among these people Arabic Bibles and tracts can be successfully distributed, and are gladly received. They can read and write Arabic. When the Rev. Mr. Crummell came from England, he enabled me to do something in this line, but now there are no Arabic books in the country."

It will not be amiss to state, that at a meeting of "the Committee on the Liberian Church," held June 8th, they made an appropriation to the Rev. Mr. Russell, at Clay-Ashland, Rev. Mr. Gibson at Monrovia, and Rev. Mr. Stokes at Crozerville, and \$150 to Rev. Mr. Crummell, for expenses of travelling weekly to Caldwell, besides making provision to supply them with Bibles and tracts. Arrangements have been made to supply the Rev. Mr. Russell with Arabic Bibles, as soon as "The American Bible Society" issue their edition.

J. R. M.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24, 1866.

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A LIBERIAN'S VISIT TO BOPORA.

DEAR SIR :—"Having had occasion to visit Bopora in search of native hands to labor, and accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Kistler of the Lutheran Mission, I left Gaudilla farm, St. Paul's river, on Monday, January 16, 1865, and travelled about twenty-five miles before reaching Gaytoombah's town. He prevailed upon us to spend the night in his town and refresh ourselves, which we did. On Tuesday we started again and journeyed about thirty-six miles over a splendid tract of country, well watered and timbered, and here and there interspersed with streams of clear, crystal water—all easily forded with our horses—except one. We passed several towns of little importance until we reached Jollars-Town, where we reposed for the night. As they were expecting war upon them, they were right glad of our company. Bright and early the next morning, Wednesday, we bade adieu to Jollars people, in hopes of reaching the capital, Bopora, that evening, which we did, arriving there about 10½ o'clock P. M. So dark was the route that we were obliged to use torches. We passed some very large towns this day, having some five to fifteen thousand inhabitants. Indeed, the entire route is a thoroughfare during the year or until the rivers swell so that the people cannot travel. In times of war all the towns are strongly barricaded around with poles about ten

feet long and from six to eight in diameter, with a lattice work of twigs around the top, raising it twenty-five feet from the ground, over which the enemy cannot climb to gain admittance. Around this fence, four feet from its base, are sharp pointed bamboos with their ends poisoned to assist in keeping off the enemy.

We travelled about fifty miles to-day, and we could see the light from Bopora for several miles before reaching it. It has about three thousand regular inhabitants, though its being a great commercial mart, brings at times very many more. The system of doing business is similar to New York. Salt is their gold, and regulates the price of everything for sale. A stick of salt contains about one quart, and is made of bamboo three feet long and two in width, the bamboo being closely locked together with twine of their own make. The salt is either made on the beach near Monrovia by the natives or it is purchased from the merchants. These "sticks," as they are called, are carefully enclosed in leaves and placed over a fire for several days to dry, when they are tied in bundles of from 100 to 150, just such sizes as the men can carry on their backs in a "king-jar," or native trunk. Salt is thus carried through a large portion of Africa. Nothing is sold here until market hours, which are from 6 to 10 o'clock A. M. The town is on a considerable elevation, and from it you have a splendid view of the surrounding country. It is governed by Tosula, an old man of about 75 years of age.

I visited King Marmorah, whose town is about six miles distant, and contains some two thousand people. He is aged about 40 years, and is really the King of the country, yet the reverence for age gives Tosula the place and the power. Marmorah was raised by Dr. James B. McGill, of Monrovia, and as far as the native customs will allow, conforms to civilized habits. He has in his town a frame building two stories high, with a basement, and several other fine and commodious buildings of native construction, also a good well of water and various other comforts not common with the aborigines of this region. His town is called Tososquida, and is connected with Bopora by a good road and bridge. Finding I could not obtain any laborers, and after spending three hours there I returned to Bopora, and from thence Mr. Kistler and I retraced our steps, arriving at home on the 23d of January.

During the month of December the town of Bopora was destroyed by fire, caused by the explosion of some powder carelessly used. In one of the warehouses several lives were lost. Since then it has been rebuilt to a considerable extent, and it is intended to make it larger than formerly. It is, in a direct route, say seventy miles North from Gaudilla.

The fish at Grippa creek average about fifteen pounds. These are taken at its mouth only during the rainy season. They are considered by some as fine eating, but not by me as I think they are too large. The fish at Bopora are very large, mostly cats, about four feet long. I saw hundreds of them that length. There are other and small fish.

While at Bopora, I purchased a heifer for \$15 and paid for her on my return home, as I did not carry any goods with me for trade. Another was made a present to me by the king. She was about eighteen months old and would weigh, if slaughtered, at least twenty-five pounds to the quarter. There were quite a number of cattle there. Horses cost about \$75, or \$150 in goods. Horses are not reared at this place, but are brought from the interior about thirty days walk from us, where I am told they are taken wild.

As to laborers, I could have had plenty of them but for the reasons assigned by the King. These were that his slaves, according to Liberian law, would become free when they reached my place. I could buy as many as I wanted, which he said he knew was contrary to our laws and practice, but he could not afford to lose his wealth. King Marmorah, alias Jou-Sou-Basson, has over fifteen hundred slaves in his barricaded town, besides numerous others in his half towns. According to the number of wives and slaves owned by the King or others is their wealth estimated. Some of the slaves are wealthy in slaves and women and have their half towns, subject of course to their master's will.

Very Respectfully,

W. S. ANDERSON.

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LETTER FROM REV. MR. CLARKE.

We are indebted to Rev. W. H. Robert of Macon, Georgia, for the subjoined copies of letters addressed to him by Rev. W. H. Clarke and Rev. T. J. Bowen, for several years members of the Baptist Mission in Western Africa:—

BAKER COUNTY, GEORGIA, August 20, 1866.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—Your favor of 13th inst., making inquiries of Liberia, its soil, climate, &c., for the benefit of certain freed persons of the city of Macon, who propose emigrating to that country, is at hand.

You wish to know “of its soil, climate, productions, (both vegetable and animal,)” and only “such information as that on which *you* can confidently rely”—“your views of the whole matter.”

Liberia is a Republic of blacks, ruled by the colored persons that emigrated from this country to Africa, lying on the West Coast of Africa about the 7th and 8th degrees of North latitude. The principal settlements are Monrovia, the capital of the Republic, Cape Palmas in Maryland county, Grand Bassa in Bassa county, and Greenville in the county of Sinou.

Monrovia, with a population of about two thousand souls, is situated on a neck of land jutting out along the so-called bay of Mesurado, and at the mouth of the St. Paul's river. The town is laid off and built up very much after the fashion of our towns and villages, and would compare not very unfavorably with those of like size and population in this country. Some of their best buildings are of brick, their churches of substantial structure, while some private residences display wealth and taste a little remarkable for people so late from slavery, and so little instructed in art and science. The mind can very readily imagine the trade and business of such a place, and the industry which they call forth. Along the St. Paul's river, a beautiful stream as large again as the Ocmulgee, and for the distance of ten or fifteen miles, are scattered a number of small villages built up by the emigrants, who are engaged in agriculture and in trade with the interior natives, which finds its outlet at Monrovia. By industry and perseverance some of the settlers have become wealthy, and live in the enjoyment of moderate luxury.

I landed at Monrovia on Independence Day, July, 1854, and had the best opportunity of seeing what Liberia and Liberians are in the full enjoyment of their great festival occasion, on which would very naturally be found the greatest display of wealth, mind, and public spirit. I was happily disappointed and amply repaid for a hazardous trip along the coast from Grand Bassa, in an open craft by night, to Mesurado Bay. The speaking, singing, and military display were

all very creditable, while the repast of which I had the pleasure to partake at the residence of Mr. Moore, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens, was but little inferior to the sumptuous and magnificent dinners of the steamer *Northern Light* from Southampton to New York.

The emigrant to Liberia need have no fear of sacrificing his religious privileges and opportunities in his distant home. As the Republic of Liberia, civilly and socially, is a miniature picture of the United States, so it is religiously. I found myself in the midst of the several denominations, among those who acted toward me as an old friend and acquaintance, just returning home, whose fraternal and Christian intercourse was of the most pleasant character. Nothing astonished me so much as the power and character of the Monrovia pulpit. I wonder to this day whence came the discourses I heard while there. The question is settled beyond a doubt that the negro educated may attain no ordinary position as a public speaker. As to matter and manner, there were, at that time, some half dozen ministers that would compare favorably with our best second rate preachers. Religious service is not neglected in Liberia. If the spirit be equal to the show of religion no one need fear the contaminating influences of heathenism in his far off African home.

Under the auspices and aid of the several denominations of this country, education receives a good share of attention and patronage.

It will suffice to say that so far as the soil concerns the emigrant, he will have in point of fertility the equal of any of our river bottoms. Eight or ten miles up the St. Paul's, I saw sugar cane, on the place of a Mr. Young, matured from eight to ten joints, and still in a thriving condition. This farmer I think raised his own sugar, corn, sugar cane, yams, potatoes, rice, peas, arrow root, coffee; besides which cassada, bananas, plantains, oranges, "sour-sop," with many other tropical fruits, may be successfully and profitably grown by any industrious farmer. The Liberian thinks Indian corn will not do well. I think he is mistaken. Fifteen hundred miles due East in the kingdom of Yoruba—the garden spot of Africa, and in the same latitude, I have seen Indian corn growing equal to the best river bottom—not perhaps in yield, the failure owing to ignorance of the proper culture—but in beauty, luxuriance, and size. Around

Monrovia is much of the same kind of soil. *Five acres* of St. Paul's river bottom well cultivated will support handsomely any family.

Coffee of a very superior flavor, equal to the Java or Laguira thrives well. On the St. John's river, at Bexley, in Bassa County, I saw one or two beautiful orchards. It seemed to me the cultivation of the coffee tree would furnish a most delightful avocation.

Sheep and goats thrive in this section of Africa; and I have no doubt the same remark will apply to cattle, where proper attention is given to them. Horses are of two species, and require much care—the African mustang and the Arabian. I have seen very fine specimens of both kinds in Yoruba, particularly of the Arab. The African donkey is successfully used in the interior as a pack animal. Poultry may be raised abundantly.

The climate of Africa is the foe to the white man. The experiment has been made repeatedly to his discomfiture, as if by the finger of Providence to point out the means by which that benighted land may be lifted from the gulf of darkness and despair. Africa is emphatically the home of the *black* man. There the millions of this country will finally rest from their servitude, in bearing back to their own race whence they came, the civilization and religion which has blessed them here, and will bless and elevate millions of their progeny yet unborn. Every emigrant must suffer more or less from the African fever, which, in most instances, is simple chill and fever. The virulence of the attacks depends on constitutional temperament, and the habits of life. Courage, cheerful spirits, the habit of looking on the bright side, *determination to live*, temperance in diet, and the avoiding of mid-day sun and night air, are some of the principal requisites to pass safely through the term of acclimation. Quinine is the *great specific* for African fever. Taken in light wine its virtue is much enhanced. As a preventive remedy it was most signally tested in one of the British exploring expeditions up the Niger and Binuwe. In that expedition, not one fatal case occurred from fever. Quinine in wine was administered regularly once or twice daily.

The general range of the thermometer is from 70° to 84° Fahr. The heat never exceeds, rarely equals, our hot summer days. Many other things of interest might be said, but I have already written

at length, warranted only by the importance of the subject to the emigrant.

I will conclude by one or two simple warnings. Many settlers in Liberia have been greatly disappointed by giving too full scope to the play of their fancy. While the country around the towns has much improved, it is too evident to the eye of the traveller that a number of the people are deficient in energy and enterprise. The tendency was to congregate in villages, and leave the cultivation of the soil to a few earnest and indefatigable farmers. The intelligent and energetic Liberian deplors this state of things. When therefore the emigrant goes to make his home in the forests of Liberia he must look at it in the light of the future—not what it is, but what it should and will become under the appliances of energy, industry, skill, and such capital as may be carried from this country to the land of his adoption.

With an earnest hope that this enterprise, under the Divine guidance, may prove a wonderful hegira to the African race, I remain

Yours fraternally,

W. H. CLARKE.

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LETTER FROM REV. T. J. BOWEN.

RINGGOLD, GEORGIA, Sept. 1st, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: * * * * My views in regard to Liberia remain unchanged.* It seems to me that present circumstances invite if they do not necessitate the planting of a great American African nation in Western Africa. * * * *

In Africa, between the sea and the Niger, there is room for several States similar to Liberia. It is an excellent country, well adapted to coffee, sugar cane, palm oil, corn, yams, rice, &c. &c., and abounding in iron, gold, and valuable timbers. A man may easily clear \$1000 a year by cutting camwood and floating it down the central rivers of Africa. I have long thought that the negroes were providentially introduced into this country, not for our sake, but for the good of Africa.

If I had no family, I would go to Africa myself, both to preach and to assist in developing the resources of that country.

* * * *

Yours,

T. J. BOWEN.

* See Bowen's Central Africa, published by Sheldon & Co., 1857.

THE CIVILIZATION OF AFRICA.

The effective civilization of the XIX century, from its dawn to the present moment, must strikingly command the attention of the intelligent everywhere. Its wondrous and even prodigal achievements performed on the continent of Africa alone, suggests this declaration to the mind.

Involved in its introduction and growth in Africa, are mysteries which only the events of the future may unravel. Not the least among the past or present providences of the great Ruler, is the manner of its permanent establishment there by a nation widely separate from all others; still in extreme youth; whose age, when computed by the centuries of nations, reaches only ninety years. Whilst, between the two, much nearer and more convenient to Africa, lay Europe, boastful of having enjoyed ancient as well as modern civilization, and claiming all the while to be its rightful and legitimate propagator.

Yet, the Architect of the Universe *is* the Builder of Nations; and looking at events as they transpired, we perceive how Providence ordained that a nation, far younger and more vigorous than combined Europe, should at last give the civilization of the age to Africa.

In considering this matter, it may not be an idle question to ask, Wherefore this European apathy, which militated against the earlier civilization of Africa? If her annals for the last two hundred years are scanned, they are profusely spread over with the elements of her profound ambition. Acquisition of new domain filled the desires—forever animated the wishes of her rulers. They built their greatness upon this principle. They never failed to consider it the inherent quality of all power. Notwithstanding, only a few of them all, sought and obtained conquest in what may not inaptly be termed the outer world—that broad latitude wherein modern civilization had not yet dwelt. They are but three in number. Of these, the semi-barbaric Moscova is one, who pushed her conquests to the very gates of ephemeral Turkdom; and who now, in her more enlightened years, persistently seeks for the opportunity to throw civilization into the lap which anciently held it. Spain, now wearing the faded memorials of national decay, but then sparkling with the splendor that dauntless courage im-

parts, was the second of this class. Her Cortez, and Pizarro, and Columbus, broke through the walls surrounding savage superstition, and set down in the midst of the untutored the ark of civilization. England, it may be fairly said, completes this class—she makes the third. With her more modern adventurous spirit, she invaded India; and for long years, and with only partial success, she has wasted immense power in struggling against the ponderous *castes* and pagan darkness of that remote country.

The other nationalities of Europe were content to elaborate among themselves their aims for conquest. There are prolific instances showing this:—how, for example, half the life of Charles XII of Sweden, was wasted in sanguinary endeavors to overreach and advantage himself at the expense of the leading monarchies around him; how a like motive inspired Frederick the Great, who fought his “war of seven years” solely to recover and hold his kingdom of Silesia; how Austria illustrated the principle through all her eventful life of arrogance; and how France, whether under Napoleonic, or Orleans, or Bourbon, or Medici leadership, if we except her trivial island possessions, struggled to demonstrate her triumphs of conquest solely within the arena of civilization. So did Denmark, with the island exception, as in the case of France.

But why extend these instances? Proper reflection teaches that it was never possible to civilize Africa by conquest. Even though the attention of Europe were aroused to this end, and could any one of her powers have safely spared the time and the means to have tried it; yet, there would have been insuperable barriers to success. *The institutions of Europe were against it*, even if the affinities of Europe and the climate of Africa had permitted it. Sierra Leone strikingly exemplifies the inefficiency of European legislation, as a civilizer of the black race. Under British rule, crippled by monarchical restraints, the African element, so essential to African civilization, in Sierra Leone is rendered subdued and silent; and hence, that province has been, and, under like circumstances, will continue to be, of no marked avail as a pioneer of intelligent progress.

Thus apparently it was left, in the order of Providence, for the black men of the Western hemisphere to carry civilization to the

continent of their ancestors ; and, contradistinctive with all other systems of government, to do it entirely invested with the spirit of free institutions. Amidst heavy trials and many privations, they founded, as each day more clearly teaches, the REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, through the instrumentality and support of the American Colonization Society. Slowly, yet surely it has grown. At times under disheartening circumstances ; but always surmounting whatever impediments beset its pathway.

And now, in a peculiar manner, the civilization of Africa, by a combination of events certainly fortuitous for her, is to be rendered well assured and secure. Her reliance in the past, as in the present, rested chiefly upon emigration, and the restraints of slavery having been swept away by the emancipation of the race, a new era has dawned upon them. They are now free to go. Already vast numbers, comprehending the attitude in which they stand to the Anglo-Saxon race, and impressed with the sure and steadfast advantages the free Republic of Liberia offers, have elected to emigrate thither ; and the stream which so recently was remarked only by its sluggish flow, momentarily gains the stronger tide of the river. It may be to us only a ship full of emigrants that is leaving our shores ; but to Africa, it is the exaltation of her future ages—it is her civilization.

The future greatness of African civilization may be safely predicted upon the past history of the Government of Liberia. We linger in admiration over this safe assumption ; for in it, we have the proof that our American system of Government, and not any of those which prevail in Europe, must eventually and rapidly lift up from the whole continent of Africa the veil of barbarism that enshrouds it. Taking the United States for an ensample, they are vigorously working out the same plan. As in America, the great Republic drew its strength from the voluntary annexation of intelligent communities around it ; so, in the self-same manner, grows the Republic of Liberia by the peaceful annexation of the native tribes which lie upon her borders. Gradually they yield to the progress of the magnificent civilization she represents ; feed upon the wonders of science she spreads before them ; and are not merely content, but eager to be classed among her citizens. As it were impossible, in its early age, to calculate the power and grandeur to which

our Republic should attain, even in our time: so, are we unable to measure or limit the future civilization of Africa. Yet, what are the signs—clear and unmistakable? They are all of rapid progress for Liberia, of ultimate and limitless civilization for Africa. Every vessel which returns her exiled sons to her bosom, adds to the motive power of her intelligence, and every native tribe which joins her standard, spreads yet wider her domain; and prefigure, not faintly but boldly, the extent and durability of her future power, and even glory.

G. M.

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OUR NEED OF FUNDS.

ELEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE people of color have applied to the American Colonization Society for passage to Liberia this fall. They consist of families of men, women and children, “some mechanics, some farmers, most of them the better class of freedmen, who can read and write, and are intelligent and religious.”

The Society has lately purchased the ship *Golconda*, of 1,016 tons, which it is expected will sail from Charleston, S. C., for Liberia, November 1 next, with six hundred and sixty emigrants—the extent of her capacity.

To furnish a comfortable passage and the customary support, house-room, land, &c., to these people for the first six months after landing in that Republic, sixty dollars per capita, or a total of forty thousand dollars are immediately wanted. Who will help to provide for bearing these people to the home of their choice, where with the Bible, the plough and the anvil, they may rear the fruits of true religion and Christian civilization in a clime hostile to the white man? Surely there is a voice of Providence in the cry of these descendants of Africa for help to reach their ancestral land which the friends of the colored man, to whom God commits property, will not turn away without the best of reasons.

Some of our friends have responded promptly, generously, and pleasantly. Will others bear in mind our need of funds, and let us soon hear from them to the extent of their ability?

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DEATH OF DISTINGUISHED FRIENDS.

Died, at Baltimore, on the 28th of September, in the 77th year of his age, WILLIAM CRANE, Esq., widely known as one of the most

liberal, wise and active members of the Baptist denomination in the country, and a practical friend of the colored race: to the promotion of whose welfare, religious and intellectual, he freely consecrated many years of labor and a large amount of money.

COMMODORE ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON, whose death took place at Princeton, N. J., on the 7th of October, aged about 70 years, was distinguished for civic acquirements and for naval and military renown. While serving in the waters of Western Africa, and conjointly with Dr. Eli Ayres, Agent for the American Colonization Society, he explored that Coast in search of a site adapted to the location of a colony of American people of color. After much exposure, perplexity and delay, Cape Mesurado, upon which the city of Monrovia and capital of Liberia, has arisen, was formally ceded to the Society, December 15, 1821. Much credit is due to Commodore Stockton for his intrepidity in breaking down the savage opposition of the natives, and in securing territory for the foundation of a Republic destined to diffuse the full tide of Christian glory upon benighted Africa.

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APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER RESIDENT.

REV. JOHN SEYS has been appointed Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Liberia, in place of Hon. Abraham Hanson, deceased, and is expecting to embark on the ship "Golconda" from Charleston, S. C., November 1, for Monrovia. This is a wise selection. Mr. Seys is not only acclimated, or as nearly so as it is possible for a white man to become in Africa, but eminently qualified for the position by reason of his more than thirty years connection with Liberia as Superintendent of the Missions of the Methodist E. Church in Western Africa, as Government Agent for Liberated Africans, and Commercial Agent at Monrovia, and by his industry, conciliatory manners and Christian zeal.

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DEATH OF HON. ABRAHAM HANSON.

It is with feelings of sincere regret that we announce the death of the Hon. Abraham Hanson, Commissioner and Consul-General of the United States to Liberia, which took place at Monrovia on the 20th of July, after a brief illness. Mr. Hanson was in the 48th year of his age, and was well known in the North-West as an effective minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Four years ago Mr. Hanson was appointed Commercial Agent of our Government at Monrovia, and upon the creation of the office of Commissioner and Consul-General was promoted to that position. He discharged the duties of these stations with signal honor and fidelity, and with great acceptance to the people of Liberia and to his own Government.

The following account of his last days are taken from a letter of Mrs. Ellis, of Monrovia :

"He was very well until July 14th, when he was taken early that morning with vomiting attended with fever, and kept his room that day, but attended to some little matters,—as making preparation to preach the next Sabbath afternoon. Saturday he had a return of fever and vomiting, and the doctor was sent for, though we thought it nothing serious as he had been accustomed to similar attacks, even when out here before. Sunday morning he told me he had very little hopes of his recovery. I said to him : 'Don't talk so, Mr. Hanson.' He replied, 'I don't speak it despondingly.' * * * He seemed to have nothing on his mind but heavenly things during all his illness. During the whole of Thursday he was preaching and praying ; now and then he would line out the hymn commencing 'Jesus, lover of my soul.' At twenty minutes past four on the morning of the 20th, he entered that rest that remaineth for the people of God. Seldom has a white man died in Liberia whose death has been so universally lamented."

Mr. W. A. Johnson wrote as follows under date of Monrovia, August 4 : "With feelings of extreme anguish I announce to you the death of our beloved Mr. Hanson. This melancholy event occurred on the morning of the 20th of July, after an illness of eight days, from an attack of jaundice. All that gratitude and love for the deceased could suggest was done for him, and fervent were the prayers that ascended from the midst of this community for his recovery, but the voyage was ended. During his entire sickness not a murmur nor word of complaint escaped his lips, but he bore it with all the patience and resignation of a true servant of Christ, until it pleased God to grant unto him the full realization of the Apostle's desire contained in Philippians i, 23, from which verse Mr. Hanson, a few Sabbaths previous to his death, preached. Who that heard him on that memorable occasion can doubt that with him it is now 'far better.'"

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OFFICIAL NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

At the Annual Meeting of the New Hampshire Colonization Society, held at Concord, June 14, 1866, it was

"Resolved, That this Society respectfully proposes that Amendments to the Constitution of the American Colonization Society be made to the following effect :—

First. That Article 5 be so amended as to give more permanency to the Board of Directors.

Second. That Article 6th be so amended as to make the Executive Committee members *ex-officio* of the Board without limitation as to voting.

Third. That Article 7 be so amended as to change the number of members requisite to form a quorum at the meetings of the Board of Directors, and modify the condition of transacting business.

Resolved, That our Secretary be directed to communicate the foregoing propositions to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, agreeably to Article 9 for Amendments to the Constitution; and that our Delegates be requested to lay the same before the Directors at their next Annual session. A true copy: S. G. LANE, *Secretary*."

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of September, to the 20th of October, 1866.

MAINE.			
<i>Augusta</i> —John Dorr, Esq.....	10 00	Fairchild, per George Sterling, Ex., \$25.000; Less	
By Rev. Franklin Butler, (\$55.)		Gov. tax, \$1500.	23,500 00
<i>Freeport</i> —Mrs. Sarah A. Hobart, \$25. Rufus Soule, Nathan Nye, ea. \$5. Individuals of <i>South Freeport</i> , \$15.	50 00	<i>Hartford</i> —D. P. Crosby, Esq.,	60 00
<i>Waterville</i> —Prof. G. W. Keely,	5 00	<i>Middletown</i> —E. H. Roberts, Esq., \$15. Mrs. Jane Huntington, \$15, per E. H. Roberts, Esq.	30 00
	65 00	<i>New London</i> —Mrs. Colby Chew	10 00
		By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$206.50.)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		<i>Litchfield</i> —Mrs. Lucy Beach, \$20. J. D. Perkins, \$15. Misses A. P. & S. E. Thompson, \$10. Dr. H. W. Buel, Hon. O. S. Seymour, G. M. Woodruff, Miss L. Deming, ea. \$5. H. R. Coit, \$3. F. D. McNeil, Mrs. Jacob Barker, ea. \$2. Misses C. & C. Parmelee, G. W. Thompson, Mrs. H. B. Benton, ea. \$1.	75 00
<i>North Hampton</i> —Miss F. D. Banister	60 00	<i>Huntington</i> —Mrs. Emma A. Clapham	5 00
<i>New Boston</i> —Pres. Ch. and Soc., per George Swain, Esq., Treas. Hillsborough Conference of Churches....	13 70	<i>Derby</i> —J. J. Brown, Mrs. Mary L. Naramore, ea. \$1. Mrs. M. F. Scofield, 50 cts.	2 50
By Rev. Franklin Butler, (\$50.)		<i>Milford</i> —Mrs. Harvey Beach, \$20. H. O. Pinneo, \$10. A. Clark, \$3. Miss Letetia Dickinson, \$1.	34 00
<i>Concord</i> —A Friend	50 00	<i>Enfield</i> —Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, \$7. Luke Watson, \$2. Alice H. Hamilton, \$1.	10 00
	123 70	<i>Suffield</i> —Miss C. M. Hanchett, \$10. Miss B. Hanchett, \$5. T. Mather, \$1	16 00
VERMONT.		<i>Windsor Locks</i> —B. M. Douglass	2 00
<i>Enosburgh</i> —George Adams, \$5. Mrs. R. S. Nichols, \$2.	7 00		
MASSACHUSETTS.			
<i>Boston</i> —Hon. Albert Fearing, \$500. Thomas Wigglesworth, Esq., \$100. George H. Kuhn, Esq., \$160.	700 00		
<i>Northampton</i> —Henry Bright, Esq.	10 00		
	710 00		
RHODE ISLAND.			
<i>Providence</i> —Miss Avis L. Harris	20 00		
CONNECTICUT.			
<i>Bridgeport</i> —Legacy of Eben			

Warehouse Point—Judge Barnes, B. Sexton, ea. \$5. Dr. M. L. Fisk, Charles E. Phelps, J. C. Bossenger, ea. \$2 L. E. Reed, Wm. Heath, ea. \$1.....	18 00	Jas. Aspdren, ea. \$5. M. Fellows, W. E. Baldwin, R. F. Birdsall, A. A. Jane, W. M. Green. J. P. Allen, Rev. Richard Vanhorn, ea. \$1—members of M. E. Ch.	112 00
Hamden—James Iyes, \$2. J. A. Grannis, James Duckworth, ea. \$1.....	4 00	Mount Holly—Mrs. Dr. Read, \$20. T. D. Armstrong, S. Semple & Sons, Chas. Bispham, ea. \$5. J. W. & C. Brown, \$10. Mrs. Eliza Shuff, Rev. Dr. Miller, ea. \$3. Dr. Budd, Dr. Rhees, P. V. Coppuck, ea. \$1.....	54 00
New Haven—Misses Gerry, Hon. J. E. English. ea. \$10. E. C. Scranton, \$20.....	40 00		
	23,806 50		295 40
NEW YORK.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
New York—Legacy of David Magie, per A. V. W. Van Vechten, Ex., \$250; Less Gov. tax, \$15—235. Mrs. Mary W. Boorman, per R. B. Lockwood, \$100.....	335 00	Philadelphia—Jay Cooke, Esq. \$250. James Bayard, Esq. \$100. A. Whilldin & Sons, \$100. Mrs. Anna W. Lapsley, \$20. "A friend to Africa, 1122 Chestnut Street," \$5.....	475 00
Brewster's Station—Gail Borden, Esq., \$100, and Family \$50.....	150 00	Carlisle—Jas. Hamilton Esq.,	25 00
Trumansburg—Herman Camp Esq.	100 00	Beaver—Hon. D. Agnew.....	10 00
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$84.35.)		Norristown—Rev. J. Grier Ralston.....	10 00
Newburgh—J. L. Westervelt, James Rogers. J. Bigler, Edward Johns, ea. \$10. Thos. Kimball, H. Ramsdell, Geo. Clark, Robt. Sterling, David Moore, Thos. Jessup, ea. \$5. Mrs. Russell, Rev. G. Henry Mandeville, J. Alsdorf, ea. \$1. Little Mary T. Dubois, a silver half dollar, "for Africa"—it being her seventh birth-day present—65 cts. Collection in Union Pres. Church, \$10.70.....	84 35		520 00
	669 35	MARYLAND.	
		Baltimore—George & Jenkins	20 00
		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
		Washington—Miss Mary Vance \$8. Miscellaneous, \$811.81	819 81
NEW JERSEY.		FOR REPOSITORY.	
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (295.40.)		NEW HAMPSHIRE—Walpole—Frederick Vose, to Aug. 1, 1867.....	5 00
Morristown—E. F. Randolph, \$20. Rev. Arthur Mitchell, \$10. Rev. C. M. Nickels, D. D., \$5. Collection in 1st Pres. Church, \$94 40.....	129 40	VERMONT—Enoxburgh—George Adams, Moses Wright, S. H. Dow, ea. \$1, to Jan. 1, 1867, per Geo. Adams.....	3 00
Orange—Henry Graves, \$50. Geo. W. Thorp, \$10. Mrs. Dr. Hale, I. H. Gerry, ea. \$5. Mrs. Wilber, \$3. T. Baldwin, Jr., \$2—of the 2d Pres. Church. G. J. Ferry, \$20. Peter Gorbort,		MASSACHUSETTS—Boston—Miss Anne Arthur to Oct. 1, '67, \$1. A. G. & S. W. Lewis, to Oct. 1, '67, \$1....	2 00
		OHIO—Keene—Miss Priscilla G. Child to Jan. 1, '65.....	2 00
		Repository	12 00
		Donations	2509 95
		Legacies	23735 00
		Miscellaneous	811 81
		Total.....	\$27,068 76

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XLII.] WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1866. [No. 12.

LIBERIA, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It was the suggestion of my friend, the President of the Syrian Protestant College,† that, as there was sojourning on Mount Lebanon a citizen of Liberia, the nineteenth anniversary of the independence of that Republic should not be allowed to pass by without some suitable demonstration on the part of the missionaries and other citizens of the United States now residing here. It was, therefore, proposed that the day should be celebrated in as fine style as the very short notice would permit. The Consul of the United States‡ at once approved the idea, and generously proffered the use and hospitalities of his house for the purpose; and to your humble servant was assigned the task of delivering, on the heights of Lebanon, a Twenty-sixth of July Oration.

In acceding to the request to fill this honorable position, I promised to occupy not more than half an hour in the performance of the duty; but one present, who was to take a very prominent part in making the preparations for the occasion, insisted that it would be hardly worth while to make any preparation, and invite friends from the neighboring village, just to hear an address of half an hour on Liberia; and as the person thus remonstrating belonged to that sex whose mere word gallantry makes law, I beg that you will attach no responsibility to me, if, under the pressure

* AN ADDRESS delivered July 26, 1866, on Mount Lebanon, Syria, at the celebration of the Nineteenth Anniversary of the Independence of Liberia, held by American Missionaries and other citizens of the United States, residing in Syria, by REV. EDWARD W. BLYDEN, A. M., Fulton Professor in Liberia College.

† Rev. Daniel Bliss, D. D.

‡ J. Augustus Johnson, Esq., of Beirut.

of the inexorable enactment, I should be so unfortunate as to weary your patience while I call your attention to **LIBERIA, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.**

The great epochs of the history, whether of mankind generally or of one particular section of the human race, are not unusually preceded by occurrences more or less extraordinary. These occurrences, cursorily viewed, inspire opinions as to their ultimate results, which subsequent experience and the development of the results themselves prove to have been entirely erroneous. And often what would seem to be the natural and necessary interpretation of the tendency of any particular train of events is discovered to be as wide from the truth as possible. Hence, while there may be formed the most plausible conjectures as to the true character and bearing of any given circumstance or combination of circumstances, the uncertainty of results necessarily precludes the possibility of a just appreciation of any event at the time of its occurrence.

The hatred, which we learn from sacred story existed in the large family of Jewish brothers against one of their number, upon whom the head of the family seemed to lavish all the affection of old age; the bitterness with which they persecuted him; and the unnatural and cruel indifference with which they consigned him to slavery, were circumstances which seemed to justify the anticipation that the object of their malignity would suffer, pine away, and die in miserable obscurity. But his bondage was the means of introducing him to a position, whence, in after-years, during a period of pressing exigency, he could administer to the relief and deliverance of the whole family. So before the permanent establishment of the nation which God had chosen to be the depository of His will, and to preserve a knowledge of Himself amid the general apostasy of mankind; whose conservative character was to influence, either remotely or directly, other portions of the human family, they must go down into Egypt, and there, in a land of strangers, be afflicted "four hundred years;" their moral and intellectual powers must pass under the withering and blighting influence of a pernicious bondage; circumstances which seemed entirely at variance with the preparation required by a people destined to occupy the high and important position which the Jews afterward filled in the world. So, also, according to classic story, when there was to be established the nation which was to conquer the world and subject it to the dominion of law as preparatory to the advent of the "Prince of Peace," one of the most ancient and powerful states must pass through a series of unprecedented calamities, and, at length, leveled to the dust by the unsparing steel and devouring flames of relentless foes, from its ashes must spring forth the germ of the destined people—the all-conquering Romans.

So, again, in modern times, when the period draws near for the

redemption and delivery of Africa from the barbarism and degradation of unnumbered years, there must take place circumstances so horrible in their character, and so revolting to the nobler instincts of man, as to find few disposed to recognize in them the hand of a supreme and merciful Ruler.

"Sunt lachrymæ rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt."

Almost co-eval with the invention of printing and the discovery of America—two great eras in the history of human improvement—was the beginning of the African slave-trade. As soon as the empire of Europe, following the guiding "star" of destiny, began to move "westward," she dragged Africa, rather tardy in the march of nations, along with her to the place which seems to have been designed for the rejuvenescence of Eastern senility, for the untrammelled exercise and healthful growth of the principles of political and ecclesiastical liberty, and for the more thorough development of man. And it can not be denied that the Africans, when first carried to the Western world, were benefited. The men under whose tutelage they were taken regarded them as a solemn charge, intrusted to their care by Providence, and felt bound to instruct them, and in every way to ameliorate their condition. They were not only indoctrinated into the principles of Christianity, but they were taught the arts and sciences. The relation of the European to the African, in those unsophisticated times, was that of guardian and *protege*. And the system, if slavery it was, bore a strong resemblance to slavery as it existed among the Romans, in the earlier periods of their history, when the "slave was the teacher, the artist, the actor, the physician, the man of science." Hence, many good men, in view of the benefits which they saw accrue from the mild and generous system, embarked their capital in, and gave their influence to the enterprise of transporting negroes from Africa. The distinguished William Penn, Rev. George Whitefield, and President Edwards were *Slaveholders*. The slave-trade was regarded as a great means of civilizing the blacks—a kind of missionary institution.

But it was not long before the true character of the traffic began unmistakably to discover itself. Its immense gains brought men of various characters into competition. The whole Western coast of Africa became the haunt of slave-traders, and the scene of unutterable cruelties as the result of their operations. The more powerful native chiefs, impelled by those avaricious and sordid feelings which, in the absence of higher motives, actuate men, made war upon their weaker neighbors in order to capture prisoners to supply the demand of the traders; and a state of things was induced which awakened the commiseration and called forth the remonstrance of the thoughtful and philanthropic in Christian lands. Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, and others, ably exhibited to the British public the horrible effects of the trade; pointed out its

disastrous influence upon the peaceful communities of Africa ; showed its agency in the disintegration of African society, and in the feuds and guerrillas which distracted the African coast ; discovered it as depopulating the continent, and giving rise to multifarious and indescribable evils ; and proposed as a remedy the immediate abolition of the traffic.

In 1792, Mr. H. Thornton, Chairman of the Sierra Leone Company, said, in the course of a discussion consequent upon a motion made by Mr. Wilberforce for the abolition of the slave-trade : " It had obtained the name of a *trade* ; and many had been deceived by the appellation ; but it was a *war* not a *TRADE* ; it was a *mass of crimes*, and not *commerce* ; it alone prevented the introduction of trade into Africa. It created more embarrassments than all the natural impediments of the country, and was more hard to contend with than any difficulties of climate, soil, or natural disposition of the people."

The slave-traders, by pampering their cupidity, had so ingratiated themselves with the native rulers of the country, and had acquired such an influence on the coast, that nothing could be suffered which would at all interfere with the activity of the trade. The establishment of any settlement or colony opposed to the traffic was, of course, out of the question, unless protected by powerful forts and garrisons.

The close of the eighteenth century, when experience had proved the traffic to be at variance with the laws of God and an outrage upon humanity, witnessed the inauguration of vigorous efforts on the part of the philanthropists of England for the destruction of its legality. Mr. Wilberforce, having introduced the motion into Parliament " that the trade carried on by British subjects for the purpose of obtaining slaves on the African coast ought to be abolished," the friends of the motion ceased not in their efforts until, on the tenth of February, 1807, a committee of the whole House passed a bill " that no vessel should clear out for slaves from any port within the British dominions after May 1, 1807"—fifteen years after the introduction of Mr. Wilberforce's motion. The legality of the traffic being thus overthrown by England and by other nations following in her wake, its horrors on the coast manifestly declined, and honorable commerce could again be prosecuted with some measure of safety.

It was during the temporary immunity of the coast from the horrors attendant upon the slave-trade, caused by the passage of the British " Abolition Act," that the colony of Liberia, the anniversary of whose national independence we to-day celebrate, was founded. The brief interval or repose enjoyed by West Africa furnished an opportunity to certain philanthropists in America to carry out an idea which had originated years previously, of planting on the coast of Africa a colony of civilized Africans, but which had seemed impracticable on account of the unlimited and pernicious sway which the slavers held on the coast.

In the year 1816 a Society was organized under the title of the "American Colonization Society," for the purpose of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, free persons of color of the United States. In 1820, the necessary preparations having been made, the ship *Elizabeth*, the *Mayflower* of Liberian history, sailed from the United States with a company of eighty-eight emigrants for the West coast of Africa. After various trials and difficulties, they landed on Cape Mesurado, and succeeded in establishing themselves. But scarcely had they intrenched themselves, when the slavers, a few of whom still hovered on the coast, and had factories in the vicinity of Mesurado, began to manifest their hostility to the settlers, endeavoring, in every possible way, to break up the settlement; while the aboriginal neighbors of the colonists, finding that the presence of the colony was diminishing very considerably their gains from the unhallowed trade, indulged a lurking enmity, which only awaited opportunity to develop itself. But the opportunity was not long in offering; for the colony was hardly two years old when it was desperately assailed by untold numbers of savages, who came down in wild ferocity upon the feeble and defenseless company, and must have swept away every trace of them had not a merciful Providence vouchsafed deliverance to the weak. The settlers triumphed against overwhelming odds.

The slave-traders, notwithstanding the signal defeat of their native allies in the nefarious traffic, were not willing to abandon a scene which, for scores of years, they had unmolestedly and profitably infested. They still lingered about the settlement. "From eight to ten and even fifteen vessels were engaged at the same time in this odious traffic, almost under the guns of the settlement; and in July of the same year, (1825,) contracts were existing for eight hundred slaves to be furnished in the short space of four months, within eight miles of the Cape."* During the same year, Mr. Ashmun, Superintendent of the colony, as Agent of the American Colonization Society, wrote to the Society: "The colony only wants the right; it has the power to expel this traffic to a distance, and force it at least to conceal some of its worst enormities." From this time the Society began to take into consideration the importance of enlarging the territory of the colony, and thus including within its jurisdiction several tribes, in order both to protect the settlement against the evil of too great proximity to slave factories and to place it within the competency of the colonial authorities to "expel the traffic to a distance." But even after the limits of the colony had been greatly extended, and several large tribes brought under its jurisdiction, the slavers would every now and then attempt to renew their old friendships, and frequently occasioned not a little trouble to the colonists by ex-

* Gurley's life of Ashmun.

citing the natives to acts of insubordination and hostility against the colony.

The feelings of some of the natives, who had surrendered themselves to Liberian authority, became, under the guidance of the "marauding outlaws," so embittered against the colony that they more than once boldly professed utter indifference to the laws of Liberia. This, together with the fact that every once in a while slavers would locate themselves, erect barracoons and purchase slaves on Liberian territory, under the countenance and protection of aboriginal chiefs, rendered several "wars" against the latter necessary, in order to convince them that Liberians had power to compel them to obedience. The news of the presence of slave traders on any part of the Liberian coast would make Liberians lay aside their peaceful occupations, put on their armor, and cheerfully go through the roughest and most fatiguing campaign. If there was fighting to be done, they went into it as trained soldiers, with an unflagging courage, inspired by a sense of the justice of their cause; if there was no fighting, they gladly returned to their homes, leaving the aboriginals undisturbed, but impressed with a salutary lesson of the promptness and determination with which the Liberians were bent on putting down the slave-trade. The last war of this character was carried, in 1849, to New-Cess, a region of country about eighty miles south-east of Monrovia. The condign punishment inflicted upon the slavers by that military expedition, the regular cruising of the Liberian Government vessels, and the scattering of settlements at various points, have entirely driven away the slavers from the Liberian coast. The country, in consequence, has enjoyed a grateful repose, and the aboriginals have been peaceably prosecuting a legitimate traffic both with Liberians and foreigners.

A slight interruption to this state of things occurred, however, in 1857 and 1858. A new element of discord was introduced on the Liberian coast in the shape of the enlistment of emigrants by French vessels. These vessels visited the coast for the ostensible purpose of employing free laborers for the French West-India colonies. Of course it was understood or presumed that all emigrants embarking on board these vessels did so of their own accord. If this had been the case, the trade would have been as lawful as any emigration trade. But it must be borne in mind that the aboriginals are not settled along the coast in independent republican communities. They are under the most despotic rule, the king or head man having absolute control over his boys. All the employer of emigrants had to do, then, was to offer, which he did, liberal conditions to the chiefs for the number of laborers required. The chiefs immediately sent around and compelled their boys to come; or if they had not a sufficient number of their own people to answer the demand, predatory excursions were made, in which they kidnapped the weak and unsuspecting; or a pretext was assumed

for a war with a neighboring tribe. Cruelty, bloodshed, carnage ensued; prisoners were taken, driven down to the beach, and handed over to the captain of the emigrant ship, who—his business being to employ all the laborers he could get—he did not stop to enquire as to the method employed for obtaining the parties brought to him. The result was, a state of things as bad as that occasioned by the slave-trade in its most flourishing period. The bond which we had hoped Liberia had formed for the linking together of tribe to tribe in harmonious intercourse and mutual dependence was thus rudely snapped asunder. The natives, according to complaints made by some of them to the Liberian Government, were being agitated with reciprocal fears and jealousies, their lives and property were in danger, and a check was imposed upon all their industrious efforts.

Just as the Liberian Government was taking steps by diplomatic proceedings to put a stop to this false and injurious system of emigration from its shores, an occurrence took place, which though sad, clearly developed the character of the system, and permanently arrested its operations on the coast. In the early part of 1858, the *Regina Cœli*, a French ship engaged in the enlistment of laborers, in the manner described above, was lying at anchor off Manna, a trading point a few leagues north-west of Monrovia, having on board between two and three hundred emigrants, among whom, in consequence of some of their number being manacled, considerable dissatisfaction prevailed. During the absence of the captain and the chief officer, a quarrel broke out between the cook and one of the emigrants. The cook struck the emigrant, the latter retaliated, when a scuffle ensued, in which other emigrants took part. This attracted the attention of the rest of the crew, who, coming to the assistance of the cook, violently beat the emigrants, killing several of them. By this time those emigrants who had been confined below were unshackled. They repaired in haste to the deck, took part in the fight, and killed all the crew, save one man, who fled aloft, and protested most earnestly his freedom from any participation in oppressing them. Listening to his piteous cries, they spared his life, but ordered him ashore forthwith.

The surviving emigrants having sole charge of the vessel, awaited the arrival of the captain, to dispatch him as soon as he touched the deck. But he, learning their design, did not venture on board, but sought and obtained aid from the Liberian authorities at Cape Mount, to keep the exasperated savages from stranding the vessel. The unfortunate ship was subsequently rescued and towed into Mesurado Roads. Thus ended the operations of the French emigration system on the coast of Liberia.

In 1861, the Liberian Government having learned that a Spanish slaver had secretly entered the Gallinas river, within Liberian territory, for the purpose of purchasing slaves, immediately sent the Gov-

ernment schooner Quail to capture the invader. Meanwhile news of the slaver also reached the captain of an English man-of-war, then in the vicinity. The impetuous British officer hurrying to the scene, took the business out of the hands of the Liberian man-of-war, captured and utterly destroyed the slaver. Complaints were at once made by the crew of the demolished vessel to certain Spanish officials at Fernando Po, of what had happened in Liberian waters, representing the vessel as a lawful trader. The Government of Fernando Po, without any preliminary inquiries of the Government of Liberia, and with the same precipitancy which marked the commencement of the recent abortive war against Chili, sent a Spanish gunboat to Monrovia to chastise, as it was alleged, the Liberians, by destroying their capital; but she was so warmly received by our batteries and by the Government schooner Quail, then lying in the harbor, and gallantly commanded by the late Commander James L. Benedict, that she found it convenient to effect a precipitate retreat and hasten to some neutral port to repair damages. Had there been some Pareja on board, he would certainly have made his inglorious enterprise memorable by some method as fatal as that adopted by the Chilian hero. This occurrence took place on the 11th of September, 1861, and was the last blow struck by Liberians in self-defense against the aggressions of slave-traders, who are irreconcilable in their antipathy to a small community which has done more to cripple and destroy their iniquitous operations on that part of the coast than the combined squadrons of England, France, and the United States.

For about twenty-five years the colony of Liberia remained under the control of the American Colonization Society, which had planted, and up to that time had fostered it. But the Society could not protect it against the impositions of jealous foreigners, who, finding a youthful but growing civilized and Christian community on the coast, having no official connection with any powerful government, did all they could to annoy and crush this young people. The community could not appeal to any government for protection—could not avail itself of the rights guaranteed by the law of nations, for it was not a nation. The only way left to the people to secure themselves from annoyances and impositions was to assume the control of their own political affairs, declare themselves a sovereign and independent state, secure recognition, and thus be able to treat with foreign nations. The people met in convention, earnestly discussed the matter, and agreed to declare themselves an independent state. The Society interposed no objection, but quietly withdrew its supervision and left them to the government of themselves. On the twenty-sixth of July, 1847, they presented to the world a Declaration of Independence.

The nationality of Liberia then came into existence under peculiar circumstances. Our independence was achieved peaceably, without the accessories of battle and smoke, the noise of the warrior, and garments rolled in blood. When, therefore, we speak of the inde-

pendence of Liberia, we do not speak of it in an antagonistic or aggressive sense, as *against* any other nation ; but simply in a particular, individual, or distinctive sense, in contradistinction to, or separation from, any other nation.

But peaceably and quietly as this nationality has been brought about, it has done and is now doing immense good. The declaration of the independence of Liberia, the establishment of the first republican government on the Western shores of Africa, did not, it is true, solve any intricate problem in the history of nations. It did not shed any new light upon mankind with reference to the science of government. It was not the result of the elaboration of any novel principle in politics. But it has poured new vigor into the poor, dying existence of the African all over the world. It has opened a door of hope for a race long the doomed victims of oppression. It has animated colored men everywhere to fresh endeavors to prove themselves men. It has given the example of a portion of this despised race, far away in the midst of heathenism and barbarism, under the most unfavorable circumstances, assuming the responsibilities and coming forward into the ranks of nations ; and it has demonstrated that, notwithstanding the oppression of ages, the energies of the race have not been entirely emasculated, but are still sufficient to establish and to maintain a nationality.

Soon after the Declaration of Independence, we were welcomed into the family of nations by Great Britain and France. Then followed, one after another, all the great nations of Europe, except Russia, and that great Empire has recently given us tokens of friendship. The Emperor sent to the capital of Liberia, in January last, on a complimentary visit, a first-class Russian frigate, the Dneitry Donskoy ; and it is expected that a treaty of amity and commerce will soon be negotiated between Liberia and that great Power. We are in treaty stipulations with Great Britain, France, the Hanseatic States, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Portugal, the United States, and Hayti. The United States, though rather tardy in according to us a formal acknowledgment, has, nevertheless, always treated us as a *de facto* government. Her squadrons on the coast have always been at the service of the Government of Liberia ; and their gallant officers, whether Northerners or Southerners, Red Republicans, Abolitionists, or Democrats, have always cheerfully responded to the call of our Government. And the highest diplomatic representative we have yet had the pleasure of receiving from abroad is the accomplished Abraham Hanson, Esq., United States Commissioner and Consul-General.

We are now gradually growing in all the elements of national stability. The resources of the country are daily being developed. Our exports of sugar, coffee, arrow-root, ginger, palm-oil, camwood, ivory, etc., are increasing every year—a fact that gives assurance of the continued growth, progress, and perpetuity of our institutions.

The form of our government is republican. We have copied, as

closely as possible, after the United States—our legislative, judicial, military, and social arrangements being very similar to those of that country. A writer in *Fraser's Magazine* for last month, (June,) in quoting the dictum of Sir George Cornwall Lewis, that "man is an historical animal," says that it is "confirmed by the remarkable definiteness with which new nations repeat in embryonic development the stages through which their ancestral nations have passed." Liberia is another illustration. In organizing a government for themselves on that far-off coast, there seemed to be an historic necessity that the people should adopt the republican form—and adopt it with nearly all the defects of the Republic whence they had emigrated, and for which they entertained a traditional reverence. But we are learning by experience. The people are now occupied with the discussion of fundamental changes; and it is very likely that the ideas of the progressive portion of the Republic will soon become a part of the organic law of the land. And when once the country is freed from the frequent recurrence of seasons of political conflicts, which, among a small people, must always be injurious, there will be nothing to interfere with our progress.

Our present ruler, the Honorable Daniel B. Warner, is a most earnest worker. From his youth up, all his desires seem to have been not his own ease and gratification, but work, work, work, for the building up of his country and the honor of his race. He was born in the State of Maryland, and taken by his parents to Liberia when about nine years of age. If any man has ever earned the presidential chair purely on the ground of personal merit, Mr. Warner is that man. He is one of the men whom Thomas Carlyle would honor—no sham about him. He has worked in nearly all departments of industry, and in each he has left his mark as a stimulus to his fellow-citizens and as an inspiring example to the young. He has worked as merchant, ship-builder, ship-owner, and agriculturist, deeming it important to remove, by his own untiring example, whatever foolish feeling there might be as to the want of dignity in honest physical labor. And he has, at the same time, qualified himself by hard study for the higher departments of national duty. He is of unmixed African descent, and therefore owes nothing to hereditary Caucasian bias. He is now about fifty years of age; but the soundness of his sense and his honorable principles gained the respect and admiration of his fellow-citizens while he was still very young, and he was elected to distinguished positions when he had not attained the constitutional age to fill them. By the most rigid economy and personal self-denial, he has succeeded in carrying the Republic safely through the darkest pecuniary season it has ever witnessed. All he needs now is to have his hands sustained by the devotion of truthful and patriotic men—and there are not wanting such in Liberia—and, before he retires from office, he will lead the Republic on to an exalted position among the nations of the earth.

Our Constitution does not admit Europeans to the right of ex-

exercising the elective franchise or of holding real estate. This regulation is protective, and by no means vindictive, as any one may readily perceive who will take the trouble to examine into our peculiar circumstances. We have again and again explained our reasons for this prohibition to the world. Still in travelling, one meets with persons who, professing great knowledge of Liberia, yet pretend to misunderstand—perhaps conceiving that they have a right to misunderstand, or a right to pretend to misunderstand—our motives for the restriction in question. We have frequent suggestions from Europeans, and appeals more or less direct, to admit them to the enjoyment of political rights. But as yet we do not deem it safe to expose our infant institutions to the influence which might easily become uncontrollable, of unprincipled Europeans who would flock in upon us for the sole purpose of enriching and aggrandising themselves without reference to the political character and moral progress of the country.

Owing to our peculiar circumstances, we can not just now, as the genius and spirit of our republican institutions would lead us to do, throw open our doors indiscriminately to all mankind. What the United States can do with safety and perhaps advantage, and will likely very soon do, we can not yet do. The United States are unbounded in their resources and in their assimilating power. They take up at once and incorporate and assimilate the diversified and incongruous elements which pour in upon them from all parts of Europe. Liberia cannot do this. Our resources, intellectual, physical, moral, and political are limited.

We have had experience enough, furnished by the conduct of some of the few Europeans who have lived among us only as aliens, to know that, if admitted to the rights of citizenship, they would study to build up Liberia only when by so doing they also build up themselves; they would honor her laws only in those instances in which they could fulfil the expectations of their own ambition. But in other cases, when the matter was reduced to a bare question of the honor of the Republic, the elevation of the African—when the dignity of the Government and respectability of the nation were alone concerned—then they would be found exercising the liberty to do as they pleased. And what is worst of all is, that there would certainly be produced a very large mixture of blood in the country. For even if this mixture could be effected without that utter corruption of morals which is always its concomitant, still this species of amalgamation, however desirable in America, would by no means be a matter of congratulation to us. The presence of a half-breed population, such as would result in that case, would form an element of discord in the land, and, instead of being a link between the European and the native, would be an instrument in the hand of one for opposing the other; and under its most favorable aspects, such a population would be found entirely unsuited to the incipient civilization of a new country, and to the task of building up new states.*

*Numbers 11: 4.

We believe, therefore, that absolutely and totally to secure the Republic from falling into premature political and moral decay, is absolutely and totally to shut out Europeans, for the present, from all interference in our political affairs.

But we are told in reply to this, "Europeans bring wealth into your country, which is indispensable to your speedy growth and development." We do not deny the abounding power of wealth. But we do not think it desirable that Liberia should grow rich too suddenly. Foreigners who are anxious to introduce capital among us for the benefit of the country may do so under our present laws with great pecuniary advantage to themselves. We believe that we have been planted on that coast for purposes higher than mere earthly fame and glory. Money and a large population are not all that a state needs. We do not envy the astounding growth and rapid enrichment of those countries whose sparkling deposits have attracted to their shores, in a short time, countless numbers of adventurers; for we know the effect upon the intellectual and moral character of such abnormal material progress. Wealth and luxury have always been the bane of rising states. There are many individuals in Liberia who, if they considered wealth the great aim of life, would not have left the United States. And I may say of the people of Liberia generally, that if they regarded money as a thing of transcendent importance, they would have long since have compromised the independence of their country for gold; for if money and luxury are the great ends of life, what does it signify whether a state be independent or in servitude?

It may be that, in years to come, when the aborigines of the country shall have been more generally enlightened, and sufficiently interested in national independence to insure that the majority of them shall not be unduly influenced by contact with avaricious and unprincipled foreigners, then our Constitution may be so amended as to admit indiscriminately all mankind. If, however, we could be sure that only philanthropists and persons interested in the Christian upbuilding of Africa would come among us, we should be disposed to remove the restrictions to-morrow. But as we have not that assurance, we must be content to surrender, for the present, all prospects of speedy pecuniary advancement for the more desirable acquisition of untrammelled national growth and development. We must chose rather to "bide our time,"

"Far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife,"

than fall victims to that excessive refinement and that over-ripe civilization which are the grave of national honor and self-respect.

In educational matters, we are far in advance of what we were a few years ago. We have now a College established with its Preparatory department, its corps of professors, its library, and all the appliances which are possessed by youthful colleges in America. And there is a prospect that the Alexander High School,

a Presbyterian institution, which has been instrumental in doing great good in Liberia, but which has been for some time suspended, will be re-opened on the banks of the St. Paul's, for the purpose of training young men for the ministry and missionary work.

Our great need is a good institution for the training of girls. We have been making some effort to supply this serious deficiency; but as yet our success has been only partial. We would wish that some Burdett Coutts of England or Alexander Stewart of New York would give us the means of establishing and carrying on such an institution. Such a philanthropist would do incalculable good, and inscribe his name indelibly on the gratitude of a rising people.

In religious matters we have also done some good. Most wonderful have been the changes which, within a few years, the moral and religious aspects of that portion of Africa have undergone. Where a few years ago stood virgin forests or impenetrable jungle, we now behold churches erected to the living God, we hear the sound of the church-going bell, and regular Sabbath ministrations are enjoyed. If you could see Liberia as she now is, with her six hundred miles of coast snatched from the abominations of the slave-trade, her thriving towns and villages, her spacious streets and fine houses, her happy homes with their varied delights, her churches with their Sabbath-schools and their solemn and delightful services; could you contemplate all the diversified means of improvement and enjoyment, the indications on every hand of ease and happiness—the plodding industry of her population, without those feverish and distracting pursuits and rivalries which make large cities so unpleasant; could you behold these things, and contrast the state of things now with what it was forty years ago when the eighty-eight negro pilgrims first landed on those shores, when the primeval forests stood around them with their awful, unbroken solitudes; could you listen, as they listened, to the rush of the wind through those forests, to the roar of wild beasts, and the savage music of treacherous foes all around them; were you, I say, in a position to make this contrast, you would certainly exclaim, “What hath God wrought!” You would acknowledge that the spirit of Christianity and civilization has moved upon the face of those turbid waters, and that beauty and order have emerged out of materials rude and unpromising; you would recognize on that coast a germ of moral renovation, which shall at length burst into glorious efflorescence all over the land—the wilderness and the desert shall bloom and blossom as the rose.

And this work will certainly advance with wonderfully increased velocity, when the thousands of our brethren in America, who are evidently destined to achieve the mighty and glorious task of building up the waste places of their fatherland, shall come over and help us. The personal freedom, which they have just received in so astounding a manner, is an indication—an earnest of the fuller freedom to be bestowed upon Africa. The song of triumph, which, on the morning of their resurrection from the dark and dismal grave of

slavery, echoed on the banks of the Mississippi, the Tennessee, the Potomac, the James—the gladsome shout everywhere heard,

“It must be now the kingdom coming,
And the year of Jubilo,”

is yet to be re-echoed along the rivers and on the mountain-tops of Africa. The deep interest now being taken by Christian philanthropists all over the United States in the general instruction of the freedmen, is an inspiration from above; it is furnishing an important element in the preparation which the exiles need before entering upon their inheritance in the land of their fathers.

Any one who has travelled at all in Western Africa, especially in the interior of Liberia, and has seen how extensive and beautiful a country, marvelously fertile, lies uninhabited, with its attractive and perennial verdure overspreading the hills and valleys, can not but come to the conclusion that this beauteous domain is in reserve for a people who are to come and cultivate it; and we can see no people so well prepared and adapted for this work as the negroes of the United States. They are now in America carried away by fascinating and absorbing speculations about the rights and privileges they are to enjoy in that land. Numerous politicians are endeavoring to advance their own ambitious purposes by agitating questions of the black man's future in the United States. But unless they can succeed in thoroughly altering the estimation of the negro entertained by the mass of white men in that country; unless they can effectually remove the predominant, if not instinctive feeling that he is, in some way, an alien and an inferior being; unless they can succeed in bringing to pass general and honorable amalgamation, so as to render the social and domestic interests of the two peoples identical—they will contribute really nothing to the solution of the black man's difficulties. The agitation they are keeping up will result only in the determination by the white man, in the different States, of the exact proportion of self-government to be doled out to the man of color, and it matters not what may be the extent of political rights and privileges which may be thus conferred; deprived of the ability to rise in the social scale, according to his personal merit, as Europeans can, the black man will always find his condition anomalous and galling. If intelligent and enterprising, he will not be content with political position and influence—with finding himself respected and honored in political gatherings, for political purposes raised to the stars at public meetings, and, on returning home, finding his family, his mother, and sisters, pining and withering under the influence of social caste. It will be worse than a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous; for it will not be altogether of the character of an occasional transition; but it will be a continued and pervading state of elevation on the one hand and degradation on the other; of much that is desirable and pleasant united to a great deal that is mortify-

ing, annoying, and humiliating: the political and social counterpart of the artistic and literary incongruity which Horace ridicules when

"turpiter atrum

Desinit in piscem mulier formosa superne."*

Black men of refinement and energy of character will feel more sensitively than ever the burden of existence in America; they will appreciate more and more keenly the enormous difficulties in the way of their ever enjoying full political rights and privileges in a country in which they must maintain an ever increasing numerical inferiority. They will find that under such circumstances, in a popular government, a people cannot grow in all the elements of a true and perfect manhood; but must limp through life with crippled energies, always in the rear of their superiors in number. They will then come to a wiser interpretation of their mission and destiny. Abandoning the disappointing and fretful illusions which harass them in the land of their birth, they will look abroad for some scene of untrammelled growth; and Africa will, without doubt, be the final home and field of operation for thousands if not millions of them. And the powerful agency that will thus be brought into that land—of family influences, and the diversified appliances of civilized life in the various mechanical, agricultural, commercial, and civil operations, will rapidly renovate the spirit and character of the African communities; and whole tribes, brought under the pervading influence of Christian principles, will be incorporated among us. And then, Anglo-American Christianity, liberty, and law, under the protection of the Liberian flag, will have nothing to impede their indefinite spread over that immense continent. I say, nothing to impede their indefinite spread; for if we look toward the interior, we find the aborigines tractable and anxious for improvement. They do not, as the people of these Eastern countries, cling to old customs because they are old. They are not so wedded to their old practices—to the mental and moral habitudes of their ancestors—as to prefer, like the American Indians, rather to surrender life itself than their old ways. They have no hoary systems, venerable with the dust of centuries, which they feel bound to uphold. When colonization presents itself to their doors, the old state of things gradually dies, apparently a natural death, without violence or any desperate struggle—it dies amid the tears and embraces of the aged, who love it because it nursed their infancy, supported their manhood, and furnishes the retrospect of their old age, but who with quiet resignation see it fall into decay, exclaiming, in melancholy yet hopeful accents, with reference to the future, "I am too old for this—teach it to my children." If then we only had the civilized population to advance our settlements into the interior, Liberian rule would be everywhere gladly accepted. If, on the other hand, we look along the West coast, we

*Ars Poetica, 3, 4.

find, here and there, European possessions, but held, for the most part, merely as military stations, fortresses, and harbors of refuge for their naval and mercantile interests. No large expenditures have been made for their extension or aggrandisement; and even if it should not be possible for the Republic to acquire them in the course of time, in an honorable and quiet manner, still they will never rise to sufficient importance to cause us external anxieties or to become elements of international discord.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, Christian friends and brethren, in recapitulation and conclusion, I point you to a score of thousands of Christian emigrants and their descendants from the United States, engaged in a work of the grandest importance. When, forty years ago, the small band of eighty colored persons settled on Cape Mesurado, far away, nearly five thousand miles across the sea, from the place of their birth, in a strange and insalubrious climate, surrounded by hostile tribes and other unpropitious influences, owning only a few acres of land, no one would have supposed that in less than forty years, in the lifetime of some of the settlers, that people would so enlarge and spread themselves, so extend their influence, as to possess over six hundred miles of coast, holding under their jurisdiction over two hundred thousand souls. Tribes which, when they first landed on those shores, could easily have overwhelmed them and swept them into the sea, they now compel to cease intercourse with the slave-traders, to forget their mutual feuds in obedience to Christian law, and to cease from wars and bloodshed. They induce them instead of the sword to use the plowshare, and instead of the spear the pruning-hook. And, as I have told you, this influence is growing. Liberia is known and respected for hundreds of miles in the interior, and a great work is being accomplished.

If in our higher institutions of learning we could furnish the means of Arabic education, so as to put our missionaries and enterprising young men in possession of a fair knowledge of that language, to enable them to hold intelligent intercourse with the Mussulmans who throng our interior, and who will increase among us as our settlements extend back from the coast, I am persuaded that we should attract to ourselves and beneath our influence, as to a common centre, thousands of the vagrant Moslems, who wander as traders or propagandists of their faith throughout the interior of West Africa. It is because of the great importance which I attach to this subject that I am among you to-day. When the means were granted me by friends in America to travel for the improvement of my impaired health wherever I pleased, I chose to come among you to see how much Arabic I could gather in the short time I might have to spend here, to take back to Africa.

Though the time during which I shall sojourn among you is extremely short, for the very ambitious object of learning a foreign and difficult language, yet I am glad I have come. I have already learned a great deal which I could not have learned merely from books.

Indeed, it is impossible for one not to learn some Arabic, however short one's residence may be here. The air is impregnated with it; it is taken in on the food one eats and the water one drinks; it is inhaled with every breath; it is absorbed through every pore, until, after a while, it becomes a settled habit of life, and is worn as regularly as a daily garment.

But, apart from the study of Arabic, my residence among you will be to me one of the most interesting events in the history of my life; and the coming together of so intelligent an assembly, on this occasion, to show their respect for and sympathy with my country, must take an imperishable place in my memory. Sure I am that the heart of every Liberian, who shall hear of the proceedings of to-day, will swell with delightful and grateful emotion—to know that the flag of his country has been honored in this distant land, and upon this “goodly mountain,” distinguished in Holy Writ as the place which, above all others, the aged patriarch and leader of Israel desired, ere his death, to behold.*

I congratulate you, and bid you God-speed in the noble work you are doing here—in this land so highly favored in ancient times. May you succeed in speedily arousing its slumbering inhabitants from the sleep of ages, in overcoming their apathy, and subjugating their prejudices by Christian education and culture.

I beg to tender the greetings of Liberia College to the important institution—the Syrian Protestant College—now rising under your auspices. The two institutions bear a striking similarity to each other. They are alike in the grandeur of their conception and the magnificence of their purpose; alike in the importance of their location on the borders of great needy countries; alike in the awful responsibility resting upon them. May they be happily alike in successful efforts to roll away the clouds of darkness, prejudice, and selfishness now enveloping the millions of minds upon which it will be their part either directly or indirectly to operate!

I trust that we may be able to send you from Liberia College a youth to enter the Syrian College, for the cultivation of an acquaintance with the Arabic language and literature, to return and introduce it into Liberia.†

Thus the two colleges, conceived by American philanthropy, founded by American benevolence, and fostered by American and English Christians, may be able to present to the world, ere long, in the two countries, some of the best characters and best minds of the age, as the natural and genuine products of an advancing civilization, and an impressive illustration of the spirit and power of a pure Christianity.

I can not, for my part, escape the conviction that the founding of

* Deut. 3: 25.

† Rev. Dr. W. M. Thomson, author of “The Land and the Book,” who was present, suggested that two or three youths ought to be sent.

these two colleges, almost simultaneously, is the pledge given by God of better days for these Eastern countries; that all the coarser passions and brutal instincts and superstitions of the people shall rapidly disappear amid the increasing and abounding light of knowledge and love.

"Even now we hear, with inward strife,
A motion toiling in the gloom:
The spirit of the years to come
Yearning to mix itself with life."

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From the Cavalla, Liberia, Messenger.

THE ST. PAUL'S RIVER IN 1866.

It was in the spring of 1840, on our first return voyage to the United States, that we stopped at Monrovia for a week or two, and were the guests of that truly great and good man, the late Governor Thomas Buchanan.

He was evidently not an agriculturist in his tastes or habits of life. He had a distinct mission, and apprehended it. That mission was to train a young community to self reliance and self respect, politically and socially. The former object, he had to some good extent accomplished by drilling Liberians in military tactics, (for which he had an evident fondness,) and leading them to victory against their most boastful and formidable foe, Gatoombah, who at a distance of forty miles interior, from a strongly fortified town, had invaded an outpost of the settlement at Heddington, and threatened further aggressions. Governor Buchanan, with the aid of the future President Roberts, and General Lewis, assaulted the defiant warrior in his stronghold, took it, and forced him to sue for peace. Amidst much obloquy he was laboring to advance also the social character of the Liberians, at the time of our visit.

But, though chiefly occupied with these objects, and with establishing honorable relations between the country and foreign countries, he of course looked forward to the time when Liberia should develop her vast agricultural resources. And with a view of giving us some idea of these, he proposed a row in his barge up the river. But certainly this was not very inspiring. For he only proceeded to about seven miles by Stockton creek, connecting the Mesurado with the St. Paul's river, through the dismal swamp of mangroves lining this stream of water to its happy exit into the St. Paul's. Here one gets the life-giving sea breeze coming fresh through the mouth of the St. Paul's, three or four miles distant. But the Governor did not even reach that point. Through an opening in the mangroves, he conducted me to what, by courtesy I suppose, was called "the Government Farm." Certainly, even to one not accustomed as he had been to the splendid farms of Pennsylvania, this was a forlorn object.

The wreck of an old sugar mill, that had never made any sugar, a few cotton plants indicating an abortive effort to cultivate this valuable article, was all that indicated that we might be standing on a farm.

It was said that some parties amongst them, the late Mr. Blackledge, had assayed something like a sugar farm higher up on the St. Paul's, but evidently, though he afterwards became a very successful planter, at this time, his efforts and those of others similarly occupied, were held in low repute by the merchants and shop-keepers of Monrovia.

Now let us contrast this with what we saw and heard on Friday, April 20th, when at the kind invitation of Mr. W. Spencer Anderson, we rowed up the St. Paul's twenty miles, to dine at his residence on Gandilla Farm.

Emerging from Stockton creek, of which the less said the better, except to warn foreigners to beware of passing through its foul atmosphere early in the morning or late in the evening, we meet the pleasant sea-breeze coming up from the mouth of the St. Paul's. And at once we feel we are in a civilized country. On the right in Lower-Caldwell, near the spot where Rev. Mr. Ceasar, first Episcopal missionary, drowned himself in a fit of insanity, is the modest, but neat establishment of Mr. Powers, with store and hotel. Here too is a modest frame building with quite as modest a congregation, called St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Proceeding up the river, we saw two Baptist and Methodist churches, each of brick, on either side of the river. Just opposite to Mr. Powers, on the Virginia side of the river, is the neat, home-like residence of Rev. J. W. Roberts, Bishop of the Liberia Methodist Conference. The settlement of Virginia, here extends back three or four miles from the river. Above Mr. Roberts, we soon see the fine brick houses of Mr. William Blackledge, and Rev. A. F. Russell. Presently we come to Clay-Ashland, where besides Grace (Episcopal) Church are three others, representing what is called at the University of Virginia, the "Quadrangular Orthodoxy." Here are many fine brick houses, the township of Clay-Ashland, extending back four or five miles, and now we never lose sight again of cultivated fields, and comfortable brick houses. Best amongst these are those of the Messrs. Cooper, DeCoursey, Anderson, Howland, and Washington, sugar planters. By the time we reach the Gandilla farm, we have passed four steam mills all hard at work. We find Mr. Anderson just grinding off his last cane. There are many wooden mills besides those propelled by steam.

An intelligent friend has given us the following, as an approximate estimate of the sugar crop on the St. Paul's in 1866: Sharp, 120,000 lbs.; Cooper, 30,000; Anderson, 35,000; Howland, 40,000; Roe, 30,000; sundry smaller farmers, 150,000; total 575,000 lbs.

The Coffee crop also, is considerable, though we are not able to state how much.

For the African Repository.

A CHURCH FOR SINO COUNTY.

On Sabbath morning, the 21st October, 1866, at the request of the emigrants who were about to leave Macon, Georgia, for Sinou county, Liberia, I preached to them. After the sermon, those of them who were Baptists met in council and determined to organize a Church, agreed to be known as the Macon Baptist Church, and to adopt the articles of faith and printed rules of decorum of the said Church of this city.

Resolved, That we call to ordination, as our pastor, our Brother Jack Robinson.

Resolved, That Rev. E. W. Warren, R. Cunningham, W. H. Robert, and the pastor of this (Second African Baptist Church of Macon) be invited to act as Presbytery this P. M. at 3 o'clock in this house.

Met at 3 o'clock—twenty-nine members in all. Rev. E. W. Warren, Moderator, and W. H. Robert, Clerk. The other ministers alluded to being also in attendance. Sermon by Rev. E. W. Warren. Prayer for Church by Rev. J. A. James. These twenty-eight Christians were then, by the Moderator, pronounced to be recognized as the Macon Baptist Church of Sinou county, Liberia, and commended to the guardian care of Him who holdeth the candlesticks in His right hand, and who walketh among the Churches.

This little band then called upon the Presbytery to set apart, by ordination, Rev. Jack Robinson, one of their number, as pastor; which was done by the following order of exercises:

Examination as to Christian experience and doctrinal views, by Rev. W. H. Robert. The Presbytery concurring, fully satisfied with the examination, the ordaining prayer was offered by Rev. R. Cunningham; the charge to the preacher by Rev. E. W. Warren; the right hand of fellowship by the Presbytery and the Church, and the benediction by the candidate.

Thus we hope there will be carried back by this colony not only many who will aid in civilizing Africa, but the seeds of truth through this Church which will gladden many a heart in that long-neglected and down-trodden country.

W. H. ROBERT, *Missionary*.

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ERRORS CORRECTED.

We give place to the following communication addressed to and published in one of the daily papers of Charleston, S. C., as the errors which it was intended to correct have found their way into other journals, and it is deemed desirable to have the facts justly set before the whole country.

THE LIBERIA EMIGRANTS.

To the Editor of the Daily News:—DEAR SIR:—Under this caption, in this morning's *News*, your local reporter has made several erroneous statements, which are calculated to do harm as far as they have influence, and which are not in keeping with the character of your popular journal.

1. There is no such organization as the "Boston Liberian Emigration

Society." The *Golconda* was lately bought at Boston by the American Colonization Society, from a fund set apart for that purpose; has been fitted out and provisioned there at an expense of fifty thousand dollars and more, and is daily expected to arrive here on her way to Western Africa.

2. There has been no "drumming through the South," or elsewhere, "for a cargo." Not a dollar has been spent, nor an agent sent or commissioned to do any such work. The applications for emigration this fall to Liberia, exceed two-fold the capacity of the ship, and are all spontaneous and voluntary. The Society has been sought in each and every instance, and has felt obliged, much to the regret of its disinterested and philanthropic Directors, to decline, for the present at least, numerous and urgent requests from hundreds of intelligent and worthy people of color, for the means of reaching their ancestral land.

3. "One instalment of the sable *voyageurs* arrived here on Saturday," were all residents of Macon, and hence were not "collected principally from Middle Georgia." Ample arrangements had been previously perfected for their transfer from the depot to the accommodation rented for them, and provisions and fuel secured for their support and comfort while waiting for the ship,—from some unknown cause detained beyond the period usually consumed in a voyage to this port from Boston. An accident to a preceding train caused delay, and made them to arrive here at too late an hour to do for and with them that which was done yesterday, without disturbing the order of the City or the sacredness of the Sabbath.

4. "The Consul-General of Liberia is in this City," at the same house with the writer, but he is not "endeavoring to perfect the emigration of the freed people to Liberia by offering inducements," &c. That greatly esteemed and honored gentleman has no connection with the Colonization Society, but is here simply to take passage on the *Golconda* as the Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to the Republic of Liberia.

The American Colonization Society, founded nigh fifty years ago, in Washington City, by FINLEY, CALDWELL, CHARLES FENTON MERCER, KEY, RANDOLPH, CLAY, and their like; presided over by BUSHROD WASHINGTON, CARROLL, MADISON, CLAY, and LATROBE; advocated by HARPER, FITZHUGH, CUSTIS, FEELINGHUYSEN, WEBSTER, DOUGLAS, and a host of others, eminent in Church and State;—its first agent being the late Bishop MEADE, and its territory having been selected by Commodore STOCKTON, and named Monrovia in recognition of the frequent-friendly acts of the illustrious MONROE—needs no vindication from any one. Its work speaks for it. It has founded and reared a free Christian Republic on the coast of Africa, which has been received into the family of nations by the leading Powers of the Old World, and by Brazil and the United States in the New. And it is now, as it has always done with undeviating fidelity, helping the worthy man of color to reach a land where alone he can be free from the blighting shadow and the oppression of the white race, and where he may help to give law, liberty, science,

the English language and true religion to a mighty continent long sunk in Paganism and the practices of cruelty.

You remark, "the negro is now free, and free to choose." And I add he is but exercising the right which freedom confers on every man. The European flocks to these shores to better his condition. Why not the colored man seek Liberia for the same purpose? The repulsions here, and the attractions there are equally as powerful and operative. And he will go from Charleston and Savannah as formerly he has gone without let or hindrance from Baltimore and New York, and plant his own cotton and rice, and raise his own coffee and sugar, and ship them in his own vessels wherever he may find a market.

WM. COPPINGER,

Cor. Sec. Am. Col. Society.

MILLS HOUSE, *Charleston, November 5, 1866.*

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A LARGE EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

The splendid clipper-built ship *Golconda* went to sea from Charleston, S. C., on the 21st of November, with **SIX HUNDRED** emigrants on board, destined to their home in Liberia. They are a first-rate company of people, well supplied with everything necessary to render industry and economy sources of comfort and plenty. They consist of families including mechanics and farmers, most of them the better class of freedmen, of whom 194 were from Macon, Georgia, 167 from Newberry, S. C., 144 from Knoxville, Tennessee, 52 from Charleston, S. C., and 43 from Columbia, S. C. Of these 206 are to settle at Sinou, 181 at Carysburg, 155 at Cape Mount, and 58 at Cape Palmas.

A large proportion of the emigrants are professors of religion, of whom it is known that 70 are Methodists, 56 are Baptists, 13 are Presbyterians, and 2 are Episcopalians. Among them is a regularly organized church—"THE MACON BAPTIST CHURCH OF SINOUCOUNTY, LIBERIA"—consisting of pastor, two deacons, and twenty-six members.

A high degree of intelligence is shown in that 77 can read, 20 can both read and write, and 2 have had the advantages of a collegiate education.

The trades or callings are represented by 78 farmers, 33 laborers, 15 carpenters, 13 shoemakers, 9 bricklayers, 9 blacksmiths, 4 wheelwrights, 3 coopers, 3 tailors, 2 millers, 2 cooks, 1 iron-moulder, 1 silversmith, 1 gunmaker, 1 waterman, 1 gunsmith, 1 engineer, 1 goldsmith, 1 dentist, and 1 photographer.

The Golconda has five cabin passengers, viz : Rev. John Seys, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Liberia ; Miss Julia DeB. Gregg, and Mr. William Evans, to join the Mission of the Episcopal Church at Cape Palmas ; Dr. Isaac H. Snowden, returning to his home at Sinou, and Rev. H. W. Erskine, who was taken to Africa in early life, by his parents, from Knoxville, Tennessee, and has been on a visit, for the first time, to his friends and relatives in this country. He was educated in Liberia, entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and is now Attorney General of the Republic. He takes with him an aged sister and her husband, with their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

The Golconda was purchased, fitted out and provisioned at Boston, from which port she sailed Saturday, October 20th, for Charleston, S. C., arriving there Thursday, November 8th, having had adverse winds nearly all the way, and when off Cape Hatteras, encountered a severe gale which resulted in trifling damages to her spars and rigging. These were repaired by the 18th,—the emigrants and their baggage having in the meantime been received on board,—and on the 21st, the first day of high water on the bar after the ship was ready, she was towed to sea, and recommenced her voyage to Liberia under the most favorable auspices.

The Golconda is expected to make the voyage in about thirty days, and to return in time to commence another trip on the first of May next. The Society has applications from several hundred of the people of color for passage and settlement in that rising State next spring. We trust that this great scheme of Christian benevolence may be enabled promptly to meet the urgent demands pouring in upon it. The amount of good these people may do their race and brethren in Africa cannot be measured, and the benefits they may receive in the Christian Republic of that continent are certainly attractive.

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SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.

At the last meeting of the large and influential Synod of New Jersey, (O. S. Presbyterian) the following resolution of approval and commending the American Colonization Society to the sympathies, prayers and increased liberality of the churches, was carefully considered and unanimously adopted, viz :

"Resolved, That in view of the great work achieved by the American Colonization Society, in establishing the Republic of Liberia, in its suppressing the slave-trade, and in facilitating the introduction of Christian Missions on the Western Coast of Africa, and more especially in view of the large numbers of the negro race in this country who are desirous to emigrate to Liberia, this Synod cheerfully renews its former recommendations of the American Colonization Society, and urges upon the members of the churches under the care of this body to aid the Society with their prayers and liberal contributions."

This action commits afresh the ministers, elders and the membership to increase the efficiency of this Society. We therefore appeal to their hearts, consciences and purses, and to those of all the friends of the people of color, that they permit not the cause to languish, the Society to be crippled, applicants for passage to be kept back, or a single interest of Liberia to be retarded. See to it then that the spirit of the above resolution be carried out, and a new zeal and a higher standard of liberality will be attained in behalf of those whom you have to aid and to bless.

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OFFICIAL NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

At the Annual Meeting of the New Hampshire Colonization Society, held at Concord, June 14, 1866, it was

"Resolved, That this Society respectfully proposes that Amendments to the Constitution of the American Colonization Society be made to the following effect :—

First. That Article 5 be so amended as to give more permanency to the Board of Directors.

Second. That Article 6th be so amended as to make the Executive Committee members *ex-officio* of the Board without limitation as to voting.

Third. That Article 7 be so amended as to change the number of members requisite to form a quorum at the meetings of the Board of Directors, and modify the condition of transacting business.

Resolved, That our Secretary be directed to communicate the foregoing propositions to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, agreeably to Article 9 for Amendments to the Constitution; and that our Delegates be requested to lay the same before the Directors at their next annual session."

A true copy:

S. G. LANE, *Secretary.*

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of October, to the 20th of November, 1866.

MAINE.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Waterville—Prof. G. W. Keely	5 00	Francistown. — Israel Batchelder.....	40 00
Wiscasset—Mrs. Ingalls.....	5 00	Portsmouth—Mrs. J. W. Foster, \$25. Members of the	
By Rev. Franklin Butler, (\$50.)		North Ch: & Soc: per	
Portland.—A Friend.....	50 00	Horace Webster, Esq., viz:	
	60 00		

D. R. Rogers, \$10. Misses Rogers, \$10. Miss E. Walker, \$10. Mrs. Henry Ladd, \$5. Rev. G. W. Adams, \$5. Mrs. H. C. Knight, \$5. Horace Webster, \$5. John Knowlton, \$5.—\$55.....	80 00	Theodore We Dolf Colt, ea. \$5.....	250 00
<i>Plymouth</i> —John Pulsifer.....	5 00	<i>Newport</i> —Miss Ellen Townsend, \$120. Thomas R. Hazard, Isaac P. Hazard, ea. \$30.....	180 00
By Rev. Franklin Butler, (\$25.)		<i>Providence</i> —E. W. Howard..	60 00
<i>Manchester</i> —Hon. G. W. Morrison, \$10. Colonel J. S. Cheney, A Friend, ea. \$5.	20 00		490 00
<i>Meriden</i> —Dea. Daniel Merrill.....	5 00	CONNECTICUT.	
	150 00	<i>Rockville</i> —Alonzo Bailey.....	60 00
VERMONT.		<i>New Haven</i> —E. Atwater.....	15 00
<i>Brattleboro</i> —"A Friend,".....	60 00	<i>Hamden</i> —Rev. C. W. Everest	10 00
<i>Ascutneyville</i> —Rev. Seth S. Arnold.....	5 00	<i>Clinton</i> —Ely A. Elliot.....	10 00
By Rev. Franklin Butler, (\$11.)		<i>Middletown</i> —Mrs. Sarah L. Whittlesey.....	10 00
<i>Norwich</i> —Mrs. Lucia W. Hazen.....	1 00	<i>Bridgeport</i> —Legacy of Eben Fairchild, per Geo. Sterling, Ex., additional \$5,000, less Gov't Tax, \$300.....	4,700 00
<i>Springfield</i> —Hon. Henry Closson.....	5 00	By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$103.)	
<i>Windsor</i> —L. W. Lawrence, \$2. C. H. Dudley, J. W. Stuart, Friend, ea. \$1.....	5 00	<i>Fairfield</i> —Rev. E. E. Rankin, \$5. Dea. H. T. Curtis, \$3. Mrs. C. M. Beers and Sister, \$2.50. Dea. Chas. Bennett, M. G. Betts, Misses Nichols, ea. \$2. Mrs. A. H. Kellogg, \$1. Cash, 50 cents.....	18 00
	76 00	<i>Mt. Carmel</i> —Geo. Ives, T. H. Lampson, ea. \$1.....	2 00
MASSACHUSETTS.		<i>Hartford</i> —Henry Kenney....	5 00
<i>Cambridge</i> —Friends.....	120 00	<i>Suffield</i> —Byron Loomis, Burdett Loomis, ea. \$5. Geo. Douglass, L. Burbank, Dea. H. Sheldon, Dea. George Fuller, ea. \$2. Mrs. O. Douglass, Dwight Fuller, ea. \$1.....	20 00
<i>Weston</i> —Mrs. M. A. T. Bigelow, per Rev. Dr. Tracy...ryport—Mrs. Harriet born.....	100 00	<i>Enfield</i> —Misses Lusk.....	10 00
<i>Westborough</i> —J. G. Fisher and others.....	50 00	<i>Windsor Locks</i> —Mrs. L. B. Dexter, \$5. Mrs. A. B. Hascall, Mrs. A. P. Allen, ea. \$1.....	7 00
<i>West Upton</i> —Eli Warren.....	33 00	<i>Newtown</i> —Mrs. A. R. L. Nichols.....	15 00
<i>Princeton</i> —John P. Rice.....	30 00	<i>New Milford</i> —Miss Sarah Northop, \$10. Mrs. Polly Bull, Daniel Marsh, ea. \$5. J. J. Conklin, R. I. Canfield, ea. \$3.....	26 00
<i>Clinton</i> —D. Cameron, Mrs. Dea. James Patterson, ea. \$10.....	20 00		4908 00
<i>Foxboro</i> —Daniel Carpenter...	10 00	NEW YORK.	
	383 00	<i>New York</i> —Legacy of David Magie, per A. V. W. Van Vechten, Ex., balance, \$250, less Gov't Tax, \$15,—\$235,	
RHODE ISLAND.			
<i>Bristol</i> —Mrs. Ruth B. De Wolf to constitute Rev. J. De Wolf Perry, Jr., William B. Spooner, James E. French, William Hatch, Mrs. Susan Swift, Dr. C. H. Alden, Dr. William Beckwith, and John Anthony Life Members, \$240. Mrs. L. S. French, Mrs.			

Z. S. Ely, \$50.....	285 00
<i>Sacketts Harbor</i> —Mrs. Harriet Brewster.....	10 00
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$40.)	
<i>Newburgh</i> .—Col. in "Associate Reformed Ch." \$30, to const. their pastor, Rev. THOMAS T. FARRINGTON & L. M....	30 00
<i>New York</i> —Rev. J. M. Ferris,	10 00
	385 00

NEW JERSEY.

<i>Camden</i> —George H. Van Gelder.....	10 00
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$429.17.)	
<i>Morristown</i> .—Col. in First Presbyterian Ch. in addition...	336 00
<i>Orange</i> .—Mr. Harvey.....	10 00
<i>New Brunswick</i> .—David Bishop, \$10. Mrs. J. W. Stout, Judge Runyon, ea. \$5.....	20 00
<i>Burlington</i> .—Richard F. Mott, \$6. Miss E. G. Cole, Roland Jones, ea. \$2. Robert Thomas, \$1. Mrs. E. P. Gurney, \$10.....	21 00
<i>Somerville</i> .—Col. in 2d R. D. Ch., Rev. Dr. Mesick, pas...	42 17
	439 17

PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Harrisburg</i> —Uhler, F. S. & Co.....	5 00
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$446.14.)	
<i>Norristown</i> .—Rev. J. Grier Ralston, \$25. G. R. Fox, \$10. J. R. Ralston, S. D. Powel, B. F. Hancock, Mrs. Benj. Hill, Jacob Fitzwater, Chas. Earnest, ea. \$5. Devault Weber, \$3. Saml. O'Neill, John Hope, E. Schall, ea. \$2. C. S. Baker, H. McMiller, Mrs. Bowman, C. H. Matthews, W. McDermott, A. B. Longaker, Mark Thompson, J. M. Russell, ea. \$1. Miss Porter, Mrs. Hamill, Mrs. J. For-nance, ea. 50 cents.....	83 50
<i>Pottstown</i> .—Cash.....	13 64
<i>Pittsburg</i> .—S. M. Kier, W. W. Wallace, ea. \$50. Jas. B. Lyon & Co., W. Thaw, ea. \$25. W. H. Iowrie, Mrs.	

Harmar Denny, ea. \$20. Jos. McKnight, J. P. Pears, R. Dalzell, W. McClintock, J. P. Hanna, H. Childs, J. Benny, John Moorshen, ea. \$10. Saml. Rea, G. A. Berry, J. D. McCord, Chas. Hays, G. R. White, Jas. Laughlin, F. G. Bailey, Dr. W. Henderson, J. A. Mazuric, W. Van Kirk, ea. \$5. Mrs. E. E. Breeding, \$7. Miss C. Teet, A. Speare, ea. \$1.	329 00
<i>Harrisburg</i> —J. McCormick,	20 00
	451 14

DELAWARE.

<i>Wilmington</i> .—Hon. Willard Hall.....	60 00
<i>Odessa</i> .—Rev. Levi Scott, D.D.	5 00
	65 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington</i> .—Miscellaneous...	1183 14
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WISCONSIN.

<i>New Chester</i> .—Cong. Ch. and Soc., Rev. James W. Perkins, pastor.....	2 35
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MINNESOTA.

<i>Minneapolis</i> .—William T. Lee.	10 00
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FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE— <i>Hallowell</i> .—Dr. John Hubbard, to Jan. 1, 1869...	5 00
MASSACHUSETTS— <i>Cambridge</i> .—Charles Vaughan, to May 1, 1871.....	5 00
CONNECTICUT— <i>Middletown</i> .—Mrs. Sarah L. Whittlesey, to Jan. 1, 1868.....	1 00
PENNSYLVANIA— <i>Harrisburg</i> .—Brainerd Ray, to Oct. 1, 1867.....	1 00
OHIO— <i>Canal Dover</i> .—Mrs. L. C. Blickensderfer, to Sept. 1, 1867.....	1 00
Repository.....	13 00
Donations.....	2434 60
Legacies.....	4935 00
Miscellaneous.....	1183 14
Total.....	\$8565 80

MAY 1 - 1940



